

# Journal of the Senate

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

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**SIXTY-FIRST DAY - TUESDAY, MAY 5, 2026**

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Wasinger in the Chair.

Senator Hudson offered the following prayer:

Joshua 1:9, "Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the LORD thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

Father God,

This is a day that You have made. We will rejoice and be glad in it. This day brings us another opportunity to be strong, to be courageous, and to be encouraged. You are the source of all goodness. It is You we look to for the help we need. When the challenges of this life come our way please help us not to hide from an opportunity for Your glory to be made known, but to enthusiastically embrace another chance to overcome. May Your guiding hand be upon each and every one of us. Direct our thoughts, influence our speech, and protect our souls.

In Jesus name I pray, Amen!

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was recited.

A quorum being established, the Senate proceeded with its business.

The Journal of the previous day was read and approved.

The following Senators were present during the day's proceedings:

Present—Senators

Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Black	Brattin	Brown (16)	Brown (26)
Burger	Carter	Cierpiot	Coleman	Crawford	Fitzwater	Gregory (15)
Gregory (21)	Henderson	Hough	Hudson	Lewis	Luetkemeyer	May
McCreery	Moon	Mosley	Nicola	Nurrenbern	O'Laughlin	Roberts
Schnelting	Schroer	Trent	Washington	Webber	Williams—34	

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

## RESOLUTIONS

Senator Washington offered Senate Resolution No. 1028, regarding Trevor Cecini, which was adopted.

Senator Gregory (15) offered Senate Resolution No. 1029, regarding the Crestview Middle School Library, Ellisville, which was adopted.

Senator Gregory (15) offered Senate Resolution No. 1030, regarding the Marquette High School Library, Chesterfield, which was adopted.

President Pro Tem O'Laughlin assumed the Chair.

### **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

Senator Black, Chair of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following reports:

Madam President: Your Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2017**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Madam President: Your Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2018**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Madam President: Your Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2019**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Madam President: Your Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2020**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Trent requested unanimous consent to submit a corrected report for **HCS** for **HB 2711**, which request was granted.

Senator Trent, Chair of the Committee on General Laws, submitted the following report:

Madam President: Your Committee on General Laws, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2711**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Hudson assumed the Chair.

### **HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING**

**HB 1644**, introduced by Representative Overcast, with **SCS**, entitled:

An Act to amend chapter 285, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to the employer-employee relationship.

Was called from the Informal Calendar and taken up by Senator Schroer.

**SCS** for **HB 1644**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 1644

An Act to repeal section 290.500, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to the employer-employee relationship.

Was taken up.

Senator Schroer moved that **SCS** for **HB 1644** be adopted.

Senator Schroer offered **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1644**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 1644

An Act to repeal sections 105.510 and 290.500, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof four new sections relating to the employer-employee relationship.

Senator Schroer moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1644** be adopted.

Senator Webber offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1644, Page 2, Section 105.515, Line 3, by striking “911 dispatcher” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**advanced emergency medical technician, telecommunicator first responder**”.

Senator Webber moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Schroer moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1644**, as amended, be adopted which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Schroer, **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1644**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Beck	Black	Brown (26)	Burger	Carter	Gregory (15)	Gregory (21)
Henderson	Hough	Hudson	Lewis	Luetkemeyer	May	McCreery
Mosley	Nicola	Nurrenbern	Roberts	Schnelting	Schroer	Washington
Webber	Williams—23					

NAYS—Senators

Bean	Bernskoetter	Brown (16)	Coleman	Crawford	Moon	O’Laughlin
Trent—8						

Absent—Senators

Brattin	Cierpiot	Fitzwater—3
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Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Schroer, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Schroer moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Luetkemeyer moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Senator Burger assumed the Chair.

### **SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION**

Senator Gregory (15) moved that **SBs 1694** and **1688**, with **SCS**, **SS** for **SCS**, and **SA 1** (pending), be called from the Informal Calendar and again taken up for perfection, which motion prevailed.

**SA 1** was again taken up.

At the request of Senator Webber, **SA 1** was withdrawn.

Senator Moon offered **SA 2**, which was read:

### **SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2**

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 1694 and 1688, Page 14, Section 99.918, Lines 420-422, by striking all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “sections 99.915 to 99.1060;”.

Senator Moon moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion failed.

Senator Gregory (21) assumed the Chair.

Senator Gregory (15) moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 1694** and **1688** be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Roberts, **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 1694** and **1688**, was declared perfected and ordered printed.

Senator Hudson moved that **SB 999**, with **SS**, **SA 1**, and **SA 1** to **SA 1** (pending), be called from the Informal Calendar and again taken up for perfection, which motion prevailed.

**SA 1** to **SA 1** was again taken up.

Senator Burger assumed the Chair.

Senator Henderson assumed the Chair.

Senator Bean assumed the Chair.

Senator Gregory (21) assumed the Chair.

Senator Gregory (15) assumed the Chair.

Senator Burger assumed the Chair.

Senator Henderson assumed the Chair.

Senator Burger assumed the Chair.

At the request of Senator Hudson, **SS** for **SB 999** was withdrawn, rendering **SA 1** and **SA 1** to **SA 1** moot.

Senator Hudson offered **SS No. 2** for **SB 999**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR  
SENATE BILL NO. 999

An Act to repeal sections 188.035, 192.990, 455.050, 565.002, 565.050, 565.052, 565.054, 565.056, 565.072, 565.073, 565.074, 565.076, 565.090, 565.091, 565.225, and 565.227, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-three new sections relating to vulnerable persons, with penalty provisions, a nonseverability clause, and an effective date for certain sections.

Senator Hudson moved that **SS No. 2** for **SB 999** be adopted.

Senator Gregory (21) assumed the Chair.

Senator Coleman offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 999, Pages 27-29, Section 565.260, by striking all of said section from the bill; and

Further amend said bill, page 33, Section C, line 4, by striking “565.260,”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Coleman moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Hudson moved that **SS No. 2** for **SB 999**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Hudson, **SS No. 2** for **SB 999**, as amended, was declared perfected and ordered printed.

**MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR**

The following message was received from the Governor, reading of which was waived:

GOVERNOR  
STATE OF MISSOURI  
May 5, 2026

To the Senate of the 103rd General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your advice and consent the following appointment:

Clement J. Smith, Democrat, 11615 Francetta Lane, St. Louis, St. Louis County, Missouri 63138, as a member of the Missouri Ethics Commission, for a term ending March 15, 2030, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Stephanie Dooley, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,  
Mike Kehoe  
Governor

**MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE**

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Madam President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 975**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Madam President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 975**, as amended. Representatives: Farnan, Hinman, Billington, Walsh Moore, Smith (74).

Also,

Madam President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HCS** for **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 973**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Madam President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 973**, as amended. Representatives: Brown, Hruza, Violet, Kimble, Butz.

Also,

Madam President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 2818**, as amended, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Madam President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SS** for **SB 1421**, entitled:

An Act to repeal section 577.800, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft in certain areas, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause.

With House Amendment No. 1, House Amendment No. 2, House Amendment No. 3, House Amendment No. 4, House Amendment No. 5, House Amendment No.6, House Amendment No. 7, House Amendment No. 9, House Amendment No. 10, House Amendment No. 11, House Amendment No. 12, House Amendment No. 13, House Amendment No. 14, House Amendment No. 15, House Amendment No. 16, House Amendment No. 17, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 18, House Amendment No. 18, as amended, House Amendment No. 19, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 20, House Amendment No. 20, as amended, House Amendment No. 21, House Amendment No. 22, House Amendment No. 23, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 24, House Amendment No. 2 to House Amendment No. 24, House Amendment No. 24, as amended, House Amendment No. 25, House Amendment No. 27, House Amendment No. 28, House Amendment No. 29, House Amendment No. 30, House Amendment No. 31, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 32, House Amendment No. 32, as amended, House Amendment No. 33, House Amendment No. 34, House Amendment No. 35, House Amendment No. 36, House Amendment No. 38, House Amendment No. 39, House Amendment No. 40, House Amendment No. 41, House Amendment No. 42, House Amendment No. 43, and House Amendment No. 44.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 2-3, by deleting the phrase "the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft in certain areas" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "public safety"; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"160.3300. 1. School districts may install and operate school bus safety cameras on school buses to be used for the detection of violations of section 304.050, provided that such use is approved by a vote of the school district board of directors. Any image or video recorded by a school bus safety camera that is not used for the purpose of enforcing violations of section 304.050 shall be permanently deleted no later than one-hundred-eighty days from the date of capture. For purposes of this section, "school bus safety camera" means a device that is affixed to a school bus that records photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images of the front or rear of a vehicle at the time the vehicle is detected for an infraction identified in section 304.050.**

**2. No image or video captured by a school bus safety camera authorized under this section shall be used by a political subdivision for violation detection or enforcement as part of any automated camera system designed to detect traffic violations and issue citations. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a prosecutor from introducing any image or video captured by a school bus safety camera as evidence in a judicial proceeding.**

302.302. 1. The director of revenue shall put into effect a point system for the suspension and revocation of licenses. Points shall be assessed only after a conviction or forfeiture of collateral. The initial point value is as follows:

(1)	Any moving violation of a state law or county or municipal or federal traffic ordinance or regulation not listed in this section, other than a violation of vehicle equipment provisions or a court-ordered supervision as provided in section 302.303	2 points
	(except any violation of municipal stop sign ordinance where no accident is involved	1 point)
(2)	Speeding	
	In violation of a state law	3 points

	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance	2 points
(3)	Leaving the scene of an accident in violation of section 577.060	12 points
	In violation of any county or municipal ordinance	6 points
(4)	Careless and imprudent driving in violation of subsection 4 of section 304.016	4 points
	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance	2 points
(5)	Operating without a valid license in violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section 302.020:	
	(a) For the first conviction	2 points
	(b) For the second conviction	4 points
	(c) For the third conviction	6 points
(6)	Operating with a suspended or revoked license prior to restoration of operating privileges	12 points
(7)	Obtaining a license by misrepresentation	12 points
(8)	For the first conviction of driving while in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of controlled substances or drugs	8 points
(9)	For the second or subsequent conviction of any of the following offenses however combined: driving while in an intoxicated condition, driving under the influence of controlled substances or drugs or driving with a blood alcohol content of eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight	12 points

(10)	For the first conviction for driving with blood alcohol content eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight	
	In violation of state law	8 points
	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance or federal law or regulation	8 points
(11)	Any felony involving the use of a motor vehicle	12 points
(12)	Knowingly permitting unlicensed operator to operate a motor vehicle	4 points
(13)	For a conviction for failure to maintain financial responsibility pursuant to county or municipal ordinance or pursuant to section 303.025	4 points
(14)	Endangerment of a highway worker in violation of section 304.585	4 points
(15)	Aggravated endangerment of a highway worker in violation of section 304.585	12 points
(16)	For a conviction of violating a municipal ordinance that prohibits tow truck operators from stopping at or proceeding to the scene of an accident unless they have been requested to stop or proceed to such scene by a party involved in such accident or by an officer of a public safety agency	4 points
(17)	Endangerment of an emergency responder in violation of section 304.894	4 points
(18)	Aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder in violation of section 304.894	12 points
(19)	<b>Failure to stop for a school bus that is receiving or discharging students, in violation of subsection 1 of section 304.050</b>	<b>5 points</b>

2. The director shall, as provided in subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section, assess an operator points for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section 302.020, when the director issues such operator a license or permit pursuant to the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.340.

3. An additional two points shall be assessed when personal injury or property damage results from any violation listed in subdivisions (1) to (13) of subsection 1 of this section and if found to be warranted and certified by the reporting court.

4. When any of the acts listed in subdivision (2), (3), (4) or (8) of subsection 1 of this section constitutes both a violation of a state law and a violation of a county or municipal ordinance, points may be assessed for either violation but not for both. Notwithstanding that an offense arising out of the same occurrence could be construed to be a violation of subdivisions (8), (9) and (10) of subsection 1 of this section, no person shall be tried or convicted for more than one offense pursuant to subdivisions (8), (9) and (10) of subsection 1 of this section for offenses arising out of the same occurrence.

5. The director of revenue shall put into effect a system for staying the assessment of points against an operator. The system shall provide that the satisfactory completion of a driver-improvement program or, in the case of violations committed while operating a motorcycle, a motorcycle-rider training course approved by the state highways and transportation commission, by an operator, when so ordered and verified by any court having jurisdiction over any law of this state or county or municipal ordinance, regulating motor vehicles, other than a violation committed in a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 302.700 or a violation committed by an individual who has been issued a commercial driver's license or is required to obtain a commercial driver's license in this state or any other state, shall be accepted by the director in lieu of the assessment of points for a violation pursuant to subdivision (1), (2) or (4) of subsection 1 of this section or pursuant to subsection 3 of this section. The operator shall be given the option to complete the driver-improvement program through an online or in-person course. A court using a centralized violation bureau established under section 476.385 may elect to have the bureau order and verify completion of a driver-improvement program or motorcycle-rider training course as prescribed by order of the court. For the purposes of this subsection, the driver-improvement program shall meet or exceed the standards of the National Safety Council's eight-hour "Defensive Driving Course" or, in the case of a violation which occurred during the operation of a motorcycle, the program shall meet the standards established by the state highways and transportation commission pursuant to sections 302.133 to 302.137. The completion of a driver-improvement program or a motorcycle-rider training course shall not be accepted in lieu of points more than one time in any thirty-six-month period and shall be completed within sixty days of the date of conviction in order to be accepted in lieu of the assessment of points. Every court having jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall, within fifteen days after completion of the driver-improvement program or motorcycle-rider training course by an operator, forward a record of the completion to the director, all other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding. The director shall establish procedures for record keeping and the administration of this subsection.

304.070. 1. Any person who violates any of the provisions of subsections 1, 3, and 7 of section 304.050 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. [In addition, the court may suspend the driver's license of any person who violates the provision of subsection 1 of section 304.050. If ordered by the court, the director shall suspend the driver's license for ninety days for a first offense of subsection 1 of section 304.050, and one hundred twenty days for a second or subsequent offense of subsection 1 of section 304.050.] Any

person who violates subsection 1 of section 304.050 where such violation results in the **physical** injury of any child shall be guilty of a class E felony. Any person who violates subsection 1 of section 304.050 where such violation causes the **serious physical injury** or death of any child shall be guilty of a class D felony. **For the purposes of this subsection, "physical injury" means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition including, but not limited to, bruising, lacerations, hematomas, welts, or permanent or temporary disfigurement and impairment of any bodily function or organ. The term "serious physical injury" means a physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes serious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part of the body.**

2. [Any appeal of a suspension imposed under subsection 1 of this section shall be a direct appeal of the court order and subject to review by the presiding judge of the circuit court or another judge within the circuit other than the judge who issued the original order to suspend the driver's license. The director of revenue's entry of the court-ordered suspension on the driving record is not a decision subject to review pursuant to section 302.311. Any suspension of the driver's license ordered by the court under this section shall be in addition to any other suspension that may occur as a result of the conviction pursuant to other provisions of law] **Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person found guilty of a violation of subsection 1 of section 304.050 shall be subject to the following fines:**

**(1) For a first offense, a fine of at least five hundred dollars but not more than one thousand dollars;**

**(2) For a second offense within a five-year period, a fine of at least one thousand dollars but not more than two thousand dollars; and**

**(3) For a third or subsequent offense within a five-year period, a fine of at least one thousand five hundred dollars but not more than three thousand dollars.**

**No court shall suspend any portion of the fines established under this subsection.**

3. **No violation of subsection 1 of section 304.050 shall be disposed of through the state fine collection center or by payment of a fine without an appearance in open court. The defendant shall appear in person or by attorney for disposition.**

4. **The driver's license of any person found guilty of a first violation of subsection 1 of section 304.050 may be suspended by the director of revenue, with such suspension at the discretion of the court. The director of revenue shall suspend the driver's license of any person found guilty of a violation of subsection 1 of section 304.050, as follows:**

**(1) For a second offense with a five-year period, ninety days; and**

**(2) For a third or subsequent offense within a five-year period, one-hundred-eighty days.**

**Such suspensions shall be mandatory and shall be in addition to any other driver's license suspension or revocation required or authorized under chapter 302.**

5. **The fines and suspensions required under subsections 2 and 4 of this section shall apply to all violations of subsection 1 of section 304.050, including violations resulting in injury or death of a child, and shall be in addition to the penalties listed under subsection 1 of this section."; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 5, Section 589.902, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"590.1300. 1. The POST commission shall establish a training program to be known as the "Missouri Rangers", and shall establish minimum standards for training instructors, training centers, and training programs that focus on preventing and responding to emergency or violent crisis situations in school settings.**

**2. (1) Each person seeking entrance into the Missouri rangers training program shall submit an authorization for a criminal history background check to include the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the training center or training program where such person is seeking entrance. The training center or training program shall cause a criminal history background check to be made and shall cause the resulting report to be forwarded to the agency where the applicant is seeking to be designated as a Missouri ranger.**

**(2) After a person has submitted an application, but prior to entry to the training program, each applicant shall take a physical fitness test:**

**(a) For applicants aged twenty-one to thirty-five:**

**a. Run one and one-half miles in less than twelve minutes and thirty seconds;**

**b. Complete a minimum of four pull-ups;**

**c. Complete a minimum of forty pushups in less than one minute; and**

**d. Complete fifty crunches in less than one minute;**

**(b) The POST commission shall promulgate lower age-appropriate standards for applicants aged thirty-six to forty-five and for applicants over the age of forty-six;**

**(3) No former or retired military personnel shall be admitted to a Missouri ranger training center or training program unless such person has received an honorable discharge.**

**3. The arrest powers granted to any person who successfully completes the Missouri rangers training program shall be limited to:**

**(1) Missouri rangers who are actively employed by the school or school district;**

**(2) Any property or premises owned, leased, rented, or possessed by the school or school district, including any school bus owned, operated, or contracted for in the service on behalf of the district while involved in school activities; and**

**(3) Offenses established under chapter 571 and any offense under section 569.140 or 569.155 involving school property.**

**The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person who is an active law enforcement officer.**

**4. The POST commission shall develop a training program of not more than one hundred sixty hours that shall include:**

**(1) Close quarter combat; building security and hardening; bomb and arson; de-escalation; implicit and racial bias; active shooter training; preventative behavioral threat assessments; state and federal constitutional and statutory law relating to search and seizure, as relating to the arrests Missouri rangers are permitted to make; firearms training; defensive tactics; an abbreviated "stop the bleed" first aid training; and any other related training deemed necessary by POST;**

**(2) The POST commission shall promulgate an abbreviated training program for applicants that are active or retired law enforcement officers, or active or retired military personnel, including active or retired members of the National Guard. As used in this section, "retired" shall mean any law enforcement officer with ten or more years of experience.**

**5. The POST commission shall promulgate rules for continuing education training for all Missouri rangers. 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, 2026, shall be invalid and void.**

**6. The POST commission may develop a part-time training program, provided such program satisfies all of the requirements of this section.**

**7. A certificate of Missouri ranger training program completion may be issued to any applicant by any approved Missouri ranger training instructor. On the certificate of program completion, the approved Missouri ranger training instructor shall affirm that the individual receiving instruction has taken and passed a Missouri ranger training program that meets the requirements of this section. The instructor shall also provide a copy of such certificate to the director of the department of public safety.**

**8. Upon successful completion of the training program, each person shall receive a certificate and a Missouri ranger badge.**

**9. The front and back of the outermost garment of the ranger uniform shall have capitalized block letters spelling "RANGER".**

**10. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 6 and 7 of section 160.665, subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of section 571.030, subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of section 571.107, or any other provision of law to the contrary, a Missouri ranger may, if authorized by the hiring school or school district, carry a firearm or firearms, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into the school, onto any school bus owned, operated, or contracted for by the school or school district, or onto any property or premises owned, leased, rented, or possessed by the school or school district;**

**(2) It shall be the decision of the hiring school or school district whether a ranger shall carry a firearm or firearms or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use as provided in subdivision (1) of this subsection while on duty, which type of firearm or firearms or any other weapon the ranger shall carry, and whether the firearm, firearms, or weapons shall be concealed;**

**(3) Each ranger shall use a level three retention holster of open carrying a pistol while on duty.**

**11. For the purpose of liability and workers' compensation only, Missouri rangers shall be considered employees of the school or school district that hires them. All other benefits for which an employee of the school or school district may be eligible, such as health and retirement benefits, may be offered to the ranger at the discretion of the school or school district. Rangers employed by a school or school district may be compensated as full- or part-time employees, or on a volunteer basis without compensation. Qualified immunity and the public duty rule shall apply to the provisions of this section as interpreted by the federal and state courts.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 5, Section 589.902, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"610.141. 1. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:**

**(1) "Court record information", any information stored in a statewide court automation system relating to a specific criminal offense in this state;**

**(2) "Criminal history record information", data relating to the arrest, prosecution, court action, detention, and other related information collected, stored, and disseminated by the central repository for each criminal offense in this state;**

**(3) "Eligible Offense", for an offense to be eligible, it must:**

**(a) Be a qualifying offense, as defined in this section;**

**(b) Be a final conviction;**

**(c) Be the only charge of conviction in a case or part of a case that contains only convictions for qualifying offenses;**

**(d) Have been one year since final disposition of the eligible offense for a misdemeanor and three years for a felony;**

**(e) Be an offender with no conviction for a misdemeanor or felony within one calendar year of the final disposition of the expungable offense if the offense is a misdemeanor and three years if the expungable offense is a felony, not including violations of the traffic regulations provided under chapters 301, 302, 303, 304, and 307;**

**(f) Be an offender with no outstanding arrest or pending charges for a misdemeanor or felony at the time of analysis for expungement, not including violations of the traffic regulations provided under chapters 301, 302, 303, 304, and 307; and**

**(g) Not be for an class A felony;**

**(4) "Expungement", closure of the record pursuant to section 610.120;**

**(5) "Qualifying offense", a conviction for:**

**(a) Possession of a controlled substance under section 195.202, as it existed prior to January 1, 2017;**

**(b) Unlawful use of drug paraphernalia under section 195.233, as it existed prior to January 1, 2017;**

**(c) Possession or control of a controlled substance under section 579.015; or**

**(d) Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia under section 579.074.**

**(6) "Restoration of rights", a full restoration of the civil rights of such person to the status occupied prior to the conviction as if such events had never taken place. This includes the right to vote, the right to hold public office, and to serve as a juror. No person with a state initiated expungement shall be held thereafter under any provision of law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such convictions or expungement in response to an inquiry and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement, except the petitioner shall disclose the expunged crime to any entity with authorization to access closed records under section 610.120. The expunged crime may be considered a prior offense in determining a sentence to be imposed for any subsequent offense that the person is found guilty of committing. "Restoration of rights" shall not include rights related to the uses for the conviction detailed in section 610.120.**

**2. All eligible offenses shall automatically be expunged as a matter of law upon eligibility. The result of the expungement shall be a closure of the record and restoration of rights, as defined in this section.**

**3. The central repository shall, on a rolling basis, but not less than once per week, automatically screen criminal history record information contained in the statewide criminal history database for eligible offenses. All eligible offenses shall be automatically expunged by the central pursuant to this section. The central repository shall base automated expungement record designations only on the data available in its system. Once expunged, an offense record status shall reflect the expungement in the criminal history system by way of the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System. If additional information is learned by the central repository relating to eligibility, the analysis may be rerun as necessary and the record status updated.**

**4. The supreme court of Missouri shall, on a rolling basis, but not less than once per week, automatically screen court record information for eligible offenses. All case materials relating to eligible offenses shall be automatically expunged pursuant to this section. Expunged court record information shall be closed pursuant to section 610.120 and available to the parties.**

**5. For purposes of compliance with this section, any agency releasing investigative reports under chapter 610 shall treat said information as a closed record where it relates only to an expunged offense under this section. It shall be an affirmative defense that an agency conducted a Missouri**

**Uniform Law Enforcement System query of the relevant criminal history record and adhered to the record status designation therein.**

**6. During the sentencing phase of any criminal case for a qualifying offense under this section, the sentencing court, upon its own motion or motion of any party, may designate a conviction ineligible for state initiated expungement under this section if the record shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that:**

- (1) The petitioner's habits and conduct demonstrate that the petitioner is a threat to the public safety of the state;**
- (2) The state-initiated expungement is not consistent with the public welfare; or**
- (3) The interests of justice do not warrant the expungement.**

**Any party may request a hearing on such a motion and present evidence. Upon a finding to exclude a conviction from state initiated expungement, the court shall designate the conviction type as not eligible for state initiated expungement in the statewide court automation system and when transmitting the sentencing information to the central repository.**

**7. An offender shall be limited to three misdemeanor and two felony expungements under this section and section 610.140 combined. Where a criminal case contains more than one expungable offense, the offense with the greatest severity shall be the only offense that counts for the purposes of this subsection.**

**8. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the filing of an expungement petition under any other provision of law for which such a filing is permissible.**

**9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the sole remedy for relief for failure to expunge under this section shall be the filing of an expungement petition under section 610.140.**

**10. Beginning January 1, 2028, and each year thereafter, the Missouri state highway patrol shall submit a report to the joint committee on the justice system, the house judiciary committee or any successor committee, and the senate judiciary and civil and criminal jurisprudence committee or any successor committee providing statistical information for the prior year, arranged by judicial circuit and county, of the number of expungements issued under section 610.141 in the criminal history system. The data shall be aggregated by race, sex, age, circuit, county, and offense type and level if such data is available.**

**11. The provisions of this section shall be effective when technically feasible for both the supreme court of Missouri and the central repository, but no later than January 1, 2027.**

**610.143. 1. A credit bureau may report records of arrests, indictments pending trial, and convictions of crimes for no longer than seven years from final disposition. Records of arrests, indictments pending trial, and convictions of crimes shall no longer be reported if at any time after a conviction it is learned that a full pardon or expungement has been granted for that conviction, or at any time after an arrest or indictment it is learned that a conviction did not result.**

**2. Any credit bureau or user of information that willfully fails to comply with any requirement of this section with respect to any consumer is liable to that consumer in an amount equal to:**

**(1) Any actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the failure;**

**(2) Punitive damages as the court may allow; and**

**(3) In the case of any successful action under this section, costs of the action and reasonable attorney's fees as determined by the court.**

**3. Any credit bureau or user of information that is negligent in failing to comply with any requirement of this section with respect to any consumer is liable to that consumer in an amount equal to:**

**(1) Any actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the failure; and**

**(2) In the case of any successful action under this section, costs of the action and reasonable attorney's fees as determined by the court.**

**4. Injunctive relief shall be available to any consumer aggrieved by a violation or a threatened violation of this section regardless of whether the consumer seeks any other remedy under this section.**

**5. An employer, volunteer organization, or landlord who employs, qualifies, or otherwise engages an individual whose criminal history record has been expunged shall be immune from liability for any claim arising out of the misconduct of the individual if the misconduct relates to the portion of the criminal history record that has been expunged.**

**6. A person granted an expungement shall disclose any expunged offense if the disclosure of such information is necessary to complete any application for employment with any:**

**(1) Federally insured bank or savings institution or credit union or an affiliate of such institution or credit union for the purpose of compliance with 12 U.S.C. Section 1829 and 12 U.S.C. Section 1785; or**

**(2) Entity engaged in the business of insurance or any insurer for the purpose of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1033, 18 U.S.C. Section 1034, or other similar law that requires an employer engaged in the business of insurance to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment.**

**610.144. 1. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Missouri Expungement Fund", which shall consist of moneys appropriated to it by the general assembly and gifts, donations, grants, and bequests. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, moneys in this fund shall be used solely as provided in subsection 2 of this section.**

**(2) The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.**

**2. The office of state courts administrator, the department of public safety, and the information technology services division within the office of administration shall expend moneys from the fund, upon appropriation, on the statewide court automation case management system and the Missouri criminal history record information system established under sections 43.500 to 43.530 for one or more of the following purposes:**

**(1) Expenses that may be incurred to develop, establish, maintain, or operate any information technology equipment, software, systems, or services associated with the expungement or closing of records under Missouri law, including the development and implementation of any technology-assisted, state-initiated bulk expungement or sealing of records under Missouri law; or**

**(2) The cost of necessary personnel or contractors.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"191.116. 1. There is hereby established in the department of health and senior services the "Alzheimer's State Plan Task Force". The task force shall consist of [~~twenty-one~~] **twenty-two** members, as follows:

(1) The lieutenant governor, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chair of the task force;

(2) The directors of the departments of health and senior services, social services, and mental health, or their designees;

(3) One member of the house of representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(4) One member of the senate to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate;

(5) One member who has early-stage Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia;

(6) One member who is a family caregiver of a person with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia;

(7) One member who is a licensed physician with experience in the diagnosis, treatment, and research of Alzheimer's disease;

(8) One member from the office of state ombudsman for long-term care facility residents;

(9) One member representing [~~residential long-term care~~] **licensed residential care facilities**;

(10) **One member representing licensed assisted living facilities**;

(11) One member representing the home care profession;

[(11)] (12) One member representing the adult day services profession;

[(12)] (13) One member representing the area agencies on aging;

[(13)] (14) One member with expertise in minority health;

[(14)] (15) One member representing the law enforcement community;

[(15)] (16) One member from the department of higher education and workforce development with knowledge of workforce training;

[(16)] (17) Two members representing voluntary health organizations in Alzheimer's disease care, support, and research;

[(17)] (18) One member representing licensed skilled nursing facilities; and

[(18)] (19) One member representing Missouri veterans' homes.

2. The members of the task force, other than the lieutenant governor, members from the general assembly, and department and division directors, shall be appointed by the governor [with the advice and consent of the senate]. Members shall serve on the task force without compensation.

3. **(1) The term of any member of the task force appointed before August 28, 2026, shall expire on December 31, 2026. Each member of the task force appointed after December 31, 2026, shall serve a term of two years, except the first members appointed after December 31, 2026, who shall serve staggered terms as follows:**

**(a) Members appointed under subdivisions (5) to (13) of subsection 1 of this section shall serve one-year terms; and**

**(b) Members appointed under subdivisions (14) to (19) of subsection 1 of this section shall serve two-year terms.**

**(2) If a vacancy occurs, a replacement shall be appointed to serve for the remainder of the departing member's term.**

**(3) Members of the task force described in subdivisions (1) to (4) of subsection 1 of this section shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection.**

4. The task force shall assess all state programs that address Alzheimer's disease and update and maintain an integrated state plan to overcome the challenges caused by Alzheimer's disease. The state plan shall include implementation steps and recommendations for priority actions based on this assessment. The task force's actions shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(1) Assess the current and future impact of Alzheimer's disease on residents of the state of Missouri;

(2) Examine the existing services and resources addressing the needs of persons with Alzheimer's disease and their families and caregivers;

(3) Develop recommendations to respond to the escalating public health crisis regarding Alzheimer's disease;

(4) Ensure the inclusion of ethnic and racial populations that have a higher risk for Alzheimer's disease or are least likely to receive care in clinical, research, and service efforts, with the purpose of decreasing health disparities in Alzheimer's disease treatment;

(5) Identify opportunities for the state of Missouri to coordinate with federal government entities to integrate and inform the fight against Alzheimer's disease;

(6) Provide information and coordination of Alzheimer's disease research and services across all state agencies;

(7) Examine dementia-specific training requirements across health care, adult protective services workers, law enforcement, and all other areas in which staff are involved with the delivery of care to those with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias; and

(8) Develop strategies to increase the diagnostic rate of Alzheimer's disease in Missouri.

[4.] **5.** The task force shall deliver a report of recommendations to the governor and members of the general assembly no later than January 1, 2023.

[5.] **6.** The task force shall continue to meet at the request of the chair and at a minimum of one time annually for the purpose of **conducting any additional assessments deemed appropriate and** evaluating the implementation and impact of the task force recommendations and shall provide annual supplemental report updates on the findings to the governor and the general assembly.

[6.] **7. Before January 1, 2029, and every five years thereafter, the task force shall deliver a report of recommendations, which shall be based on its findings in subsection 6 of this section and any additional assessments conducted since its last report, to the governor and members of the general assembly.**

**8.** The provisions of this section shall expire on December 31, [2027] **2033.**"; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 5, Section 589.902, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"640.144. 1. All community water systems shall be required to create a valve inspection program that includes:

(1) Inspection of all valves every ten years;

(2) Scheduled repair or replacement of broken valves; and

(3) Within five years of August 28, 2020, identification of each shut-off valve location using a geographic information system or an alternative physical mapping system that accurately identifies the location of each valve.

2. All community water systems shall be required to create a hydrant inspection program that includes:

(1) Scheduled testing of every hydrant in the community water system;

(2) Scheduled repair or replacement of broken hydrants;

(3) A plan to flush every hydrant and dead-end main;

(4) Maintenance of records of inspections, tests, and flushings for six years; and

(5) Within five years of August 28, 2020, identification of each hydrant location using a geographic information system or an alternative physical mapping system that accurately identifies the location of each hydrant.

3. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any state parks, cities with a population of more than thirty thousand inhabitants, [a] **any** county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, [a] **any** county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, or [a] **any** public service commission regulated utility with more than thirty thousand customers."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by adding after said section and line the following:

"195.417. 1. The limits specified in this section shall not apply to any quantity of such product, mixture, or preparation which must be dispensed, sold, or distributed in a pharmacy pursuant to a valid prescription.

2. Within any thirty-day period, no person shall sell, dispense, or otherwise provide to the same individual, and no person shall purchase, receive, or otherwise acquire more than the following amount: any number of packages of any drug product containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, either as:

(1) The sole active ingredient; or

(2) One of the active ingredients of a combination drug; or

(3) A combination of any of the products specified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection;

in any total amount greater than seven and two-tenths grams, without regard to the number of transactions.

3. Within any twenty-four-hour period, no pharmacist, intern pharmacist, or registered pharmacy technician shall sell, dispense, or otherwise provide to the same individual, and no person shall purchase, receive, or otherwise acquire more than the following amount: any number of packages of any drug product containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, either as:

(1) The sole active ingredient; or

(2) One of the active ingredients of a combination drug; or

(3) A combination of any of the products specified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection; in any total amount greater than three and six-tenths grams without regard to the number of transactions.

4. Within any twelve-month period, no person shall sell, dispense, or otherwise provide to the same individual, and no person shall purchase, receive, or otherwise acquire more than the following amount: any number of packages of any drug product containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, either as:

(1) The sole active ingredient; or

(2) One of the active ingredients of a combination drug; or

(3) A combination of any of the products specified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection; in any total amount greater than [forty-three] **sixty-one** and two-tenths grams, without regard to the number of transactions.

5. All packages of any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any detectable quantity of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, except those that are excluded from Schedule V in subsection 17 or 18 of section 195.017, shall be offered for sale only from behind a pharmacy counter where the public is not permitted, and only by a registered pharmacist or registered pharmacy technician under section 195.017.

6. Each pharmacy shall submit information regarding sales of any compound, mixture, or preparation as specified in this section in accordance with transmission methods and frequency established by the department by regulation.

**7. (1) As used in this subsection, "administrator of the real-time electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system" means the entity responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the data collection system described in 19 CSR 30-1.074 or any successor regulation.**

**(2) Beginning October 1, 2026, and continuing thereafter, any manufacturer of any compound, mixture, or preparation specified in this section that is sold in or into the state shall, on a monthly basis, pay fees to the administrator of the real-time electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system.**

**(3) The administrator of the real-time electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system shall be responsible for setting the fee levels required under this subsection.**

**(4) Upon the request of the department of health and senior services, any manufacturer required to pay fees under this subsection shall provide written documentation demonstrating that the manufacturer has paid such fees.**

**(5) The fees required under this subsection shall be assessed against each manufacturer solely on the basis of sales transactions involving that manufacturer's own compounds, mixtures, or preparations sold in or into the state. No manufacturer shall be assessed fees based upon transactions attributable to the compounds, mixtures, or preparations of any other manufacturer.**

**8.** No prescription shall be required for the dispensation, sale, or distribution of any drug product containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in an amount within the limits described in subsections 2, 3, and 4 of this section. The superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol shall report to the revisor of statutes and the general assembly by February first when the statewide number of methamphetamine laboratory seizure incidents exceeds three hundred incidents in the previous calendar year. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on April first of the calendar year in which the revisor of statutes receives such notification.

[8.] **9.** This section shall supersede and preempt any local ordinances or regulations, including any ordinances or regulations enacted by any political subdivision of the state. This section shall not apply to the sale of any animal feed products containing ephedrine or any naturally occurring or herbal ephedra or extract of ephedra.

[9.] **10.** Any local ordinances or regulations enacted by any political subdivision of the state prior to August 28, 2020, requiring a prescription for the dispensation, sale, or distribution of any drug product containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in an amount within the limits described in subsections 2, 3, and 4 of this section shall be void and of no effect and no such political subdivision shall maintain or enforce such ordinance or regulation.

[10.] **11.** All logs, records, documents, and electronic information maintained for the dispensing of these products shall be open for inspection and copying by municipal, county, and state or federal law enforcement officers whose duty it is to enforce the controlled substances laws of this state or the United States.

[11.] **12.** All persons who dispense or offer for sale pseudoephedrine and ephedrine products, except those that are excluded from Schedule V in subsection 17 or 18 of section 195.017, shall ensure that all such products are located only behind a pharmacy counter where the public is not permitted.

[12.] **13.** The penalty for a knowing or reckless violation of this section is found in section 579.060."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 577.800, Line 75, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"579.060. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs if he or she knowingly:

(1) Sells, distributes, dispenses, or otherwise provides any number of packages of any drug product containing detectable amounts of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts, optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in a total amount greater than seven and two-tenths grams to the same individual within a thirty-day period, unless the amount is dispensed, sold, or distributed pursuant to a valid prescription; or

(2) Purchases, receives, or otherwise acquires within a thirty-day period any number of packages of any drug product containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers in a total amount

greater than seven and two-tenths grams, without regard to the number of transactions, unless the amount is purchased, received, or acquired pursuant to a valid prescription; or

(3) Purchases, receives, or otherwise acquires within a twenty-four-hour period any number of packages of any drug product containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers in a total amount greater than three and six-tenths grams, without regard to the number of transactions, unless the amount is purchased, received, or acquired pursuant to a valid prescription; or

(4) Sells, distributes, dispenses, or otherwise provides any number of packages of any drug product containing detectable amounts of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts, optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in a total amount greater than [forty-three] **sixty-one** and two\_tenths grams to the same individual within a twelve-month period, unless the amount is dispensed, sold, or distributed pursuant to a valid prescription; or

(5) Purchases, receives, or otherwise acquires within a twelve-month period any number of packages of any drug product containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers in a total amount greater than [forty-three] **sixty-one** and two\_tenths grams, without regard to the number of transactions, unless the amount is purchased, received, or acquired pursuant to a valid prescription; or

(6) Dispenses or offers drug products that are not excluded from Schedule V in subsection 17 or 18 of section 195.017 and that contain detectable amounts of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts, optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, without ensuring that such products are located behind a pharmacy counter where the public is not permitted and that such products are dispensed by a registered pharmacist or pharmacy technician under subsection 11 of section 195.017; or

(7) Holds a retail sales license issued under chapter 144 and knowingly sells or dispenses packages that do not conform to the packaging requirements of section 195.418.

2. A pharmacist, intern pharmacist, or registered pharmacy technician commits the offense of unlawful sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs if he or she knowingly:

(1) Sells, distributes, dispenses, or otherwise provides any number of packages of any drug product containing detectable amounts of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in a total amount greater than three and six-tenth grams to the same individual within a twenty-four hour period, unless the amount is dispensed, sold, or distributed pursuant to a valid prescription; or

(2) Fails to submit information under subsection 13 of section 195.017 and subsection 6 of section 195.417 about the sales of any compound, mixture, or preparation of products containing detectable amounts of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine, or any of their salts, optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in accordance with transmission methods and frequency established by the department of health and senior services; or

(3) Fails to implement and maintain an electronic log, as required by subsection 12 of section 195.017, of each transaction involving any detectable quantity of pseudoephedrine, its salts, isomers, or salts of optical isomers or ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers; or

(4) Sells, distributes, dispenses or otherwise provides to an individual under eighteen years of age without a valid prescription any number of packages of any drug product containing any detectable quantity of pseudoephedrine, its salts, isomers, or salts of optical isomers, or ephedrine, its salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers.

3. Any person who violates the packaging requirements of section 195.418 and is considered the general owner or operator of the outlet where ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine products are available for sale shall not be penalized if he or she documents that an employee training program was in place to provide the employee who made the unlawful retail sale with information on the state and federal regulations regarding ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine.

**4. A manufacturer commits the offense of unlawful sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs if he or she knowingly fails to pay the fees required under subsection 7 of section 195.417.**

5. The offense of unlawful sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs is a class A misdemeanor."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"221.111. 1. A person commits the offense of possession of unlawful items in a prison or jail if such person knowingly delivers, attempts to deliver, possesses, deposits, or conceals in or about the premises of any correctional center as the term "correctional center" is defined under section 217.010, or any city, county, or private jail:

(1) Any controlled substance as that term is defined by law, except upon the written or electronic prescription of a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian;

(2) Any other alkaloid of any kind or any intoxicating liquor as the term intoxicating liquor is defined in section 311.020;

(3) Any article or item of personal property which a prisoner is prohibited by law, by rule made pursuant to section 221.060, or by regulation of the department of corrections from receiving or possessing, except as herein provided;

(4) Any gun, knife, weapon, or other article or item of personal property that may be used in such manner as to endanger the safety or security of the institution or as to endanger the life or limb of any prisoner or employee thereof;

**(5) Any unauthorized portable electronic communication device that is capable of being used to initiate, receive, store, or view communication, information, images, or data. Such electronic communication devices shall include, but not be limited to, cellular telephones, portable telephones, text messaging devices, personal digital assistants, pagers, broadband personal communication devices, electronic devices with mobile data access, and any substantially similar device that is capable of being used to initiate or receive communication or store and review information, videos, images, or data.**

2. The violation of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section shall be a class D felony; the violation of subdivision (2) of this section shall be a class E felony; the violation of subdivision (3) of this section shall be a class A misdemeanor; [and] the violation of subdivision (4) of this section shall be a class B felony; **and the violation of subdivision (5) of this section shall be a class D felony.**

3. The chief operating officer of a county or city jail or other correctional facility or the administrator of a private jail may deny visitation privileges to or refer to the county prosecuting attorney for prosecution any person who knowingly delivers, attempts to deliver, possesses, deposits, or conceals in or about the premises of such jail or facility any personal item which is prohibited by rule or regulation of such jail or facility. Such rules or regulations, including a list of personal items allowed in the jail or facility, shall be prominently posted for viewing both inside and outside such jail or facility in an area accessible to any visitor, and shall be made available to any person requesting such rule or regulation. Violation of this subsection shall be an infraction if not covered by other statutes.

4. Any person who has been found guilty of a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section involving any alkaloid shall be entitled to expungement of the record of the violation. The procedure to expunge the record shall be pursuant to section 610.123. The record of any person shall not be expunged if such person has been found guilty of knowingly delivering, attempting to deliver, possessing, depositing, or concealing any alkaloid of any controlled substance in or about the premises of any correctional center, or city or county jail, or private prison or jail."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 9

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"304.822. 1. This section shall be known as the "Siddens Bening Hands Free Law".

2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Commercial motor vehicle", the same meaning as is ascribed to such term in section 302.700;

(2) "Electronic communication device", a portable device that is used to initiate, receive, store, or view communication, information, images, or data electronically.

(a) Such term shall include but not be limited to: cellular telephones; portable telephones; text-messaging devices; personal digital assistants; pagers; broadband personal communication devices; electronic devices with mobile data access; computers, including but not limited to tablets, laptops,

notebook computers, and electronic or video game systems; devices capable of transmitting, retrieving, or displaying a video, movie, broadcast television image, or visual image; and any substantially similar device that is used to initiate or receive communication or store and review information, videos, images, or data.

(b) Such term shall not include: radios; citizens band radios; commercial two-way radio communication devices or their functional equivalent; subscription-based emergency communication devices; prescribed medical devices; amateur or ham radio devices; or global positioning system receivers, security, navigation, communication, or remote diagnostics systems permanently affixed to the vehicle;

(3) "Highway", the same meaning as is ascribed to such term in section 302.010;

(4) "Noncommercial motor vehicle", the same meaning as is ascribed to such term in section 302.700;

(5) "Operating", the actual physical control of a vehicle;

(6) "Operator", a person who is in actual physical control;

(7) "School bus", the same meaning as is ascribed to such term in section 302.700;

(8) "Voice-operated or hands-free feature or function", a feature or function, whether internally installed or externally attached or connected to an electronic communication device, that allows a person to use an electronic communication device without the use of either hand, except to activate, deactivate, or initiate the feature or function with a single touch or single swipe.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle on any highway or property open to the public for vehicular traffic in this state, no operator shall:

(1) Physically hold or support, with any part of his or her body, an electronic communication device;

(2) Write, send, or read any text-based communication, including but not limited to a text message, instant message, email, or social media interaction on an electronic communication device. This subdivision shall not apply to operators of a noncommercial motor vehicle using a voice-operated or hands-free feature or function that converts the message to be sent as a message in a written form, provided that the operator does not divert his or her attention from lawful operation of the vehicle;

(3) Make any communication on an electronic communication device, including a phone call, voice message, or one-way voice communication; provided however, that this prohibition shall not apply to use of a voice-operated or hands-free feature or function;

(4) Engage in any form of electronic data retrieval or electronic data communication on an electronic communication device;

(5) Manually enter letters, numbers, or symbols into any website, search engine, or application on an electronic communication device;

(6) Watch a video or movie on an electronic communication device, other than watching data related to the navigation of the vehicle; or

(7) Record, post, send, or broadcast video, including a video conference, on an electronic communication device, provided that this prohibition shall not apply to electronic devices used for the sole purpose of continually monitoring operator behavior by recording or broadcasting video within or outside the vehicle.

4. The operator of a school bus shall not use or operate an electronic communication device while the school bus is in motion unless the device is being used in a similar manner as a two-way radio to allow live communication between the operator and school officials or public safety officials. The operator of a school bus shall not use or operate an electronic communication device or a two-way radio while loading or unloading passengers.

5. This section shall not apply to:

(1) Law enforcement officers or operators of emergency vehicles, as such term is defined in section 304.022, who are both using the electronic communication device and operating the emergency vehicle in the performance of their official duties;

(2) Operators using an electronic communication device for the sole purpose of reporting an emergency situation and continuing communication with emergency personnel during the emergency situation;

(3) Operators of noncommercial motor vehicles using an electronic communication device solely through a voice-operated or hands-free feature or function;

(4) Operators of commercial motor vehicles using a voice-operated or hands-free feature or function, as long as the operator remains seated and is restrained by a seat belt as required by law;

(5) Operators of commercial motor vehicles reading a message displayed on a permanently installed communication device designed for a commercial motor vehicle with a screen that does not exceed ten inches tall by ten inches wide in size;

(6) Operators using electronic communication devices while the vehicle is lawfully stopped or parked;

(7) Commercial motor vehicles that are responding to a request for roadside assistance, when such response is conducted by a motor club as defined in section 385.450 or a towing company as defined in section 304.001;

(8) The use of an electronic communication device to relay information between a transit or for-hire vehicle operator and that operator's dispatcher, provided the device is mounted or affixed to the vehicle;

(9) The use of an electronic communication device to access or view a map for navigational purposes;

(10) The use of an electronic communication device to access or listen to an audio broadcast or digital audio recording; or

(11) The use of an electronic communication device to relay information through a transportation network company's digital network to a transportation network company driver, provided the device is mounted or affixed to the vehicle.

6. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, violation of this section shall be an infraction. Penalties for violations of this section shall be as provided in this subsection. Prior convictions shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as required under section 558.021.

(2) For a conviction under this section where there is no prior conviction under this section within the preceding twenty-four months, the court shall impose a fine of up to one hundred fifty dollars.

(3) For a conviction under this section where there is one prior conviction under this section within the preceding twenty-four months, the court shall impose a fine of up to two hundred fifty dollars.

(4) For a conviction under this section where there are two or more prior convictions under this section in the preceding twenty-four months, the court shall impose a fine of up to five hundred dollars.

(5) For a conviction under this section where the violation occurred in a work zone when workers are present, as such terms are defined in section 304.580, or for a conviction under this section where the violation occurred in an area designated as a school zone and marked in any way that would alert a reasonably prudent operator to the presence of the school zone, the court shall impose a fine of up to five hundred dollars.

(6) A violation of this section that is the proximate cause of damage to property in excess of five thousand dollars shall be a class D misdemeanor.

(7) A violation of this section that is the proximate cause of serious physical injury to another person shall be a class B misdemeanor.

(8) A violation of this section that is the proximate cause of the death of another person shall be a class D felony.

(9) A violation of this section while operating a commercial motor vehicle shall be deemed a serious traffic violation, as such term is defined in section 302.700, for purposes of commercial driver's license disqualification under section 302.755.

7. A law enforcement officer who stops a noncommercial motor vehicle for a violation of this section shall inform the operator of the operator's right to decline a search of their electronic communication device. No warrant shall be issued to confiscate or access an electronic communication device based on a violation of this section unless the violation results in serious bodily injury or death.

8. A violation of this section shall not be used to establish probable cause for any other violation.

9. The provisions of this section shall be subject to the reporting requirements set forth in section 590.650.

10. [The state preempts the field of regulating the use of electronic communication devices by the operators of commercial and noncommercial motor vehicles. The provisions of this section shall supercede any local laws, ordinances, orders, rules, or regulations enacted by a county, municipality, or other political subdivision to regulate the use of electronic communication devices by the operator of a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle] **The provisions of this section preempt any local law, ordinance, or regulation that conflicts with this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law,**

**political subdivisions of this state shall not enact or enforce any ordinance or other local law or regulation that conflicts with or is preempted by this section.**

11. Prior to January 1, 2025, a law enforcement officer who stops a noncommercial motor vehicle for a violation of this section shall not issue a citation for a violation of this section and shall only issue a warning.

12. No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely for a violation of this section."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 10

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"569.086. 1. As used in this section, "critical infrastructure facility" means any of the following facilities that are under construction or operational: a petroleum or alumina refinery; critical electric infrastructure, as defined in 18 CFR [Section 118.113(c)(3)] **Section 388.113(c)(3)** including, but not limited to, an electrical power generating facility, substation, switching station, electrical control center, or electric power lines and associated equipment infrastructure; a chemical, polymer, or rubber manufacturing facility; a water intake structure, water storage facility, water treatment facility, wastewater treatment plant, wastewater pumping facility, or pump station; a natural gas compressor station; a liquid natural gas terminal or storage facility; a telecommunications central switching office; **wireline or wireless telecommunications networks, infrastructure, or facilities**, including cell towers, telephone poles and lines, including fiber optic lines; a port, railroad switching yard, railroad tracks, trucking terminal, or other freight transportation facility; a gas processing plant, including a plant used in the processing, treatment, or fractionation of natural gas or natural gas liquids; a transmission facility used by a federally licensed radio or television station; a steelmaking facility that uses an electric arc furnace to make steel; a facility identified and regulated by the United States Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program; a dam that is regulated by the state or federal government; a natural gas distribution utility facility including, but not limited to, natural gas distribution and transmission mains and services, pipeline interconnections, a city gate or town border station, metering station, aboveground piping, a regulator station, and a natural gas storage facility; a crude oil or refined products storage and distribution facility including, but not limited to, valve sites, pipeline interconnection, pump station, metering station, below or aboveground pipeline or piping and truck loading or offloading facility, a grain mill or processing facility; [a] **networks and facilities used in the** generation, transmission, or distribution [system] of broadband internet access; or any aboveground portion of an oil, gas, hazardous liquid or chemical pipeline, tank, railroad facility, or other storage facility that is enclosed by a fence, other physical barrier, or is clearly marked with signs prohibiting trespassing, that are obviously designed to exclude intruders.

2. A person commits the offense of trespass on a critical infrastructure facility if he or she purposely trespasses or enters property containing a critical infrastructure facility without the permission of the owner of the property or lawful occupant thereof. The offense of trespass on a critical infrastructure facility is a class B misdemeanor. [If it is determined that the intent of the trespasser is to damage, destroy,

or tamper with equipment, or impede or inhibit operations of the facility, the person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

3. A person commits the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure if he or she purposely damages, destroys, or tampers with equipment in a critical infrastructure facility. The offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility is a class D felony.

4.] **3.** This section shall not apply to conduct protected under the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of [the state of] Missouri, or a state or federal law or rule.

**569.117. 1. A person commits the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility, as defined in section 569.086, if he or she:**

**(1) Purposely damages, destroys, or tampers with equipment in a critical infrastructure facility;**  
**or**

**(2) Recklessly damages, destroys or tampers with a critical infrastructure facility, or removes any component of the critical infrastructure facility, excluding equipment.**

**2. Except as provided under subsection 3 of this section, the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility under:**

**(1) Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section is a class D felony; or**

**(2) Subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section is a:**

**(a) Class A misdemeanor if the damage is under seven hundred fifty dollars;**

**(b) Class E felony if the damage is seven hundred fifty dollars or more but less than twenty-five thousand dollars; or**

**(c) Class D felony if the damage is twenty-five thousand dollars or more.**

**3. If the damage to a critical infrastructure facility causes interruption, impairment, or degradation of service, the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility shall be a class C felony regardless of value.**

**4. The value of damages under this section shall be determined under the provisions of section 570.020.**

**5. (1) Any person who commits a violation under this section shall be required to make restitution and perform community service as provided in this subsection.**

**(2) Restitution shall be made under the provisions of section 559.105.**

**(3) Community service shall be imposed as follows:**

**(a) One hundred hours for the first offense;**

**(b) Two hundred hours for the second offense; or**

**(c) Up to three hundred hours for the third or any subsequent offense.**

**569.119. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material", any insulated or noninsulated copper, brass, aluminum, fiber-optic, or telecommunications wire, cable, pipe, tubing, power inverter, bus bar, broadband cable, fiber-optic line, or any material containing copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, glass, or metal components that is commonly used in construction, electrical systems, telecommunications networks, broadband infrastructure, utilities, or related commercial or industrial applications;**

**(2) "Critical infrastructure facility", the same meaning as defined under section 569.086.**

**2. A person commits the offense of unauthorized possession of certain copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material if the person:**

**(1) Knowingly possesses copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material; and**

**(2) Is not a person authorized to possess such material as provided under subsection 3 of this section.**

**3. Subject to subsection 4 of this section, the following persons are authorized to possess copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material:**

**(1) The owner of the material;**

**(2) A public utility, rural electric cooperative, municipal utility, or common carrier;**

**(3) A telecommunications provider, internet service provider, cable service provider, or video service provider;**

**(4) A manufacturing, industrial, commercial, retail, or similar business that sells or uses such material in the ordinary course of business;**

**(5) A carrier-for-hire acting in the course and scope of the carrier's business and possessing appropriate documentation, including a bill of lading or contract verifying transport information;**

**(6) A scrap metal or metal recycling dealer under chapter 407 and acting within the ordinary course of business;**

**(7) A person acting in the ordinary course of lawful construction, remodeling, demolition, or salvage work who lawfully acquires the material through such activities; or**

**(8) Any agent, employee, subcontractor, or representative of a person described in subdivisions (1) to (7) of this subsection who is acting within the course and scope of such authority.**

**4. The authorization provided under subsection 3 of this section does not apply to a person who knows that the copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material was unlawfully obtained.**

**5. (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, the offense of unauthorized possession of certain copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material is a class E felony.**

**(2) The offense of unauthorized possession of certain copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material is a class D felony if it is shown at trial that:**

**(a) The material was unlawfully obtained from a critical infrastructure facility;**

**(b) The person has a prior conviction for any offense involving theft, property damage, tampering, receiving stolen property, or unauthorized possession of copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material; or**

**(c) The person conspired with or acted in concert with another to commit theft, property damage, tampering, or receiving stolen property involving such material.**

**6. If conduct constituting an offense under this section also constitutes an offense under any other provision of law, the person may be prosecuted under either or both provisions subject to the provisions of section 556.041."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

**HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 11**

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**"568.076. 1. A person commits the offense of permitting, encouraging, aiding, or causing a minor to commit an offense if the person is twenty-one years of age or older and the person knowingly permits, encourages, aides, or causes the minor to commit an offense in violation of state or federal law.**

**2. The offense of permitting, encouraging, aiding, or causing a minor to commit an offense is a:**

**(1) Class A misdemeanor if the offense committed by the minor was a felony offense; or**

**(2) Class C misdemeanor if the offense committed by the minor was a misdemeanor offense.**

**3. Each violation of this section shall constitute a separate offense.**

**4. In addition to any other penalties, upon a plea or finding of guilt under this section, the court may order the person to make restitution to any individual who has suffered damages as a result of the offense committed by the minor. The person shall be entitled to a hearing on any restitution amount prior to imposition of the restitution.**

**5. As used in this section, "minor" means an individual who is under eighteen years of age.";**  
and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

**HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 12**

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 3, Section 577.800, Line 75, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"579.022. 1. A person commits the offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing death if a person delivers or distributes a controlled substance under section 579.020 [knowing such substance is mixed with another controlled substance] and a death results from the use of such controlled substance.

2. It shall not be a defense that the user contributed to the user's own death by using the controlled substance or consenting to the administration of the controlled substance by another.

3. The offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing death is a class A felony.

4. For purposes of this section, "controlled substance" means a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance, as defined in section 195.017.

579.065. 1. A person commits the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree if, except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 195, such person knowingly distributes, delivers, manufactures, produces or attempts to distribute, deliver, manufacture or produce:

(1) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;

(2) More than one hundred fifty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances;

(3) More than five hundred milligrams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);

(4) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP);

(5) More than four grams of phencyclidine;

(6) More than thirty kilograms of a mixture or substance containing marijuana;

(7) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate;

(8) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine;

(9) One gram or more of flunitrazepam for the first offense;

(10) Any amount of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid for the first offense; [or]

(11) More than [ten] **three** milligrams of fentanyl [or carfentanil], or any derivative thereof, [or any combination thereof,] or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl [or carfentanil], or [their] **its** optical isomers or analogues; **or**

**(12) Any amount of carfentanil.**

2. The offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree is a class B felony.

3. The offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree is a class A felony if the quantity involved is:

(1) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin; or

(2) Four hundred fifty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances; or

(3) One gram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD); or

(4) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP); or

(5) Twelve grams or more of phencyclidine; or

(6) One hundred kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing marijuana; or

(7) Ninety grams or more of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate; or

(8) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate, and the location of the offense was within two thousand feet of real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school, college, community college, university, or any school bus, in or on the real property comprising public housing or any other governmental assisted housing, or within a motor vehicle, or in any structure or building which contains rooms furnished for the accommodation or lodging of guests, and kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public as a place where sleeping accommodations are sought for pay or compensation to transient guests or permanent guests; or

(9) Ninety grams or more of any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or

(10) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine and the location of the offense was within two thousand feet of real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school, college, community college, university, or any school bus, in or on the real property comprising public housing or any other governmental assisted housing, within a motor vehicle, or in any structure or building which contains rooms furnished for the accommodation or lodging of guests, and kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public as a place where sleeping accommodations are sought for pay or compensation to transient guests or permanent guests; or

(11) One gram or more of flunitrazepam for a second or subsequent offense; or

(12) Any amount of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid for a second or subsequent offense; or

(13) [Twenty] **Fourteen** milligrams or more of fentanyl [or carfentanil], or any derivative thereof, [or any combination thereof,] or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl [or carfentanil], or [their] **its** optical isomers or analogues; **or**

**(14) More than five hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil.**

579.068. 1. A person commits the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree if, except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 195, such person knowingly possesses or has under his or her control, purchases or attempts to purchase, or brings into this state:

(1) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;

(2) More than one hundred fifty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances;

(3) More than five hundred milligrams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);

(4) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP);

(5) More than four grams of phencyclidine;

(6) More than thirty kilograms of a mixture or substance containing marijuana;

(7) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate;

(8) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; [or]

(9) More than [ten] **three** milligrams of fentanyl [or carfentanil], or any derivative thereof, [or any combination thereof,] or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl [or carfentanil], or [their] **its** optical isomers or analogues; **or**

**(10) Any amount of carfentanil.**

2. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class C felony.

3. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class B felony if the quantity involved is:

(1) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin; or

(2) Four hundred fifty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances; or

(3) One gram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD); or

(4) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP); or

(5) Twelve grams or more of phencyclidine; or

(6) One hundred kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing marijuana; or

(7) More than five hundred marijuana plants; or

(8) Ninety grams or more but less than four hundred fifty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate; or

(9) Ninety grams or more but less than four hundred fifty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or

(10) [Twenty] **Fourteen** milligrams or more of fentanyl [or carfentanil], or any derivative thereof, [or any combination thereof,] or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl [or carfentanil], or [their] **its** optical isomers or analogues; **or**

**(11) More than five hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil.**

4. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class A felony if the quantity involved is four hundred fifty grams or more of any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains:

(1) Any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, isomers and salts of its isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate; or

(2) Any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

5. The offense of drug trafficking in the second degree is a class C felony for the first offense and a class B felony for any second or subsequent offense for the trafficking of less than one gram of flunitrazepam."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 13

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"571.030. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121 **and sections 571.205 to 571.230**, if he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any area where firearms are restricted under section 571.107; or

(2) Sets a spring gun; or

(3) Discharges or shoots a firearm into a dwelling house, a railroad train, boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle as defined in section 302.010, or any building or structure used for the assembling of people; or

(4) Exhibits, in the presence of one or more persons, any weapon readily capable of lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or

(5) Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon in either a negligent or unlawful manner or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless acting in self-defense; or

(6) Discharges a firearm within one hundred yards of any occupied schoolhouse, courthouse, or church building; or

(7) Discharges or shoots a firearm at a mark, at any object, or at random, on, along or across a public highway or discharges or shoots a firearm into any outbuilding; or

(8) Carries a firearm or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any election precinct on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, state government, or political subdivision thereof; or

(9) Discharges or shoots a firearm at or from a motor vehicle, as defined in section 301.010, discharges or shoots a firearm at any person, or at any other motor vehicle, or at any building or habitable structure, unless the person was lawfully acting in self-defense; or

(10) Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; or

(11) Possesses a firearm while also knowingly in possession of a controlled substance that is sufficient for a felony violation of section 579.015.

2. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the persons described in this subsection, regardless of whether such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Subdivisions (3), (4), (6), (7), and (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to or affect any of the following persons, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:

(1) All state, county and municipal peace officers who have completed the training required by the police officer standards and training commission pursuant to sections 590.030 to 590.050 and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, whether such officers are on or off duty, and whether such officers are within or outside of the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired peace officers, as defined in subsection 12 of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection 13 of this section, or any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;

(3) Members of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing their official duty;

(4) Those persons vested by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution of Missouri with the judicial power of the state and those persons vested by Article III of the Constitution of the United States with the judicial power of the United States, the members of the federal judiciary;

(5) Any person whose bona fide duty is to execute process, civil or criminal;

(6) Any federal probation officer or federal flight deck officer as defined under the federal flight deck officer program, 49 U.S.C. Section 44921, regardless of whether such officers are on duty, or within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction;

(7) Any state probation or parole officer, including supervisors and members of the parole board;

(8) Any corporate security advisor meeting the definition and fulfilling the requirements of the regulations established by the department of public safety under section 590.750;

(9) Any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner;

(10) Any municipal or county prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney; **any** circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney; **any** municipal, associate, or circuit judge; **the attorney general and any assistant attorney general**; or any person appointed by a court to be a special prosecutor who has completed the firearms safety training course required under subsection 2 of section 571.111;

(11) Any member of a fire department or fire protection district who is employed on a full-time basis as a fire investigator and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit under section 571.111 when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties; and

(12) Upon the written approval of the governing body of a fire department or fire protection district, any paid fire department or fire protection district member who is employed on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties.

3. Subdivisions (1), (5), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section do not apply when the actor is transporting such weapons in a nonfunctioning state or in an unloaded state when ammunition is not

readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible. Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state. Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply if the firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed by a person while traversing school premises for the purposes of transporting a student to or from school, or possessed by an adult for the purposes of facilitation of a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event.

4. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to any person who has a valid concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121 **or sections 571.205 to 571.230**, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued before August 28, 2013, or a valid permit or endorsement to carry concealed firearms issued by another state or political subdivision of another state.

5. Subdivisions (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to persons who are engaged in a lawful act of defense pursuant to section 563.031.

6. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the state shall not prohibit any state employee from having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the state's property provided that the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This subsection shall only apply to the state as an employer when the state employee's vehicle is on property owned or leased by the state and the state employee is conducting activities within the scope of his or her employment. For the purposes of this subsection, "state employee" means an employee of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the government of the state of Missouri.

7. (1) Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to a person who is a school officer commissioned by the district school board under section 162.215 or who is a school protection officer, as described under section 160.665.

(2) Nothing in this section shall make it unlawful for a student to actually participate in school-sanctioned gun safety courses, student military or ROTC courses, or other school-sponsored or club-sponsored firearm-related events, provided the student does not carry a firearm or other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any other function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board.

8. A person who commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons under:

(1) Subdivision (2), (3), (4), or (11) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class E felony;

(2) Subdivision (1), (6), (7), or (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor, except when a concealed weapon is carried onto any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch, in which case the penalties of subsection 2 of section 571.107 shall apply;

(3) Subdivision (5) or (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the firearm is unloaded and a class E felony if the firearm is loaded;

(4) Subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony, except that if the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section results in injury or death to another person, it is a class A felony.

9. Violations of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punished as follows:

(1) For the first violation a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony;

(2) For any violation by a prior offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation or conditional release for a term of ten years;

(3) For any violation by a persistent offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation, or conditional release;

(4) For any violation which results in injury or death to another person, a person shall be sentenced to an authorized disposition for a class A felony.

10. Any person knowingly aiding or abetting any other person in the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to the same penalty as that prescribed by this section for violations by other persons.

11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a felony violation of subsection 1 of this section shall receive a suspended imposition of sentence if such person has previously received a suspended imposition of sentence for any other firearms- or weapons-related felony offense.

12. As used in this section "qualified retired peace officer" means an individual who:

(1) Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a peace officer, other than for reasons of mental instability;

(2) Before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;

(3) Before such retirement, was regularly employed as a peace officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or retired from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by such agency;

(4) Has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency if such a plan is available;

(5) During the most recent twelve-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry firearms;

(6) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(7) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

13. The identification required by subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section is:

(1) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or

(2) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer; and

(3) A certification issued by the state in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state to meet the standards established by the state for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 14

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"557.035. 1. For all violations of section 565.054 or 565.090, subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.100, or subdivision (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7) or (8) of subsection 1 of section 571.030, which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the offense or offenses under this section, and the violation is a class D felony.

2. For all violations of section 565.056; subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.090; **section 565.097**; subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.120; section 569.140; or section 574.050; which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the offense or offenses under this section, and the violation is a class E felony.

3. The court shall assess punishment in all of the cases in which the state pleads and proves any of the motivating factors listed in this section.

**565.097. 1. A person commits the offense of masked intimidation if the person intentionally harasses, intimidates, or threatens any other person while hiding or concealing his or her face with a mask, hood, or any other article or device for the purpose of concealing his or her identity and with the intent to place another person in reasonable fear for his or her physical safety.**

**2. The offense of masked intimidation is a class C misdemeanor, unless it is a second or subsequent offense of this section, in which case the offense is a class B misdemeanor.**

**3. This section shall not apply to any person wearing a mask or otherwise covering one's face for any purpose other than a purpose specified in subsection 1 of this section, in cases where a person is wearing a:**

**(1) Mask or face covering on or near the occasion of a holiday, celebration, or other event involving costumes;**

**(2) Mask, hood, article, or other device for the purpose of ensuring the physical safety of the wearer or because of the nature of the person's occupation, trade, or profession;**

**(3) Mask, hood, article, or other device for the purpose of protection from the weather elements or while participating in a winter sport;**

**(4) Mask, hood, article, or other device in an artistic or theatrical production or celebration;**

**(5) Gas mask or other protective facial covering for the purposes of protection during or related to emergency situations or during emergency management drills;**

**(6) A mask for the purpose of ensuring one's physical health and safety or the health and safety of others, including but not limited to limiting the spread of airborne illnesses; or**

**(7) Any garb for religious purposes.**

**4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or infringe upon any right protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

**5. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Harass", engaging in a knowing and willful pattern of conduct directed at a particular person or particular group of persons that is intended to cause that person or that group of persons to reasonably fear for their safety or suffer substantial emotional distress;**

**(2) "Intimidate", willfully and substantially interfering, by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any other person of rights secured by the constitution or laws of the United States, or of rights secured by the constitution or laws of this state, because of that person or person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, sex, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or disability;**

**(3) "Threaten", communication with the clear intention to cause imminent physical injury to another person."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 15

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 5, Section 589.902, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"650.055. 1. Every individual who:

(1) Is found guilty of a felony or any offense under chapter 566; or

(2) Is seventeen years of age or older and arrested for burglary in the first degree under section 569.160, [or] burglary in the second degree under section 569.170, [or] a felony offense under chapter 565, 566, 567, 568, [or] 573, **or 579, or a felony offense under section 288.395, 570.030, 570.090, 575.150, or 577.010;** or

(3) Has been determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513; or

(4) Is an individual required to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425;

shall have a fingerprint and blood or scientifically accepted biological sample collected for purposes of DNA profiling analysis.

2. Any individual subject to DNA collection and profiling analysis under this section shall provide a DNA sample:

(1) Upon booking at a county jail or detention facility; or

(2) Upon entering or before release from the department of corrections reception and diagnostic centers; or

(3) Upon entering or before release from a county jail or detention facility, state correctional facility, or any other detention facility or institution, whether operated by a private, local, or state agency, or any mental health facility if committed as a sexually violent predator pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513; or

(4) When the state accepts a person from another state under any interstate compact, or under any other reciprocal agreement with any county, state, or federal agency, or any other provision of law, whether or not the person is confined or released, the acceptance is conditional on the person providing a DNA sample if the person was found guilty of a felony offense in any other jurisdiction; or

(5) If such individual is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections. Such jurisdiction includes persons currently incarcerated, persons on probation, as defined in section 217.650, and on parole, as also defined in section 217.650; or

(6) At the time of registering as a sex offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425.

**3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, if it is determined that the person's DNA sample has been included in the DNA database and has not been subject to a court order expunging the record from the DNA database, no additional sample is required.**

4. The Missouri state highway patrol and department of corrections shall be responsible for ensuring adherence to the law. Any person required to provide a DNA sample pursuant to this section shall be required to provide such sample, without the right of refusal, at a collection site designated by the Missouri state highway patrol and the department of corrections. Authorized personnel collecting or assisting in the collection of samples shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner. Such force may be used as necessary to the effectual carrying out and application of

such processes and operations. The enforcement of these provisions by the authorities in charge of state correctional institutions and others having custody or jurisdiction over individuals included in subsection 1 of this section which shall not be set aside or reversed is hereby made mandatory. The division of probation and parole shall recommend that an individual on probation or parole who refuses to provide a DNA sample have his or her probation or parole revoked. In the event that a person's DNA sample is not adequate for any reason, the person shall provide another sample for analysis.

[4.] 5. The procedure and rules for the collection, analysis, storage, expungement, use of DNA database records and privacy concerns shall not conflict with procedures and rules applicable to the Missouri DNA profiling system and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA databank system.

[5.] 6. Unauthorized use or dissemination of individually identifiable DNA information in a database for purposes other than criminal justice or law enforcement is a class A misdemeanor.

[6.] 7. Implementation of sections 650.050 to 650.100 shall be subject to future appropriations to keep Missouri's DNA system compatible with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA databank system.

[7.] 8. All DNA records and biological materials retained in the DNA profiling system are considered closed records pursuant to chapter 610. All records containing any information held or maintained by any person or by any agency, department, or political subdivision of the state concerning an individual's DNA profile shall be strictly confidential and shall not be disclosed, except to:

(1) Peace officers, as defined in section 590.010, and other employees of law enforcement agencies who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties;

(2) The attorney general or any assistant attorneys general acting on his or her behalf, as defined in chapter 27;

(3) Prosecuting attorneys or circuit attorneys as defined in chapter 56, and their employees who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties;

(4) The individual whose DNA sample has been collected, or his or her attorney; or

(5) Associate circuit judges, circuit judges, judges of the courts of appeals, supreme court judges, and their employees who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties.

[8.] 9. Any person who obtains records pursuant to the provisions of this section shall use such records only for investigative and prosecutorial purposes, including but not limited to use at any criminal trial, hearing, or proceeding; or for law enforcement identification purposes, including identification of human remains. Such records shall be considered strictly confidential and shall only be released as authorized by this section.

[9.] 10. (1) An individual may request expungement of his or her DNA sample and DNA profile through the court issuing the reversal or dismissal, or through the court granting an expungement of all official records under section 568.040. A certified copy of the court order establishing that such conviction has been reversed, guilty plea has been set aside, or expungement has been granted under section 568.040 shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory. Upon receipt of the court order, the laboratory will determine that the requesting individual has no other qualifying offense as a result of any separate plea or conviction and no other qualifying arrest prior to expungement.

(2) A person whose DNA record or DNA profile has been included in the state DNA database in accordance with this section and sections 650.050, 650.052, and 650.100 may request expungement on the grounds that the conviction has been reversed, the guilty plea on which the authority for including that person's DNA record or DNA profile was based has been set aside, or an expungement of all official records has been granted by the court under section 568.040.

(3) Upon receipt of a written request for expungement, a certified copy of the final court order reversing the conviction, setting aside the plea, or granting an expungement of all official records under section 568.040, and any other information necessary to ascertain the validity of the request, the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records and identifiable information in the state DNA database pertaining to the person and destroy the DNA sample of the person, unless the Missouri state highway patrol determines that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample. Within thirty days after the receipt of the court order, the Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the individual that it has expunged his or her DNA sample and DNA profile, or the basis for its determination that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample.

(4) The Missouri state highway patrol is not required to destroy any item of physical evidence obtained from a DNA sample if evidence relating to another person would thereby be destroyed.

(5) Any identification, warrant, arrest, or evidentiary use of a DNA match derived from the database shall not be excluded or suppressed from evidence, nor shall any conviction be invalidated or reversed or plea set aside due to the failure to expunge or a delay in expunging DNA records.

[10.] **11.** When a DNA sample is taken from an individual pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section and the prosecutor declines prosecution and notifies the arresting agency of that decision, the arresting agency shall notify the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory within ninety days of receiving such notification. Within thirty days of being notified by the arresting agency that the prosecutor has declined prosecution, the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory shall determine whether the individual has any other qualifying offenses or arrests that would require a DNA sample to be taken and retained. If the individual has no other qualifying offenses or arrests, the crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records in the database taken at the arrest for which the prosecution was declined pertaining to the person and destroy the DNA sample of such person.

[11.] **12.** When a DNA sample is taken of an arrestee for any offense listed under subsection 1 of this section and charges are filed:

(1) If the charges are later withdrawn, the prosecutor shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory that such charges have been withdrawn;

(2) If the case is dismissed, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such dismissal;

(3) If the court finds at the preliminary hearing that there is no probable cause that the defendant committed the offense, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such finding;

(4) If the defendant is found not guilty, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such verdict.

If the state highway patrol crime laboratory receives notice under this subsection, such crime laboratory shall determine, within thirty days, whether the individual has any other qualifying offenses or arrests that would require a DNA sample to be taken. If the individual has no other qualifying arrests or offenses, the crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records in the database pertaining to such person and destroy the person's DNA sample."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 16

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of the said section and line the following:

**"575.356. 1. A person commits the offense of impeding, threatening, or harassing a first responder if such person after receiving an oral warning not to approach from an individual that the person knows or reasonably should know is a first responder and the individual is engaged in the lawful performance of his or her duties as a first responder knowingly and willfully violates such warning and approaches or remains within twenty-five feet of the first responder with the intent to:**

- (1) Impede or interfere with the first responder's ability to perform such duties;**
- (2) Threaten the first responder with physical harm; or**
- (3) Harass the first responder.**

**2. The offense of impeding, threatening, or harassing a first responder is a class D misdemeanor.**

**3. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Emergency medical care provider", an ambulance driver, emergency medical technician, paramedic, registered nurse, physician, or medical director. The term "emergency medical care provider" also includes a physician, employee, agent, or volunteer of a hospital as defined in section 190.100 who is employed, under contract, or otherwise authorized by a hospital to perform duties directly associated with the care and treatment rendered by the hospital's emergency department or the security thereof;**

**(2) "First responder", a law enforcement officer as defined in section 556.061, a parole or probation officer, a firefighter as defined in section 87.120, or an emergency medical care provider;**

**(3) "Harass", to willfully engage in a course of conduct directed at a first responder that intentionally causes substantial emotional distress in that first responder and serves no legitimate purpose."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 17

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 3, Section 577.800, Line 75, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"589.770. 1. The provisions of this section shall be known and referred to as "Adriaunna's and BreAnna's Law".**

**2. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Convicted" or "conviction", a finding by a court that an individual is guilty of a criminal offense through adjudication, or entry of a plea of guilty or no contest to the charge by the offender;**

**(2) "Department", the Missouri department of public safety;**

**(3) "Domestic abuse victim", a victim of a felony or class A misdemeanor offense under chapter 565 involving physical injury, threat of physical injury, or sexual assault committed by a family or household member, as defined in section 455.010;**

**(4) "Persistent domestic violence offender", a person who:**

**(a) Has been convicted in this state of an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim; and**

**(b) Has at least one prior conviction for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim.**

**3. There is hereby created within the department of public safety a registry of persistent domestic violence offenders. The Missouri state highway patrol shall maintain the registry based on information supplied to the department as provided under subsections 4 and 5 of this section and information available to the department from the department of corrections and local law enforcement agencies. The department shall make the registry available for public inquiry on the internet.**

**4. The registry shall consist of each persistent domestic violence offender's name, date of birth, domestic violence offense, conviction date, county or counties of such convictions, and a current photograph of the persistent domestic violence offender. If available after reasonable inquiry, the court clerk shall provide the department with a copy of each persistent domestic violence offender's driver's license, or other state or federal identification, and such other identifying data as the department determines is necessary to properly identify the persistent domestic violence offender and exclude innocent persons. However, the registry available for public inquiry shall not include any persistent domestic violence offender's address, Social Security number, driver's license number, or any other state or federal identification number.**

**5. (1) If a person is convicted of an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim and the person convicted has at least one prior conviction for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim, the court shall, upon proof of any prior convictions committed against a domestic abuse victim, order the defendant to register as a persistent domestic violence offender under this subsection.**

**(2) If a court orders a defendant to register under this section, the court clerk shall forward to the department a certified copy of the qualifying conviction and the date of birth of the defendant. The court clerk shall forward the information to the department within seven days of the date of the conviction.**

**6. In addition to any other punishment that may be imposed for a conviction of the offense, a defendant required to register under this section shall be assessed a registration fee in the amount of one hundred fifty dollars, which shall be paid to the clerk of the court imposing the sentence, who shall:**

**(1) Retain fifty dollars of the fee for the administration of this section, which shall be reserved for the purposes authorized under this section at the end of each fiscal year; and**

**(2) Remit one hundred dollars of the fee to the domestic violence prevention fund established under section 589.774.**

**7. The department shall remove from the registry the name and other identifying information of a persistent domestic violence offender required to register under this section:**

**(1) Five years after the date of the most recent conviction for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim if the defendant has one prior conviction for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim;**

**(2) Seven years after the date of the most recent conviction for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim if the defendant has two prior convictions for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim;**

**(3) Ten years after the date of the most recent conviction for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim if the defendant has three prior convictions for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim; and**

**(4) Twenty years after the date of the most recent conviction for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim if the defendant has four or more prior convictions for an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim.**

**8. The provisions of this section shall apply only to persons convicted of an offense committed against a domestic abuse victim that occurred on or after January 1, 2027; however, a prior conviction is not required to occur on or after such date.**

**9. A persistent domestic violence offender who knowingly and willfully fails to register as required under this section shall be subject to:**

**(1) For a first violation of the requirement to register, a civil fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, with written notification and fifteen days to correct such violation before any penalty is imposed; and**

**(2) For a second or subsequent willful violation of the requirement to register, a class A misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year and a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars.**

**10. Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:**

**(1) The provisions of the new program authorized under this section shall sunset six years after the effective date of this section unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly; and**

**(2) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the program authorized under this section is sunset.**

**11. The department of public safety may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the 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, 2026, shall be invalid and void.**

**589.772. 1. There is hereby established within the department of public safety a domestic violence prevention program to provide grants to eligible entities to fund domestic violence prevention and intervention services. The department shall award grants on the basis of available funds. The department shall establish eligibility criteria for any grants administered under this section.**

**2. Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:**

**(1) The provisions of the new program authorized under this section shall sunset six years after the effective date of this section unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly; and**

**(2) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the program authorized under this section is sunset.**

**3. The director of the department of public safety shall promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the 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, 2026, shall be invalid and void.**

**589.774. 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Domestic Violence Prevention Fund", which shall consist of moneys collected under subdivision (2) of subsection 6 of section 589.770, and any gifts, contributions, grants, bequests, or other aid received from federal, private, or other sources. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, moneys in this fund shall be used solely for funding and administration of grants under the domestic violence prevention program established under section 589.772.**

**2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.**

**3. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 18

Amend House Amendment No. 18 to Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Lines 15-30, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"486.735. 1. A vendor or manufacturer shall register with the secretary prior to selling or manufacturing notary seals. The secretary shall maintain an internet site for the purpose of allowing vendors and manufacturers to confirm the current standing of any notary in the state.

2. A vendor or manufacturer shall not provide a notary seal to a purchaser claiming to be a notary, unless the purchaser presents a notary commission issued by the secretary, and unless:

(1) In the case of a purchaser appearing in person, the vendor or manufacturer identifies this individual as the person named in the commission, through either personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of identity; or

(2) In the case of a purchaser ordering a seal by mail or delivery service, the vendor or manufacturer confirms the notary's standing as a commissioned notary through the internet site.

3. For each commission, a vendor or manufacturer shall make or sell only one seal and, if requested by the person presenting the commission, only one embossing seal.

4. After manufacturing or providing a notary seal, the vendor shall affix an image of all seals on a form as prescribed by the secretary and, within seven business days, send the completed form to the secretary, retaining a copy of the form and the commission for a period of five years.

5. A notary obtaining a seal as a result of a name change shall present a copy of the confirmation of notary's name or address change from the secretary in accordance with sections 486.780 and 486.785.

6. A vendor or manufacturer who fails to comply with this section shall be subject to a fine of [one] **ten** thousand dollars for each violation. For multiple violations, a vendor's permission to sell or manufacture notary seals may be withdrawn by the secretary. Such violation shall not preclude the civil liability of the vendor to parties injured by the vendor's failure to comply with this section."; and

Further amend said amendment Page 2, Lines 1-7, by deleting all of said lines; and

Further amend said amendment Page 7, Line 8, by deleting "[D] C" and inserting in lieu thereof "D"; and

Further amend said page, Line 9, by deleting "[C] B" and inserting in lieu thereof "C"; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 18

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"59.120. 1. The recorder shall keep [his] **the recorder's** office at the seat of justice, and the county commission shall provide the same with suitable books, in which the recorder shall record all instruments of writing authorized and required to be recorded. If there is no courthouse or other suitable county building at the seat of justice, the county commission shall provide an office for the recorder at any other place in the county where there is a courthouse and courts of record are held.

**2. Each recorder shall display in the recorder's office in a place visible to the public a printed sign with the following text in all capital letters of at least one inch in height: "WARNING: THE OFFENSE OF FILING FALSE DOCUMENTS IS A FELONY UNDER MISSOURI LAW (RSMO 570.095) WITH PENALTIES THAT MAY INCLUDE JAIL OR PRISON TIME AND FINANCIAL RESTITUTION."**

486.735. 1. A vendor or manufacturer shall register with the secretary prior to selling or manufacturing notary seals. The secretary shall maintain an internet site for the purpose of allowing vendors and manufacturers to confirm the current standing of any notary in the state.

2. A vendor or manufacturer shall not provide a notary seal to a purchaser claiming to be a notary, unless the purchaser presents a notary commission issued by the secretary, and unless:

(1) In the case of a purchaser appearing in person, the vendor or manufacturer identifies this individual as the person named in the commission, through either personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of identity; or

(2) In the case of a purchaser ordering a seal by mail or delivery service, the vendor or manufacturer confirms the notary's standing as a commissioned notary through the internet site.

3. For each commission, a vendor or manufacturer shall make or sell only one seal and, if requested by the person presenting the commission, only one embossing seal.

4. After manufacturing or providing a notary seal, the vendor shall affix an image of all seals on a form as prescribed by the secretary and, within seven business days, send the completed form to the secretary, retaining a copy of the form and the commission for a period of five years.

5. A notary obtaining a seal as a result of a name change shall present a copy of the confirmation of notary's name or address change from the secretary in accordance with sections 486.780 and 486.785.

6. A vendor or manufacturer who fails to comply with this section shall be subject to a fine of [one] **ten** thousand dollars for each violation. For multiple violations, a vendor's permission to sell or manufacture notary seals may be withdrawn by the secretary. Such violation shall not preclude the civil liability of the vendor to p

534.602. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) **"Authorized agent", includes but is not limited to executors, administrators, trustees, and verified heirs;**

(2) "Petitioner", the property owner, or an authorized agent of a property owner, of **private noncommercial** property [containing a residential dwelling] who has filed a verified petition under the provisions of this section;

[(2)] (3) "Respondent", the person or persons unlawfully occupying **private noncommercial** property [containing a residential dwelling], against whom a verified petition has been filed;

[(3)] (4) "Unlawful occupant" or "unlawful occupants", any person or persons who detain, occupy, or trespass on **private noncommercial** property [containing a residential dwelling] without the permission of the property owner, who otherwise have no legal right to occupy the property under state law, and who are not afforded any protections provided to a tenant under state law.

2. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a property owner or his or her authorized agent may seek relief for the removal of a person or persons unlawfully occupying **private noncommercial** property [containing a residential dwelling] under this section by filing a verified petition in the county or city not within a county where the property is located.

3. Except as provided in subsection 6 of this section, clerks of the court under the supervision of a circuit clerk shall explain to the property owner or his or her authorized agent not represented by counsel the procedures for filing all forms and pleadings necessary for the presentation of his or her petition to the court. Notice of the fact that clerks will provide such assistance shall be conspicuously posted in the clerks' offices. The location of the office where a petition can be filed shall be conspicuously posted in the court building. The performance of duties prescribed in this section shall not constitute the practice of law as defined in section 484.010. All duties of the clerk prescribed in this section shall be performed without cost to the litigants. The supreme court may promulgate rules as necessary to govern conduct of court clerks under this section and shall provide forms for petitions and written instructions on filling out all forms and pleadings necessary for the presentation of the petition to the court.

4. Filing fees and court costs under this section shall be the same as filing fees and court costs required when filing a claim in associate circuit court.

5. (1) Upon the filing of a verified petition under this section, and for good cause shown in the verified petition, the court shall immediately issue an ex parte order to remove the respondent. The assertion of sufficient evidence that the person or persons are unlawfully occupying **private noncommercial** property [containing a residential dwelling] shall constitute good cause for purposes of this section. The verified petition shall set forth the following:

(a) The petitioner is the property owner or authorized agent of the property owner;

(b) [The property that is being occupied includes a residential dwelling;

(c)] An unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants have entered and remain or continue to reside on the property owner's property;

[(d)] (c) The real property was not open to members of the public at the time the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants entered;

[(e)] **(d)** The unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants are occupying the property without the permission of the property owner and are not guests of the property owner nor otherwise authorized to make use of the property;

[(f)] **(e)** The property owner has directed the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants to leave the property and the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants have failed or refused to vacate the [premises] **property**;

[(g)] **(f)** The property has not been leased to any person for three consecutive months, and the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants are not current or former tenants of the property pursuant to any agreement with the property owner;

[(h)] **(g)** The unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants are not immediate family members of the property owner; and

[(i)] **(h)** There is no pending litigation related to the real property between the property owner and any known unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants.

(2) An ex parte order **entered by the court** to have the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants removed from **private noncommercial** property [containing a residential dwelling entered by the court] shall take effect when entered and shall remain in effect until there is valid service of process and a hearing is held on the motion. Such hearing shall be held within forty-eight hours of filing the verified petition unless good cause is shown for a delay. The court shall deny the ex parte order and dismiss the petition if the petitioner is not authorized to seek relief or does not show good cause.

(3) Failure to serve an ex parte order on the respondent shall not affect the validity or enforceability of such order.

6. Any ex parte order granted under this section shall be to protect the petitioner from trespass by an unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants and may include such terms as the court reasonably deems necessary to ensure the petitioner's safety including, but not limited to:

(1) Restraining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit any act of violence, molestation, stalking, assault, or disturbing the peace of the petitioner or the petitioner's property, including violence against a pet;

(2) Restraining the respondent from entering the petitioner's [premises] **property** or dwelling unit or coming within a certain proximity of the petitioner's [premises] **property** or dwelling unit; and

(3) Restraining the respondent from communicating with the petitioner in any manner or through any medium.

7. When the court has, after a hearing on the petition, issued an order for relief to permanently exclude an unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants from the petitioner's property, it may additionally:

(1) Permanently restrain the respondent from committing or threatening to commit any act of violence, molestation, stalking, assault, or disturbing the peace of the petitioner or the petitioner's property, including violence against a pet;

(2) Permanently restrain the respondent from entering the petitioner's [premises] **property** or dwelling unit or coming within a certain proximity of the petitioner's [premises] **property** or dwelling unit;

(3) Permanently restrain the respondent from communicating with the petitioner in any manner or through any medium;

(4) Permanently expel the respondent from occupying the petitioner's [premises] **property** or dwelling unit;

(5) Permanently expel the respondent's personal property from the petitioner's [premises] **property** or dwelling unit;

(6) Order the respondent to pay all costs of repair to the petitioner's [premises] **property** or dwelling unit relating to damages caused by the respondent;

(7) Order the respondent to pay all costs associated with service of any ex parte order authorized against the respondent; or

(8) Order the respondent to pay court costs.

8. A verified petition seeking an ex parte order under this section shall contain allegations relating to those orders and shall pray for the orders desired.

9. Once the court grants an order under this section, the sheriff of the county or city not within a county in which the property is located shall enforce such order by removing the respondent from the property.

10. If appropriate, the sheriff may arrest any person found [in the dwelling] **on the property** for trespass, outstanding warrants, or any other legal cause.

11. The sheriff is entitled to the same fee for the service of the ex parte order granted under this section as if the sheriff were serving a writ of possession under section 57.280. After the sheriff serves the order, the property owner or authorized agent may request that the sheriff stand by to keep the peace while the property owner or agent of the property owner changes the locks **if the property contains a residential dwelling** and removes the [personal] property, **including personal property**, of the unlawful occupants from the premises to or near the property line. When such a request is made, the sheriff may charge a reasonable hourly rate, and the person requesting the sheriff to stand by and keep the peace is responsible for paying the reasonable hourly rate set by the sheriff. The sheriff shall not be liable to the unlawful occupant or occupants or to any other party for the loss, destruction, or damage of property. The property owner or his or her authorized agent shall not be liable to an unlawful occupant or any other party for the loss, destruction, or damage to the [personal] property, **including personal property**, unless the removal was wrongful.

12. A person may bring a civil cause of action if the person was removed from the property under this section without just cause. Such person may seek restored possession to the real property, actual damages to [personal] property, **including personal property** when [personal] **such** property was removed, statutory damages in the amount of one thousand dollars, and reimbursement of court costs. Any damages authorized under this subsection shall be offset by any damages to the real property inflicted by the person who was removed from the real property without just cause. Such damages to real property shall be

proven by the property owner. Awards of actual damages shall not exceed the value of the damaged [personal] property.

13. The provisions of this section do not limit the rights of a property owner or limit the authority of a law enforcement officer to arrest an unlawful occupant for trespassing, vandalism, theft, or other crimes.

14. All proceedings under this section are in addition to any other available civil or criminal remedies, unless otherwise specifically provided in this section.

15. (1) The court shall retain jurisdiction over the ex parte order or full order of protection issued under this section for its entire duration. The court may schedule compliance review hearings to monitor the respondent's compliance with the order.

(2) The terms of the ex parte order or full order of protection issued under this section are enforceable by all remedies available at law for the enforcement of a judgment, and the court may punish a respondent who willfully violates the ex parte order to the same extent as provided by law for contempt of the court in any other suit or proceeding cognizable by the court.

534.604.1. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a party, against whom an ex parte order under section 534.602 has been entered and who has notice of such order entered, has committed an act in violation of such order, the law enforcement officer shall arrest the offending party-respondent regardless of whether the violation occurred in the presence of the arresting law enforcement officer.

2. In an arrest in which a law enforcement officer acted in good faith reliance on this section, the arresting and assisting law enforcement officers and [their] **the arresting and assisting law enforcement officer's** employing entities and superiors shall be immune from liability in any civil action alleging false arrest, false imprisonment, or malicious prosecution.

3. A violation of the terms and conditions of an ex parte order under section 534.602 shall be a class A misdemeanor. For the purposes of this subsection, in addition to the notice provided by actual service of the order, a party is deemed to have notice of an ex parte order under section 534.602 if:

(1) The law enforcement officer responding to a call of a violation of an ex parte order under section 534.602 presented a copy of the ex parte order to the respondent; or

(2) Notice is given by actual communication to the respondent in a manner reasonably likely to advise the respondent.

4. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as creating a civil cause of action for damages to enforce the provisions set forth in this section.

569.200. 1. A person commits the offense of criminal mischief if [he or she] **the person** unlawfully detains, occupies, or trespasses upon a [residential dwelling] **private noncommercial property**.

2. The offense of criminal mischief is a class A misdemeanor.

570.095. 1. A person commits the offense of filing false documents if:

(1) With the intent to defraud, deceive, harass, alarm, or negatively impact financially, or in such a manner reasonably calculated to deceive, defraud, harass, alarm, or negatively impact financially, he or she files, causes to be filed or recorded, or attempts to file or record, creates, uses as genuine, transfers or has transferred, presents, or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will be filed, presented, recorded, or transferred to the secretary of state or the secretary's designee, to the recorder of deeds of any county or city not within a county or the recorder's designee, to any municipal, county, district, or state government entity, division, agency, or office, or to any credit bureau or financial institution any of the following types of documents:

- (a) Common law lien;
- (b) Uniform commercial code filing or record;
- (c) Real property recording;
- (d) Financing statement;
- (e) Contract;
- (f) Warranty, special, or quitclaim deed;
- (g) Quiet title claim or action;
- (h) Deed in lieu of foreclosure;
- (i) Legal affidavit;
- (j) Legal process;
- (k) Legal summons;
- (l) Bills and due bills;
- (m) Criminal charging documents or materially false criminal charging documents;
- (n) Any other document not stated in this subdivision that is related to real property; or
- (o) Any state, county, district, federal, municipal, credit bureau, or financial institution form or document; and

(2) Such document listed under subdivision (1) of this subsection contains materially false information; is fraudulent; is a forgery, as [defined] **described** under section 570.090; lacks the consent of all parties listed in a document that requires mutual consent; or is invalid under Missouri law.

2. Filing false documents under this section is a class [D] **C** felony for the first offense except the following circumstances shall be a class [C] **B** felony:

- (1) The defendant has been previously found guilty or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section;
- (2) The victim or named party in the matter:
  - (a) Is an official elected to municipal, county, district, federal, or statewide office;
  - (b) Is an official appointed to municipal, county, district, federal, or statewide office; or

(c) Is an employee of an official elected or appointed to municipal, county, district, federal, or statewide office;

(3) The victim or named party in the matter is a judge or magistrate of:

(a) Any court or division of the court in this or any other state or an employee thereof; or

(b) Any court system of the United States or is an employee thereof;

(4) The victim or named party in the matter is a full-time, part-time, or reserve or auxiliary peace officer, as defined under section 590.010, who is licensed in this state or any other state;

(5) The victim or named party in the matter is a full-time, part-time, or volunteer firefighter in this state or any other state;

(6) The victim or named party in the matter is an officer of federal job class 1811 who is empowered to enforce United States laws;

(7) The victim or named party in the matter is a law enforcement officer of the United States as defined under 5 U.S.C. Section 8401(17)(A) or (D);

(8) The victim or named party in the matter is an employee of any law enforcement or legal prosecution agency in this state, any other state, or the United States;

(9) The victim or named party in the matter is an employee of a federal agency that has agents or officers of job class 1811 who are empowered to enforce United States laws or is an employee of a federal agency that has law enforcement officers as defined under 5 U.S.C. Section 8401(17)(A) or (D); or

(10) The victim or named party in the matter is an officer of the railroad police as [defined] **authorized** under section 388.600.

3. For a penalty enhancement as described under subsection 2 of this section to apply, the occupation of the victim or named party shall be material to the subject matter of the document or documents filed or the relief sought by the document or documents filed, and the occupation of the victim or named party shall be materially connected to the apparent reason that the victim has been named, victimized, or involved. For purposes of subsection 2 of this section and this subsection, a person who has retired or resigned from any agency, institution, or occupation listed under subsection 2 of this section shall be considered the same as a person who remains in employment and shall also include the following family members of a person listed under subdivisions (2) to (9) of subsection 2 of this section:

(1) Such person's spouse;

(2) Such person or such person's spouse's ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or

(3) Such person's stepchild while the marriage creating that relationship exists.

4. Any person who pleads guilty or is found guilty under subsections 1 to 3 of this section shall be ordered by the court to make full restitution to any person or entity that has sustained actual losses or costs as a result of the actions of the defendants. Such restitution shall not be paid in lieu of jail or prison time but rather in addition to any jail or prison time imposed by the court.

5. (1) Nothing in this section shall limit the power of the state to investigate, charge, or punish any person for any conduct that constitutes a crime by any other statute of this state or the United States.

(2) No receiving entity shall be required under this section to retain the filing or record for prosecution under this section. A filing or record being rejected by the receiving entity shall not be used as an affirmative defense.

6. (1) Any agency of the state, a county, or a city not within a county that is responsible for or receives document filings or records, including county recorders of deeds and the secretary of state's office, shall, by January 1, 2019, impose a system in which the documents that have been submitted to the receiving agency, or those filings rejected by the secretary of state under its legal authority, are logged or noted in a ledger, spreadsheet, or similar recording method if the filing or recording officer or employee believes the filings or records appear to be fraudulent or contain suspicious language. The receiving agency shall make noted documents available for review by:

- (a) The jurisdictional prosecuting or circuit attorney or such attorney's designee;
- (b) The county sheriff or the sheriff's designee;
- (c) The police chief of a county or city not within a county or such chief's designee; or
- (d) A commissioned peace officer as defined under section 590.010.

Review of such documents is permissible for the agent or agencies under this subdivision without the need of a grand jury subpoena or court order. No fees or monetary charges shall be levied on the investigative agents or agencies for review of documents noted in the ledger or spreadsheet. The ledger or spreadsheet and its contents shall be retained by the agency that controls entries into such ledger or spreadsheet for a minimum of three years from the earliest entry listed in the ledger or spreadsheet.

(2) The receiving entity shall, upon receipt of a filing or record that has been noted as a suspicious filing or record, notify the chief law enforcement officer or such officer's designee of the county and the prosecutor or the prosecutor's designee of the county of the filing's or record's existence. Such notification shall be made within two business days of the filing or record having been received. Notification may be accomplished via email or via paper memorandum.

(3) No agency receiving the filing or record shall be required under this section to notify the person conducting the filing or record that the filing or record is entered as a logged or noted filing or record.

(4) Reviews to ensure compliance with the provisions of this section shall be the responsibility of any commissioned peace officer. Findings of noncompliance shall be reported to the jurisdictional prosecuting or circuit attorney or such attorney's designee by any commissioned peace officer who has probable cause to believe that the noncompliance has taken place purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence, as described under section 562.016.

7. To petition for a judicial review of a filing or record that is believed to be fraudulent, false, misleading, forged, or contains materially false information, a petitioner may file a probable cause statement that delineates the basis for the belief that the filing or record is materially false, contains materially false information, is a forgery, is fraudulent, or is misleading. This probable cause statement

shall be filed in the associate or circuit court of the county in which the original filing or record was transferred, received, or recorded.

8. A filed petition under this section shall have an initial hearing date within twenty business days of the date the petition is filed with the court. A court ruling of invalid shall be evidence that the original filing or record was not accurate, true, or correct. A court ruling of invalid shall be retained or recorded at the original receiving entity. The receiving entity shall waive all filing or recording fees associated with the filing or recording of the court ruling document in this subsection. Such ruling may be forwarded to credit bureaus or other institutions at the request of the petitioner via motion to the applicable court at no additional cost to the petitioner.

9. If a filing or record is deemed invalid, court costs and fees are the responsibility of the party who originally initiated the filing or record. If the filing or record is deemed valid, no court costs or fees, in addition to standard filing fees, shall be assessed.

**10. (1) An owner of an interest in real property that has been subject to a filing or record that is believed to be fraudulent, false, misleading, or forged or that contains materially false information may petition for a judicial review under subsections 7, 8, and 9 of this section.**

**(2) A county recorder of deeds may post information on such petition process in the recorder's office and online.";** and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 577.800, Line 75, by inserting after all of the said section and line the following:

"578.700. 1. For purposes of this section, all definitions from section 486.600 shall apply.

2. In performing a notarial act, a notary shall be guilty of:

**(1) A class E felony for executing a false notarial certificate under subsection 1 of section 486.660; or**

**(2) A misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, for knowingly:**

**[(1)] (a) Failing to require the presence of a principal at the time of a notarial act; or**

**[(2)] (b) Failing to identify a principal through personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence]; or**

**(3) Executing a false notarial certificate under subsection 1 of section 486.660].**

3. A notary who knowingly performs any other act prohibited by chapter 486 or fails to perform any other act required by chapter 486 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

4. Any person who is not a notary and who knowingly acts as or otherwise impersonates a notary shall be guilty of a [misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both] **class E felony.**

5. Any person who knowingly obtains, conceals, defaces, or destroys the seal, journal, or official records of a notary shall be guilty of a [misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars] **class E felony**.

6. Any person who knowingly solicits, coerces, or in any way influences a notary to commit official misconduct shall be guilty of a [misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars] **class E felony**.

7. Any person who knowingly obtains, conceals, damages, or destroys the coding, disk, certificate, card, token, program, software, or hardware that is intended exclusively to enable an electronic notary public to produce a registered electronic signature, notary seal, or single element combining the required features of an electronic signature and notary seal, shall be guilty of a [misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both] **class E felony**.

**8. Any person who is not a notary and knowingly presents false information to obtain or attempt to obtain a notary public's seal from a manufacturer under chapter 486 shall be guilty of a class E felony.**

9. The penalties of this section shall not preclude other sanctions and remedies provided by law."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 19

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"570.010. As used in this chapter, the following terms mean:

(1) "Adulterated", varying from the standard of composition or quality prescribed by statute or lawfully promulgated administrative regulations of this state lawfully filed, or if none, as set by commercial usage;

(2) "Appropriate", to take, obtain, use, transfer, conceal, retain or dispose;

(3) "Check", a check or other similar sight order or any other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information for the payment of money;

(4) **"Closed-loop gift card", a card, code, or device that is:**

**(a) Issued to a consumer on a prepaid basis primarily for personal, family, or household purposes in a specified monetary amount, regardless of whether that amount may be increased or reloaded in exchange for payment; and**

**(b) Redeemable upon presentation by a consumer at a single merchant or group of affiliated merchants;**

(5) "Coercion", a threat, however communicated:

- (a) To commit any offense; or
- (b) To inflict physical injury in the future on the person threatened or another; or
- (c) To accuse any person of any offense; or
- (d) To expose any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or
- (e) To harm the credit or business reputation of any person; or
- (f) To take or withhold action as a public servant, or to cause a public servant to take or withhold action; or
- (g) To inflict any other harm which would not benefit the actor. A threat of accusation, lawsuit or other invocation of official action is justified and not coercion if the property sought to be obtained by virtue of such threat was honestly claimed as restitution or indemnification for harm done in the circumstances to which the accusation, exposure, lawsuit or other official action relates, or as compensation for property or lawful service. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of justification as to any threat;

[(5)] (6) "Credit device", a writing, card, code, number or other device purporting to evidence an undertaking to pay for property or services delivered or rendered to or upon the order of a designated person or bearer;

[(6)] (7) "Dealer", a person in the business of buying and selling goods;

[(7)] (8) "Debit device", a writing, card, code, number or other device, other than a check, draft or similar paper instrument, by the use of which a person may initiate an electronic fund transfer, including but not limited to devices that enable electronic transfers of benefits to public assistance recipients;

[(8)] (9) "Deceit or deceive", making a representation which is false and which the actor does not believe to be true and upon which the victim relies, as to a matter of fact, law, value, intention or other state of mind, or concealing a material fact as to the terms of a contract or agreement. The term "deceit" does not, however, include falsity as to matters having no pecuniary significance, or puffing by statements unlikely to deceive ordinary persons in the group addressed. Deception as to the actor's intention to perform a promise shall not be inferred from the fact alone that he did not subsequently perform the promise;

[(9)] (10) "Deprive":

- (a) To withhold property from the owner permanently; or
- (b) To restore property only upon payment of reward or other compensation; or
- (c) To use or dispose of property in a manner that makes recovery of the property by the owner unlikely;

[(10)] (11) "Electronic benefits card" or "EBT card", a debit card used to access food stamps or cash benefits issued by the department of social services;

[(11)] (12) "Financial institution", a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, or credit union;

[(12)] **(13)** "Food stamps", the nutrition assistance program in Missouri that provides food and aid to low-income individuals who are in need of benefits to purchase food operated by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in conjunction with the department of social services;

[(13)] **(14)** "Forcibly steals", a person, in the course of stealing, uses or threatens the immediate use of physical force upon another person for the purpose of:

(a) Preventing or overcoming resistance to the taking of the property or to the retention thereof immediately after the taking; or

(b) Compelling the owner of such property or another person to deliver up the property or to engage in other conduct which aids in the commission of the theft;

**(15) "Gift card", a physical or digital closed-loop gift card or open-loop gift card that is either activated or inactivated;**

**(16) "Gift card holder", any person or party to whom a physical or virtual gift card is issued through a purchase, or any person or party who receives a gift card from a willing party;**

**(17) "Gift card issuer", any person who issues a gift card or the agent of that person with respect to a gift card;**

**(18) "Gift card redemption information", information unique to each gift card that allows the gift card holder to access, transfer, or spend the funds on that gift card;**

**(19) "Gift card seller", a merchant that is engaged in the business of selling open-loop or closed-loop gift cards to consumers with the approval or authorization of the gift card issuer;**

[(14)] **(20)** "Internet service", an interactive computer service or system or an information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, and includes, but is not limited to, an information service, system, or access software provider that provides access to a network system commonly known as the internet, or any comparable system or service and also includes, but is not limited to, a world wide web page, newsgroup, message board, mailing list, or chat area on any interactive computer service or system or other online service;

[(15)] **(21)** "Means of identification", anything used by a person as a means to uniquely distinguish himself or herself;

[(16)] **(22)** "Merchant", a person who deals in goods of the kind or otherwise by his or her occupation holds oneself out as having knowledge or skill peculiar to the practices or goods involved in the transaction or to whom such knowledge or skill may be attributed by his or her employment of an agent or broker or other intermediary who by his or her occupation holds oneself out as having such knowledge or skill;

[(17)] **(23)** "Misleading", varying from the standard of truth or disclosure in labeling prescribed by statute or lawfully promulgated administrative regulations of this state lawfully filed, or if none, as set by commercial usage; or represented as being another person's product, though otherwise accurately labeled as to quality and quantity;

**(24) "Open-loop gift card", a card, code, or device that is:**

**(a) Issued to a consumer on a prepaid basis primarily for personal, family, or household purposes in a specified monetary amount, regardless of whether that amount may be increased or reloaded in exchange for payment;**

**(b) Branded with a major payment network; and**

**(c) Redeemable upon presentation at multiple unaffiliated merchants for goods or services;**

[(18)] **(25)** "Pharmacy", any building, warehouse, physician's office, hospital, pharmaceutical house or other structure used in whole or in part for the sale, storage, or dispensing of any controlled substance as defined in chapter 195;

[(19)] **(26)** "Property", anything of value, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, in possession or in action, and shall include but not be limited to the evidence of a debt actually executed but not delivered or issued as a valid instrument;

[(20)] **(27)** "Public assistance benefits", anything of value, including money, food, EBT cards, food stamps, commodities, clothing, utilities, utilities payments, shelter, drugs and medicine, materials, goods, and any service including institutional care, medical care, dental care, child care, psychiatric and psychological service, rehabilitation instruction, training, transitional assistance, or counseling, received by or paid on behalf of any person under chapters 198, 205, 207, 208, 209, and 660, or benefits, programs, and services provided or administered by the Missouri department of social services or any of its divisions;

[(21)] **(28)** "Services" includes transportation, telephone, electricity, gas, water, or other public service, cable television service, video service, voice over internet protocol service, or internet service, accommodation in hotels, restaurants or elsewhere, admission to exhibitions and use of vehicles;

[(22)] **(29)** "Stealing-related offense", federal and state violations of criminal statutes against stealing, robbery, or buying or receiving stolen property and shall also include municipal ordinances against the same if the offender was either represented by counsel or knowingly waived counsel in writing and the judge accepting the plea or making the findings was a licensed attorney at the time of the court proceedings;

[(23)] **(30)** "Teller machine", an automated teller machine (ATM) or interactive teller machine (ITM) is a remote computer terminal owned or controlled by a financial institution or a private business that allows individuals to obtain financial services including obtaining cash, transferring or transmitting money or digital currencies, payment of bills, or loading money or digital currency to a payment card or other device without physical in-person assistance from another person. "Teller machine" does not include personally owned electronic devices used to access financial services;

[(24)] **(31)** "Video service", the provision of video programming provided through wireline facilities located at least in part in the public right-of-way without regard to delivery technology, including internet protocol technology whether provided as part of a tier, on demand, or a per-channel basis. This definition includes cable service as defined by 47 U.S.C. Section 522(6), but does not include any video programming provided by a commercial mobile service provider as "commercial mobile service" is defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 332(d), or any video programming provided solely as part of and via a service that enables users to access content, information, [electronic mail] **email**, or other services offered over

the public internet, and includes microwave television transmission, from a multipoint distribution service not capable of reception by conventional television receivers without the use of special equipment;

[(25)] **(32)** "Voice over internet protocol service", a service that:

- (a) Enables real-time, two-way voice communication;
- (b) Requires a broadband connection from the user's location;
- (c) Requires internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment; and

(d) Permits users generally to receive calls that originate on the public switched telephone network and to terminate calls to the public switched telephone network;

[(26)] **(33)** "Writing" includes printing, any other method of recording information, money, coins, negotiable instruments, tokens, stamps, seals, credit cards, badges, trademarks and any other symbols of value, right, privilege or identification.

**570.137. 1. A person commits the offense of gift card fraud if he or she knowingly:**

- (1) Alters or tampers with a gift card or its packaging;**
- (2) Devises a scheme to obtain a gift card or gift card redemption information from a gift card holder, gift card issuer, or gift card seller by means of deceit; or**
- (3) Uses, for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value, a gift card or gift card redemption information that has been obtained in violation of this subsection.**

**2. The offense of gift card fraud is a class C felony if the value of the gift card; gift card redemption information; or money, goods, services, or other thing of value obtained as a result of violating subsection 1 of this section is twenty-five thousand dollars or more.**

**3. The offense of gift card fraud is a class D felony if the value of the gift card; gift card redemption information; or money, goods, services, or other thing of value obtained as a result of violating subsection 1 of this section is seven hundred fifty dollars or more but less than twenty-five thousand dollars.**

**4. The offense of gift card fraud is a class A misdemeanor if the value of the gift card; gift card redemption information; or money, goods, services, or other thing of value obtained as a result of violating subsection 1 of this section is less than seven hundred fifty dollars. For the purpose of determining the value of a gift card under this section, "value" shall mean the greatest amount of economic loss the owner of the property might reasonably suffer, including, in the case of a gift card, the full monetary face value or potential value for variable load gift cards."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 20

Amend House Amendment No. 20 to Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 5, Line 33, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"March 26, 2025, shall be invalid and void.

84.570. 1. No person shall be appointed policeman or officer of police who shall have been convicted of any offense, the punishment of which may be confinement in the state penitentiary; nor shall any person be appointed who is not proven to be of good character, or who is not proven to be a bona fide citizen of the United States, or who cannot read and write the English language and who does not possess ordinary physical strength and courage, nor shall any person be originally appointed to said police force who is less than twenty-one years of age. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board shall have the sole authority to determine conditions of employment for police officers pursuant to section 84.460.

2. In the interest of efficiency and public safety, law enforcement officers, as such term is defined in 29 U.S.C. Section 630 or any successor statute, shall be separated from service on the last day of the month in which the employee becomes sixty-five years of age or reaches thirty-five years of creditable service, as such term is defined in subdivision (8) of section 86.900, whichever occurs [later] **first**.

3. The board shall from time to time require open competitive examinations or tests for determining the qualifications and fitness of all applicants for appointment to positions on the police force. Such examinations and tests shall be practical and shall relate to matters which fairly measure the relative fitness of the candidates to discharge the duties of the positions to which they seek to be appointed. Notice of such examinations and tests shall be given not less than ten days in advance thereof by public advertisement in at least one newspaper of general circulation in such city, and by posting notice in the police headquarters building. A list of those qualifying in such examinations shall be established, listing those qualified in order of rank. When an appointment is to be made, the appointment shall be made from such eligible list.

4. The board shall also establish rules for:

- (1) Temporary employment for not exceeding sixty days in the absence of any eligible list;
- (2) Hours of work of police employees and officers subject to the provisions of section 84.510; and
- (3) Attendance regulations and leaves of absence."; and"; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 20

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"84.160. 1. As of the effective date of this act, the board of police commissioners shall have the authority to compute and establish the annual salary of each member of the police force without receiving prior authorization from the general assembly, which shall not be less than the annual salary paid to any member at the time of the effective date of this act.

2. Each officer of police and patrolman whose regular assignment requires nonuniformed attire may receive, in addition to his or her salary, an allowance not to exceed three hundred sixty dollars per annum payable biweekly. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, no additional compensation or compensatory time off for overtime, court time, or standby court time shall be paid or allowed to any officer of the rank of lieutenant or above. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, nothing in this section shall prohibit the payment of additional compensation pursuant to this subsection to officers of the ranks of [sergeants] **lieutenant** and above[, provided that funding for such compensation shall not:

(1) Be paid from the general funds of either the city or the board of police commissioners of the city;  
or

(2) Be] **if determined appropriate by the board of police commissioners and is not** violative of any federal law or other state law.

3. It is the duty of the municipal assembly or common council of the cities to make the necessary appropriation for the expenses of the maintenance of the police force governed by the board of police commissioners, in the manner provided in section 84.210; except, pursuant to subsection 2 of Section 21 of Article X of the Missouri Constitution, such municipal assembly or common council shall appropriate a minimum sum equal to the following percentages of the city's general revenue:

(1) Twenty-two percent for the period ending December 31, 2025;

(2) Twenty-three percent for the period beginning on January 1, 2026, and ending on December 31, 2026;

(3) Twenty-four percent for the period beginning on January 1, 2027, and ending on December 31, 2027; and

(4) Twenty-five percent beginning on January 1, 2028, and for all subsequent years;

to fund the police force governed by the board of police commissioners. Any pension and retirement costs shall be excluded from the calculation of expenses for the maintenance of the police force for the purposes of the minimum funding requirements provided in this subsection.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, the board of police commissioners shall pay additional compensation for all hours of service rendered by probationary patrolmen, patrolmen, and sergeants in excess of the established regular working period, and the rate of compensation shall be one and one-half times the regular hourly rate of pay to which each member shall normally be entitled; except that, the court time and court standby time shall be paid at the regular hourly rate of pay to which each member shall normally be entitled. No credit shall be given or deductions made from payments for overtime for the purpose of retirement benefits.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, probationary patrolmen, patrolmen, and sergeants shall receive additional compensation for authorized overtime, court time and court standby time whenever the total accumulated time exceeds forty hours. The accumulated forty hours shall be taken as compensatory time off at the officer's discretion with the approval of his supervisor.

6. The allowance of compensation or compensatory time off for court standby time shall be computed at the rate of one-third of one hour for each hour spent on court standby time.

7. The board of police commissioners shall effect programs to provide additional compensation to its employees for successful completion of academic work at an accredited college or university, in amounts not to exceed ten percent of their yearly salaries or for field training officer and lead officer responsibilities in amounts not to exceed three percent of their yearly salaries for field training officer responsibilities and an additional three percent of their yearly salaries for lead officer responsibilities. The board may designate up to one hundred fifty employees as field training officers and up to fifty employees as lead officers.

8. The board of police commissioners:

(1) Shall provide or contract for life insurance coverage and for insurance benefits providing health, medical and disability coverage for officers and employees of the department;

(2) Shall provide or contract for insurance coverage providing salary continuation coverage for officers and employees of the police department;

(3) Shall provide health, medical, and life insurance coverage for retired officers and employees of the police department. Health, medical and life insurance coverage shall be made available for purchase to the spouses or dependents of deceased retired officers and employees of the police department who receive pension benefits pursuant to sections 86.200 to 86.364 at the rate that such dependent's or spouse's coverage would cost under the appropriate plan if the deceased were living;

(4) May pay an additional shift differential compensation to members of the police force for evening and night tour of duty in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the officer's base hourly rate.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, the board of police commissioners shall pay additional compensation to members of the police force up to and including the rank of police officer for any full hour worked between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., in amounts equal to ten percent of the officer's base hourly pay.

10. The board of police commissioners, from time to time and in its discretion, may pay additional compensation to police officers, sergeants and lieutenants by paying commissioned officers in the aforesaid ranks for accumulated, unused vacation time. Any such payments shall be made in increments of not less than forty hours, and at rates equivalent to the base straight-time rates being earned by said officers at the time of payment; except that, no such officer shall be required to accept payment for accumulated unused vacation time.

84.210. 1. It shall be the duty of said boards, annually on or before the last day of February of each year to prepare, in writing, on such forms as may be prescribed for budget preparation purposes by such cities for departments of city government, an estimate of the sum of money which will be necessary for the subsequent fiscal year, to enable them to discharge the duties hereby imposed upon them, and to meet the expenses of the police department. Such estimate shall include, but not be limited to, all reasonably anticipated revenues of such boards from all sources including, but not limited to, grants from the federal or state governments, governmental agencies or other grantors and forfeitures of property and proceeds of forfeited property, a table of organization, line items for personnel, supplies, maintenance, repairs, services

and contractual requirements, and a statement comparing receipts and expenses for the last prior full fiscal year, the current fiscal year, and the fiscal year to which the estimate pertains. Said boards shall forthwith certify such estimate to the board of common council or municipal assembly, as the case may be, of said cities, who are hereby required to set apart and appropriate the amount so certified, payable out of the revenue of said cities, after having first deducted the amount necessary to pay the interest upon the indebtedness of said cities, the amount necessary for the expenses of the city hospital and health department, the amount necessary for lighting the city, and any sum required by law to be placed to the credit of the sinking fund of said cities. [During a fiscal year for which an appropriation has been so made, said boards shall not transfer funds appropriated for one line item of such appropriation to any other line item without the prior approval of the municipal board of estimate and apportionment] **Such budget, when adopted and certified by the board, shall be the authorization of expenditures for the purposes set forth therein. No transfer from one character classification of expenditure in the board budget to another character classification shall be made without the approval of such board.**

2. The said boards of police commissioners shall pass upon all claims presented against them for the expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties as herein provided, and shall certify, by their president and secretary, all such claims as are entitled to payment and all salary rolls for salaries as provided in sections 84.010 to 84.340, and such claims and salary rolls, when so certified, shall be duly audited and paid by the proper disbursing officer or officers of said cities within five days after being audited, out of any moneys in the city treasury not appropriated to the specific purposes above enumerated; provided, however, that the amount of said claims and salary rolls so certified shall not exceed, in any one year, the amount so, as aforesaid, estimated for that year to the common council or municipal assembly of said cities aforesaid. The common council or municipal assembly of said cities shall have no power or authority to levy or collect any taxes or appropriate any money for the payment of any police force, other than that organized and employed under sections 84.010 to 84.340. No officer or servant of the mayor or the common council or municipal assembly of said cities shall disburse any money for the payment of any police force other than that organized and employed under sections 84.010 to 84.340, and the power of said mayor and common council or municipal assembly to appropriate and disburse money for the payment of the police force organized and employed under sections 84.010 to 84.340 shall be exercised as in this section directed and not otherwise.

84.325. 1. A transition director shall be appointed by the governor to ensure oversight of an orderly transition of the control of any municipal police force from any city not within a county to the board of police commissioners. The implementation period shall begin on the effective date of this act, and end no later than July 1, 2026. The board of police commissioners shall assume control of any municipal police force established within any city not within a county during the implementation period, according to the procedures and requirements of this section and any rules promulgated under subsection 6 of this section and as determined in coordination with the transition director, local officials, and the board of police commissioners. The purpose of these procedures and requirements is to ensure the continuity of operations of the municipal police force with minimized disruptions to the residents of any city not within a county, to provide for an orderly and appropriate transition in the governance of the police force, and to provide for an equitable employment transition for commissioned and civilian personnel.

2. Upon the assumption of control by the board of police commissioners under subsection 1 of this section, any municipal police department within any city not within a county shall convey, assign, and

otherwise transfer to the board title and ownership of all indebtedness and assets, including, but not limited to, all funds and real and personal property held in the name of or controlled by the municipal police department. Such city shall thereafter cease the operation of any police department or police force.

3. Upon the assumption of control by the board of police commissioners under subsection 1 of this section, the [state] **board of police commissioners** shall accept responsibility[,] **and** ownership[, and liability] as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations [and other lawful obligations] of the municipal police department.

4. The board of police commissioners shall initially employ, without a reduction in rank, salary, or benefits, all commissioned and civilian personnel of the municipal police department who were employed by the municipal police department immediately prior to the date the board assumed control. The board shall recognize all accrued years of service that such commissioned and civilian personnel had with the municipal police department, as well as all accrued years of service that such commissioned and civilian personnel had previously with the board of police commissioners. Such personnel shall be entitled to the same holidays, vacation, sick leave, sick bonus time, and annual step increases they were entitled to as employees of the municipal police department.

5. The commissioned and civilian personnel who retire from service with the municipal police department before the board of police commissioners assumed control of the department under subsection 1 of this section shall continue to be entitled to the same pension benefits provided as employees of the municipal police department and the same benefits set forth in subsection 4 of this section. Any police pension system created under chapter 86 for the benefit of a police force established under sections 84.012 to 84.340 shall continue to be governed by chapter 86 and shall apply to any comprehensive policing plan and any police force established under sections 84.012 to 84.340. Other than any provision that makes chapter 86 applicable to a municipal police force established under sections 84.343 to 84.346, nothing in sections 84.012 to 84.340 shall be construed as limiting or changing the rights or benefits provided under chapter 86.

6. The board of police commissioners 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 March 26, 2025, shall be invalid and void."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 21

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"547.370. 1. [When a motion is filed as provided in section 547.360 to set aside a sentence of death, the court shall] **Whenever the death penalty is imposed in any case, the circuit court shall, at the time**

**it imposes sentence and judgment**, find on the record whether the [movant] **defendant** is indigent. If the [movant] **defendant** is indigent, the court shall, **without delay**, cause to be appointed two counsel to represent the [movant] **defendant in the preparation and litigation of the defendant's motion under Missouri supreme court rule 24.035 or 29.15**. If [movant] **the defendant** seeks to reject the appointment of counsel, the court shall find on the record, after a hearing, if necessary, whether the [movant] **defendant** is able to competently decide whether to accept or reject the appointment and whether the [movant] **defendant** rejected the offer with the understanding of its legal consequences. Unless the [movant] **defendant** is so competent and understands the legal consequences, [movant] **the defendant** shall not be permitted to reject the appointment of counsel. **If the defendant is not indigent, the court may enter an order denying the appointment of counsel.**

2. All counsel appointed as provided in this section shall be members of The Missouri Bar or shall be admitted to practice in the particular case as provided in Missouri supreme court rule 9. At least one of the counsel shall meet the following qualifications:

(1) Have attended and successfully completed within two years immediately preceding the appointment at least twelve hours of training or educational programs on the postconviction phase of a criminal case and federal and state aspects of cases in which the death penalty is sought; and

(2) Have at least three years **of** litigation experience in the field of criminal law **and three years of litigation experience in the field of postconviction law**; and

(3) Have participated as counsel or co-counsel to final judgment in at least five postconviction motions involving class A felonies in either state or federal trial courts; and

(4) Have participated in either state or federal court as counsel or co-counsel to final judgment in at least:

(a) Three felony jury trials; or

(b) Five direct criminal appeals in felony cases; **and**

**(5) Have been a member of the Missouri Bar for a period of at least five years.**

**Upon a showing of good cause, the circuit court may appoint other counsel whose background, knowledge, or experience would otherwise enable such counsel to properly represent the defendant in any motion under Missouri supreme court rule 24.035 or 29.15, with due consideration of the seriousness of the penalty and the unique and complex nature of the litigation.** Counsel shall certify to the state public defender in such form as the defender may require that counsel meets the qualifications of this section prior to filing counsel's entry of appearance in the case.

3. Counsel appointed to represent the [movant] **defendant** shall not have represented the [movant] **defendant** at trial [or on] **and shall not represent the defendant in** the direct appeal therefrom.

4. As to any counsel appointed as provided in this section, the state public defender shall provide counsel with reasonable compensation and shall provide reasonable and necessary litigation expenses.

**5. This section shall apply whenever the death penalty is imposed in any case and to any motions under Missouri supreme court rule 24.035 or 29.15 filed by a movant challenging a sentence of death.**

**6. The state shall comply with any additional requirements under 28 U.S.C Sections 2261 and 2265 and 28 CFR Section 26.22 that are not specifically contained in this section."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 22

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"8.990. 1. The administrator of each public building shall maintain a supply of naloxone for use in case of a suspected overdose in or on the grounds of the public building. For purposes of this section, "public building" means a building owned, leased, or operated by a governmental subdivision of the state including, but not limited to, a city, county, or school district.**

**2. The naloxone and instructions for its use shall be stored:**

**(1) Inside the public building's first aid kit, if any; and**

**(2) In the same location as the public building's automated external defibrillators, if any.**

**3. The public building shall make all reasonable efforts to notify all occupants of the building:**

**(1) That there is naloxone on the property;**

**(2) Where the naloxone is located; and**

**(3) That emergency personnel should be contacted if the naloxone is administered.**

**9.507. The month of October each year is hereby designated as "Fentanyl Poisoning Awareness Month" in Missouri. The citizens of this state are encouraged to participate in appropriate events and activities to raise awareness about the dangers of fentanyl use and the risks of overdose and poisoning from ingesting fentanyl.**

161.506. 1. Law enforcement agencies and school districts receiving funds under sections 161.500 to 161.508 shall concentrate enhanced apprehension, prevention and education efforts and resources on drug and alcohol use and drug trafficking in and around schools, parks and playgrounds. Such enhanced apprehension, prevention, and education efforts shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Drug and alcohol traffic intervention programs;

(2) School- and classroom-oriented programs, using tested drug and alcohol education curriculum that provides in-depth and accurate information on drugs and alcohol, which may include the participation of local law enforcement agencies and qualified drug and alcohol use prevention specialists and which are designed to increase teachers' and students' awareness of drugs and alcohol and their effects;

(3) Family-oriented programs aimed at preventing drug and alcohol use, which may include the participation of community-based organizations experienced in the successful operation of such programs;

(4) The establishment of a local drug-free school advisory committee. The committee shall be established and appointed by the school board of each school district. The committee may be a newly created committee or an existing local drug and alcohol use committee as designated by the appointing authority. The committee shall be composed of, at a minimum, the following:

(a) Local and law enforcement executives;

(b) School district administrators;

(c) School-site staff, which includes administrators, teachers and certified personnel;

(d) Parents;

(e) Students;

(f) School peace officers;

(g) State, county, or local drug and alcohol program administrators designated pursuant to chapter 195; and

(h) Drug and alcohol prevention program executives;

(5) Development and distribution of appropriate written and audiovisual aids for training of school and law enforcement staff for handling drug- and alcohol-related problems and offenses. Appropriate existing aids may be used in lieu of the development of new materials;

(6) Development of prevention and intervention programs for elementary school teachers and students, including utilization of existing prevention and intervention programs;

(7) Development of a coordinated intervention system that identifies students with chronic drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs; **and**

**(8) Development of education programs on fentanyl use and poisoning for students in grades six through twelve.**

2. Enhanced apprehension, prevention, and education efforts commenced under this section shall be a joint effort between law enforcement agencies and local school districts. These efforts shall include, but are not limited to, the concentration of apprehension efforts in problem areas cooperatively identified by local school and law enforcement authorities.

3. Funds appropriated pursuant to sections 161.500 to 161.508 may be used in part to support state-level development and statewide distribution of appropriate written and audiovisual aids for public awareness and training of school and law enforcement staff for handling drug- and alcohol-related problems and offenses. When existing aids can be identified, these aids may be used in lieu of the development of new aids."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 5, Section 589.902, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"590.198. Prior to January 1, 2028, every law enforcement agency in the state shall participate in training provided through the POST program's Operation Overdose (OD) Justice Initiative.**

**590.1700. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any drug-related death shall be fully investigated by the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction, regardless of whether criminal charges have been filed.**

**2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any drug-related death shall be treated by the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the same manner as a homicide crime scene.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 23

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"210.141. 1. If an assessment is initiated for alleged child abuse or neglect, any face-to-face interview with a child and any adult associated with the assessment by the department of social services shall be recorded, either by audio or video medium, unless the recording equipment malfunctions or circumstances occur that could not have been reasonably foreseen by the director of the department of social services that would prevent the recording of the interview.**

**2. Only applications or software approved by the department of social services shall be used to generate any audio or video recording, and any such recording shall be securely stored.**

**3. Any person who is charged with an offense alleging child abuse or neglect shall not be able to sustain a motion or have standing to bring a claim objecting to any failure, in whole or in part, by the department of social services to comply with the requirements of this section. Any such failure by the department to comply with such requirements shall not solely constitute grounds to preclude statements made by a child during that interview that would otherwise be admissible in a criminal or civil proceeding.**

**4. Any recording obtained under this section shall be retained and stored for no less than five years. Any retention system shall securely manage the storage and distribution of the recordings.**

**5. A copy of any recording under this section shall be issued only to those investigating an allegation or prosecuting an offense relating to an allegation of child abuse or neglect and upon request by a caregiver or guardian in connection with a judicial proceeding unless the court orders otherwise.**

**210.1700. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Overnight camp", a program operated by a person or organization that includes the hours between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. but not for two or more sequential overnights;**

**(2) "Residential camp", a program operated by a person or organization that includes the hours between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. for two or more sequential overnights.**

**2. Each overnight camp or residential camp staff member or volunteer who is eighteen years of age or older shall have received a qualifying criminal background check as defined in 210.1080.";**  
and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 24

Amend House Amendment No. 24 to Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 2, Line 33, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**"August 28, 2026, shall be invalid and void.**

**558.044. 1. Beginning August 28, 2028, any offender who committed a felony offense on or after August 28, 2028, and who was subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the department of corrections shall be eligible for good time release when the offender meets the requirements for such release as described in this section.**

**2. Offenders sentenced to death or sentenced to life without parole shall not be eligible for good time release.**

**3. The director of the department of corrections shall issue a policy for the administration of good time release.**

**4. The good time release policy established shall outline the actions and behaviors offenders shall display in order to earn their eligibility for good time release. The policy shall specify the applicable programs or activities; the criteria for determining productive participation in or completion of the programs or activities identified; and the criteria for approval of good time release. At a minimum, the director's policy shall include and require the following:**

**(1) Successful completion of, or productive participation in, educational or vocational programming;**

**(2) Successful adherence to, or productive participation, in evidence-based, clinically recommended mental health or substance abuse treatment, if needed;**

**(3) Productive, prolonged participation in restorative justice programming; and**

**(4) Positive institutional adjustment.**

**5. Any major violation of institutional rules or the laws of this state may result in the loss of good time release credit by the offender pursuant to this section and department policy.**

**6. Court ordered substance abuse treatment shall not qualify for the programming required for good time release eligibility.**

**7. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the offender be released as a result of good time credit, nor shall any offender be eligible for good time release prior to the completion of the minimum required term of imprisonment as required by statute.**

**8. An offender determined to be ineligible for good time release based on the validated risk and needs assessment may be made eligible by subsequent assessments conducted at intervals determined by department policy. Offenders made eligible by subsequent assessments and who are compliant with all other requirements outlined in subsection 4 of this section shall be scheduled for a parole hearing within ninety calendar days of the new assessment.**

**9. The director of any division of the department of corrections, except the division of probation and parole, may file with the parole board a petition to deny the good time release date and schedule a parole hearing. If an offender's good time release is denied, the parole board shall schedule a hearing one hundred twenty days prior to the minimum eligibility date.**

**10. An offender's release may be held for a maximum of fifteen working days to permit necessary time for the division director to file a petition for denial of the good time release date with the parole board and for the parole board to conduct a hearing, provided some affirmative manifestation of an intent to deny the good time release date has occurred prior to the good time release date.**

**11. The decision of the parole board to deny good time release shall be final. If an offender's good time release is denied, the parole board shall schedule a hearing within ninety calendar days.**

**12. Parole hearings conducted as a result of this section shall be conducted as provided in section 217.670.**

**13. Upon completion of the hearing, the parole board in its discretion shall determine the date of release or reconsideration hearing. The offender shall be subject to conditions of release that the parole board deems reasonable to assist the offender to lead a law-abiding life and subject to the supervision under the division of probation and parole. The conditions of release shall include avoidance by the offender of any other offense under federal or state law or municipal ordinance and other conditions that the parole board in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to assist the release in avoiding further violation of the law.**

**14. An offender whose term of parole supervision is revoked shall not receive a good time release on the sentence and the board shall set release or schedule a parole hearing.**

**15. An offender paroled due to good time release who is returned to incarceration in the department of corrections or who is convicted of additional felonies resulting in subsequent incarceration in the department of corrections shall not be eligible for any additional good time release."; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 5, Section 589.902, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"[558.041. 1. Any offender committed to the department of corrections, except those persons committed pursuant to subsection 7 of section 558.016, or subsection 3 of section 566.125, may receive additional credit in terms of days spent in confinement upon recommendation for such credit by the offender's institutional superintendent when the offender meets the requirements for such credit as provided in subsections 3 and 4 of this section. Good time credit may be rescinded by the director or his or her designee pursuant to the divisional policy issued pursuant to subsection 3 of this section.

2. Any credit extended to an offender shall only apply to the sentence which the offender is currently serving.

3. The director of the department of corrections shall issue a policy for awarding credit. The policy may reward an inmate who has served his or her sentence in an orderly and peaceable manner and has taken advantage of the rehabilitation programs available to him or her. Any violation of institutional rules or the laws of this state may result in the loss of all or a portion of any credit earned by the inmate pursuant to this section.

4. The department shall cause the policy to be published in the code of state regulations.

5. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.]"; and"; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 24

Amend House Amendment No. 24 to Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 2, Line 33, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**"August 28, 2026, shall be invalid and void.**

217.692. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any offender incarcerated in a correctional institution serving any sentence [of life with no parole for fifty years or life without parole, whose plea of guilt was entered or whose trial commenced prior to December 31, 1990,] and who:

(1) Pled guilty to or was found guilty of [a homicide of a spouse or domestic partner] **an offense stemming directly from the offender's history of abuse by a spouse, domestic partner, intimate partner, household member, or sexual or labor trafficker including, but not limited to, homicide of such abuser;**

(2) Has no prior violent felony convictions;

(3) No longer has a cognizable legal claim or legal recourse; and

(4) Has a history of being a victim of continual and substantial physical, **psychological**, or sexual domestic violence [that was not presented as an affirmative defense at trial or sentencing] **or sexual or labor trafficking within five years prior to or on the date of the offense for which he or she was convicted and such violence or trafficking was a contributing factor to the behavior underlying his or her criminal conviction** and such history can be corroborated with evidence of facts or circumstances which existed at the time of the alleged physical, **psychological**, or sexual domestic violence **or sexual or labor trafficking** of the offender, including but not limited to witness statements, hospital records, social services records, and law enforcement records;

shall be eligible for parole after having served [fifteen years] **the lesser of five years or one-third** of such sentence when the parole board determines by using the guidelines established by this section that there is a strong and reasonable probability that the person will not thereafter violate the law.

2. The parole board shall give a thorough review of the case history and prison record of any offender described in subsection 1 of this section. At the end of the parole board's review, the parole board shall provide the offender with a copy of a statement of reasons for its parole decision. **If the parole board denies parole, the offender may reapply for board review under this section once every two years.**

3. Any offender released under the provisions of this section shall be under the supervision of the division of probation and parole for an amount of time to be determined by the parole board.

4. The parole board shall consider, but not be limited to the following criteria when making its parole decision:

(1) Length of time served;

(2) Prison record and self-rehabilitation efforts;

(3) Whether the history of the case included corroborative material of physical, sexual, [mental,] or [emotional] **psychological abuse or sexual or labor trafficking** of the offender, including but not limited to witness statements, hospital records, social service records, and law enforcement records;

(4) [If an offer of a plea bargain was made and if so, why the offender rejected or accepted the offer;

(5)] Any victim information outlined in subsection 10 of section 217.690 and section 595.209;

[(6) The offender's continued claim of innocence;

(7)] **(5)** The age and maturity of the offender at the time of the parole board's decision;

[(8)] **(6)** The age and maturity of the offender at the time of the crime and any contributing influence affecting the offender's judgment;

[(9)] **(7)** The presence of a workable parole plan; and

[(10)] **(8)** Community and family support.

5. **It shall not be considered a negative factor for determining parole eligibility if an offender was unable to participate in treatment or other programming while incarcerated despite the willingness of the offender to participate in such treatment or programming.**

6. Nothing in this section shall limit the review of any offender's case who is eligible for parole prior to [fifteen] **five** years, nor shall it limit in any way the parole board's power to grant parole prior to [fifteen] **five** years.

[6.] 7. Nothing in this section shall limit the review of any offender's case who has applied for executive clemency, nor shall it limit in any way the governor's power to grant clemency.

[7.] **8.** It shall be the responsibility of the offender to petition the parole board for a hearing under this section. **There shall be a presumption in favor of granting a hearing on a petition filed under this section. A hearing for an offender described in subsection 1 of this section shall be denied only if the parole board determines that there is an inherent lack of reliability of the facts asserted in the petition or a deficiency in the factual allegations in the petition. If the parole board determines that**

**the offender is not entitled to a hearing, the board shall provide written findings of fact outlining the reasons for such decision.**

[8.A person commits the crime of perjury if he or she, with the purpose to deceive, knowingly makes a false witness statement to the parole board. Perjury under this section shall be a class D felony. ]

9. In cases where witness statements alleging physical, **psychological**, or sexual domestic violence **or sexual or labor trafficking** are in conflict as to whether such violence occurred or was continual and substantial in nature, the history of such alleged violence shall be established by other corroborative evidence in addition to witness statements, as provided by subsection 1 of this section. A contradictory statement of the victim shall not be deemed a conflicting statement for purposes of this section.

**557.600. Sections 557.600 to 557.608 shall be known and may be cited as the "Missouri Survivors' Act".**

**557.602. As used in sections 557.600 to 557.608, the following terms mean:**

(1) **"Coercion"**, any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in physical or psychological harm to that person, or any of that person's family or household;

(2) **"Domestic abuse"**, any act of physical harm or the threat of imminent physical harm that is committed by an adult, emancipated minor, or minor child sixteen years of age or older against another adult, emancipated minor, or minor child who is currently or was previously an intimate partner or family or household member;

(3) **"Intimate partner"**, a spouse or former spouse, person with a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature, person with a child in common, or current or former cohabitating partner;

(4) **"Physical abuse"**, any real or threatened physical injury or damage to the body that is not accidental;

(5) **"Posttraumatic stress disorder"**, the same as such term is defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5, 2013), and occurred as a result of the victimization of a survivor of domestic abuse;

(6) **"Psychological abuse"**, a pattern of real or threatened mental intimidation, threats, coercive control, economic-financial control, or humiliation that is intended to provoke fear of harm;

(7) **"Sentencing hearing"**, a postconviction hearing in which a defendant is brought before the court for imposition of a sentence.

**557.604. 1. During a hearing to:**

(1) Sentence a person; or

(2) Accept a plea of guilty for a person

**who is a survivor of domestic abuse and who has been charged with an offense, the trier shall consider as a mitigating factor that the person has been abused physically, sexually, or**

psychologically or coerced by the person's intimate partner or family or household member, the trafficker of the person, or other individual who used the person for financial gain. If the trier is a jury, the jury shall be instructed on the law.

**2. The defendant shall provide to the court evidence including, but not limited to:**

**(1) Documentary evidence corroborating that the defendant was a survivor of domestic abuse, or subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, including evidence to show prior misconduct toward the defendant by the defendant's intimate partner or family or household member, the trafficker of the defendant, or a person who used the defendant for financial gain if logically relevant to show motive, intent, absence of mistake or accident, or otherwise establish a pattern of abuse or coercion. If the conviction is for an offense under chapter 565, the evidence shall show that the victim of the instant offense was the perpetrator of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse against the defendant and was an intimate partner, a family or household member, the trafficker of the defendant, or a person who used the defendant for financial gain, or that the offense was coerced by the perpetrator of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse against the defendant and the perpetrator was an intimate partner, a family or household member, the trafficker of the defendant, or a person who used the defendant for financial gain; and**

**(2) At least one piece of documentary evidence that is a court record, presentence report, social services record, hospital record, sworn statement from a witness to the domestic abuse who is not the defendant, present sense impression of the defendant, law enforcement record, domestic incident report, or order of protection.**

**Other evidence may include, but not be limited to, local jail records or records of the department of corrections, documentation prepared at or near the time of the commission of the offense or the prosecution thereof tending to support the claims of the defendant, or verification of consultation with a licensed medical care provider or mental health care provider, employee of a court acting within the scope of his or her employment, member of the clergy, attorney, social worker, or rape crisis counselor, or other advocate acting on behalf of an agency that assists victims of domestic abuse. Expert testimony from a psychiatrist, psychologist, or mental health professional showing that the defendant has been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder may also be submitted to the court as evidence.**

**3. If the trier finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is a survivor of domestic abuse, or was subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological abuse or coercion and that such abuse or coercion was a substantial contributing factor to the defendant's criminal liability, the trier shall depart from the applicable sentence to the ranges provided as follows:**

- (1) Class A felonies shall be sentenced as class B felonies;**
- (2) Class B felonies shall be sentenced as class C felonies;**
- (3) Class C felonies shall be sentenced as class D felonies;**
- (4) Class D felonies shall be sentenced as class E felonies;**
- (5) Class E felonies shall be sentenced as class A misdemeanors.**

**557.606. 1. If a court has imposed a criminal judgment and sentence upon a defendant other than for an offense that would require such defendant to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425, an attempt or conspiracy to commit any such offense, or any offense for which the defendant has been sentenced to death and the defendant is serving the sentence in the custody of the department of corrections, the court shall impose a new, lesser sentence upon a determination following a hearing in accordance with section 557.608 that:**

**(1) At the time of the offense for which the sentence is being served, the defendant was a victim of domestic abuse or subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological abuse or coercion inflicted by a member of the same family or household as the defendant, an intimate partner of the defendant, the trafficker of the defendant, or other individual who used the defendant for financial gain; and**

**(2) Such abuse was a significant contributing factor to the offense for which the defendant is presently in custody or to the criminal behavior of the defendant.**

**2. At the hearing to determine whether the defendant should be resentenced under this section, the court shall consider oral and written arguments, take testimony from witnesses offered by either party, and consider all relevant evidence to assist in making its determination. The court may determine that such abuse constitutes a significant contributing factor to the crime regardless of whether the defendant raised an affirmative defense.**

**557.608. 1. Any person who is:**

**(1) Confined in an institution under the custody and control of the department of corrections;**

**(2) Serving a sentence for a class A, B, C, D, or E felony for an offense committed prior to August 28, 2026; and**

**(3) Eligible for an alternative sentence under the provisions of section 557.604,**

**may, on or after August 28, 2026, submit to the judge who imposed the original sentence a request to apply for resentencing in accordance with the provisions of section 557.604. Such person shall include in the request documentation showing that he or she is confined in an institution under the custody and control of the department of corrections and is serving a sentence for a class A, B, C, D, or E felony for an offense committed prior to August 28, 2026. The person shall also declare that he or she is eligible for an alternative sentence under the provisions of section 557.604.**

**2. At the time of the request to apply for resentencing, if the original sentencing judge is a judge of a court of competent jurisdiction but such court is not the court in which the original sentence was imposed, the request shall be randomly assigned to another judge of the court in which the original sentence was imposed. If the original sentencing judge is no longer a judge of a court of competent jurisdiction, the request shall be randomly assigned to another judge of the appropriate court.**

**3. (1) If the court finds that such person has met the requirements to apply for resentencing as provided in subsection 1 of this section, the court shall provide notice to the person that he or she may submit an application for resentencing. Upon such notification, the person may request that the court appoint an attorney as provided under chapter 600 to assist the person in the preparation of and proceedings on the application for resentencing.**

**(2) If the court finds that such person has not met the requirements to apply for resentencing as provided for in subsection 1 of this section, the court shall notify the person and dismiss his or her request without prejudice.**

**4. Upon the receipt of an application for resentencing, the court clerk shall promptly notify the appropriate prosecuting attorney and provide such prosecuting attorney with a copy of the application.**

**5. If the judge who received the application is not the judge who originally sentenced the applicant, the application may be referred to the original sentencing judge provided that he or she is a judge of a court of competent jurisdiction and the applicant and the prosecuting attorney agree that the application should be referred.**

**6. An application for resentencing under this section shall include evidence corroborating the claim of the applicant that he or she was a victim of domestic abuse or subjected to substantial physical, sexual, or psychological abuse inflicted by a member of the same family or household as the applicant, an intimate partner who was in a relationship with the applicant, the trafficker of the applicant, or other individual who used the applicant for financial gain. At least one piece of evidence shall be a court record, presentence report, social services record, hospital record, sworn statement from a witness to the domestic abuse or coercion who is not the applicant, present sense impression of the applicant, law enforcement record, domestic incident report, or order of protection. Other evidence may include, but not be limited to, local jail records or records of the department of corrections, documentation prepared at or near the time of the commission of the offense or the prosecution thereof or documents in the possession or control of a prosecuting office tending to support the claims of the applicant, or verification of consultation with a licensed medical care provider or mental health care provider, employee of a court acting within the scope of his or her employment, member of the clergy, attorney, social worker, or rape crisis counselor, or other advocate acting on behalf of an agency that assists victims of domestic abuse. Expert testimony from a psychiatrist, psychologist, or mental health professional showing that the applicant has been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder may also be submitted to the court as evidence.**

**7. (1) If the court finds that the applicant has not complied with the provisions of subsection 6 of this section, the court shall dismiss the application without prejudice.**

**(2) If the court finds that the applicant has complied with the provisions of subsection 6 of this section, the court shall conduct a hearing to aid in making its determination of whether the applicant should be resentenced in accordance with section 557.604. At the hearing, the court shall determine any controverted issues of fact relevant to the issue of sentencing. The court may consider any facts or circumstances relevant to the imposition of a new sentence submitted by the applicant or the prosecuting attorney and may consider the institutional record of confinement of such person; provided, however, the institutional record shall not be solely dispositive as to whether an applicant receives a reduced sentence. The court shall not order a new presentence investigation and report or entertain any matter challenging the underlying basis of the subject conviction. Consideration of the institutional record of confinement of an applicant by the court shall include, but not be limited to, the participation or willingness of the applicant to participate in programming such as domestic abuse, parenting, and substance abuse treatment while incarcerated and the disciplinary**

history of the applicant. The fact that the applicant may have been unable to participate in treatment or other programming while incarcerated despite the willingness of the applicant to do so shall not be considered a negative factor when the court is making its determination.

8. If the court determines that the applicant should not be resentenced in accordance with section 557.604, the court shall inform such applicant of its decision and shall enter an order to that effect. Any order issued by a court under this subsection shall include written findings of fact and the reasons for such order.

9. If the court determines that the applicant should be resentenced in accordance with section 557.604, the court shall notify the applicant that, unless he or she withdraws the application for resentencing or appeals the order of the court, the court shall enter an order vacating the sentence originally imposed and shall impose a new, lesser sentence, upon a determination following a hearing, as authorized by section 557.604. Any order issued by a court under this section shall include written findings of fact and the reasons for such order. Sentences modified under the provisions of this section shall be reduced in the following manner:

- (1) Sentences for class A felonies shall be resentenced as class B felonies;
- (2) Sentences for class B felonies shall be resentenced as class C felonies;
- (3) Sentences for class C felonies shall be resentenced as class D felonies;
- (4) Sentences for class D felonies shall be resentenced as class E felonies;
- (5) Sentences for class E felonies shall be resentenced within the class A misdemeanor range.

10. An appeal to the court of appeals may be taken as of right in accordance with the applicable provisions provided for by law from:

- (1) An order denying resentencing; or
- (2) A new sentence imposed under the provisions of this section.

The applicant may request that the court of appeals appoint an attorney as provided under chapter 600 to the applicant for the preparation of and proceedings for any appeal regarding the application for resentencing.

11. When calculating the new sentence to be served by the applicant under section 557.604, such applicant shall be credited for any time served in the county jail and any period of incarceration served under the custody and control of the department of corrections toward the sentence originally imposed."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section B, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"Section C. The enactment of sections 557.600 to 557.608 of this act shall become effective on November 1, 2026."; and"; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 24

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**"217.443. 1. When any inmate is discharged from a term of imprisonment for a felony offense and the intended residence designated by the inmate is within this state, the department of corrections shall provide the inmate with relevant documentation to assist the inmate in obtaining post-release employment and shall coordinate with the department of revenue to provide a state-issued identification card if the inmate does not have a current state-issued identification card or driver's license.**

**2. Within nine months prior to the release of an inmate from custody, the department of corrections, in coordination with the department of revenue, shall identify whether the inmate has a current form of state-issued identification and if not, begin the process of gathering the documentation required for the issuance of a state-issued identification card pursuant to the process provided by state law.**

**3. The department of corrections shall coordinate with the department of revenue to provide state-issued identification cards to all eligible inmates who do not have a current state-issued identification card or driver's license upon their release from custody. The identification cards shall be issued, replaced, cancelled, and denied in the same manner as driver's licenses in this state.**

**4. The department of revenue shall allow the use of a certified copy of a birth certificate coupled with a department of corrections-issued record card to serve as a valid form of identification documentation to obtain a state-issued identification card.**

**5. State-issued identification cards issued with a record card from the department of corrections for inmates shall be valid for a period of six years from the month of issuance for an allowable fee to be determined by the department of revenue and are nonrenewable and nontransferable.**

**6. The department of corrections may utilize any funds available to cover the costs associated with the implementation and administration of this section and the purchase of state-issued identification cards including, but not limited to, inmate trust funds, existing funds of the department of corrections, and donations.**

**7. The provisions of this section shall apply only to inmates who may receive a state-issued identification card pursuant to the standards established by state law.**

**8. For purposes of assisting an inmate in obtaining post-release employment, the department of corrections shall provide the inmate with the following documentation:**

- (1) A copy of the vocational training record of the inmate, if applicable;**
- (2) A copy of the work record of the inmate, if applicable;**
- (3) A certified copy of the birth certificate of the inmate, if obtainable;**
- (4) A Social Security card or a replacement Social Security card of the inmate, if obtainable;**

(5) A resume that includes any trade learned by the inmate and the proficiency at that trade by the inmate; and

(6) Documentation that the inmate has completed a practice job interview.

9. For purposes of assisting an inmate in obtaining post-release employment, the department of corrections shall notify the inmate if he or she is eligible to apply for a license from a state entity charged with oversight of an occupational license or certification.

10. A delay in obtaining the documents listed under subsection 8 of this section shall not be cause for a delay in an inmate's release through probation or parole from a correctional center.

11. The following categories of inmates are not required to complete resumes or practice job interviews prior to their release from incarceration:

(1) Inmates sixty-five years of age or older;

(2) Inmates releasing to medical parole or discharging from a prison infirmary setting;

(3) Inmates releasing to the custody of another jurisdiction on a warrant or detainer; and

(4) Inmates that the department determines would be physically or mentally unable to enter the workforce upon release from incarceration.

12. The department of revenue and the department of corrections may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the 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, 2026, shall be invalid and void."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 25

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**"320.405. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:**

(1) "Division", the Missouri division of fire safety within the department of public safety;

(2) "Missouri fire and life safety standards", minimum fire-protection and life-safety requirements adopted by the division under this section, informed by nationally recognized fire and building safety principles including, but not limited to, best practices reflected in the International Fire Code (IFC), the International Building Code (IBC), and applicable National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, without adopting any model code in whole;

**(3) "State-inspected facility", any building or occupancy required under Missouri law or regulation to undergo fire-safety inspections conducted by, or under the authority of, the division. The term "state-inspected facility" shall not include facilities licensed under chapter 198.**

**2. (1) No later than July 1, 2027, the division shall, by rule, adopt Missouri fire and life safety standards establishing minimum requirements for fire protection, means of egress, fire resistance, detection and alarm systems, suppression systems, emergency operations, and related safety measures for state-inspected facilities.**

**(2) The division may incorporate by reference specific technical provisions, methods, formulas, or performance criteria derived from nationally recognized fire and building safety standards, provided that no model code shall be adopted in whole.**

**(3) The division may adopt amendments, exceptions, or Missouri-specific modifications as necessary to account for regional conditions, facility types, or statutory requirements.**

**(4) The division shall review the Missouri fire and life safety standards at least every five years and may update such standards by rule under chapter 536.**

**3. Beginning January 1, 2028, the Missouri fire and life safety standards shall apply to a state-inspected facility under any of the following conditions:**

**(1) Initial construction of a state-inspected facility;**

**(2) Major renovation affecting means of egress, detection, alarm, or suppression systems;**

**(3) Transfer of ownership, including sale, conveyance, merger, or change in controlling interest; and**

**(4) Any addition, alteration, or series of related improvements to a state-inspected facility that, in aggregate, are reasonably determined by the division to constitute a substantial improvement, meaning construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation work where the total cost or scope of work equals or exceeds fifty percent of the facility's pre-improvement market value. For purposes of this subdivision, a formal appraisal shall not be required, and the division may rely on reasonable cost estimates, permit valuations, construction contracts, or the nature of the work performed including, but not limited to, the installation of new fire protection, detection, alarm, or suppression systems.**

**4. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, state-inspected facilities existing prior to August 28, 2026, shall be considered lawfully nonconforming and shall not be required to comply with the Missouri fire and life safety standards.**

**5. (1) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any city, county, or fire protection district from adopting requirements more stringent than the Missouri fire and life safety standards.**

**(2) No political subdivision shall apply standards less stringent than the Missouri fire and life safety standards to any facility regulated under this section.**

**(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a statewide building or fire code applicable to any occupancy not already subject to inspection by the division.**

**6. (1) Compliance with the Missouri fire and life safety standards shall be verified through inspections conducted by the division or an authorized local jurisdiction.**

**(2) A state-inspected facility shall not be licensed, certified, or approved for operation unless the division determines that the facility meets the applicable requirements of this section.**

**(3) The division may issue correction orders, reinspections, or occupancy limitations as authorized by law.**

**7. 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, 2026, shall be invalid and void."; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 5, Section 589.902, Line 23, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"650.240. The director shall employ deputy inspectors who shall be responsible to the chief inspector [and who shall have had at the time of appointment not less than five years' experience in the construction, installation, inspection, operation, maintenance, or repair of high pressure boilers and pressure vessels as a mechanical engineer, steam operating engineer, boilermaker, or boiler inspector, and who shall have passed the examination provided for in section 650.250]."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 27

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"407.3007. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Artificial intelligence" or "AI":**

**(a) Any artificial system that performs tasks under varying and unpredictable circumstances without significant human oversight or that can learn from experience and improve performance when exposed to data sets;**

**(b) An artificial system developed in computer software, physical hardware, or other computer systems that solves tasks requiring human-like perception, cognition, planning, learning, communication, or physical action;**

**(c) An artificial system designed to think or act like a human, including cognitive architectures and neural networks;**

**(d) A set of techniques, including machine learning, that is designed to approximate a cognitive task; or**

**(e) An artificial system designed to act rationally, including an intelligent software agent or embodied robot that achieves goals using perception, planning, reasoning, learning, communicating, decision-making, and acting;**

**(2) "Mental health professional", the same as defined in section 632.005. The term "mental health professional" shall also include any person licensed in a profession regulated under chapter 337.**

**2. Any person or entity that develops or deploys artificial intelligence in the state shall not advertise or represent to the public that the AI is or is able to act as a mental health professional or is capable of providing therapy services, psychotherapy services, or a mental health diagnosis.**

**3. Any violation of this section shall be considered an unlawful practice under the Missouri merchandising practices act under this chapter.**

**4. The attorney general shall enforce the provisions of this section. Any individual may report violations of this section to the attorney general. If the attorney general finds that a violation occurred, the attorney general shall commence a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction. If the court finds that a violation occurred, the court may grant damages, civil penalties, injunctive relief, attorney's fees, and any such other relief the court finds appropriate. Notwithstanding section 407.100 to the contrary, civil penalties shall be as follows:**

**(1) Ten thousand dollars for the first violation; or**

**(2) Twenty thousand dollars for any subsequent violation.**

**537.039. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Artificial intelligence", an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments;**

**(2) "Explicit sexual material", any pictorial or three-dimensional material depicting human masturbation, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual intercourse, direct physical stimulation or unclothed genitals, sadomasochistic abuse, or emphasizing the depiction of postpubertal human genitals. The term "explicit sexual material" shall not include works of art or of anthropological significance.**

**2. No person or entity shall:**

**(1) Replicate or alter through the use of artificial intelligence an image or voice of an individual to generate explicit sexual material; or**

**(2) Use the likeness of an individual through the use of artificial intelligence for explicit sexual material**

**unless the person or entity has the individual's express written consent.**

**3. Any individual injured by a person or entity for a violation of subsection 2 of this section may bring a cause of action against the person or entity to recover actual damages as a result of the violation. Such individual shall also be entitled to recover attorney's fees and costs.**

**537.043. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Consent", a freely given agreement to the disclosure of an intimate digital depiction as provided by subsection 4 of this section. Assent does not constitute consent if:**

**(a) It is given by a depicted individual who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the disclosure of an intimate digital depiction and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to a person who discloses the intimate digital depiction;**

**(b) It is given by a depicted individual who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable, or known by the person who discloses an intimate digital depiction to be unable, to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the disclosure of an intimate digital depiction; or**

**(c) It is induced by force, duress, or deception;**

**(2) "Depicted individual", an individual who, as a result of digitization or by means of digital manipulation, appears in whole or in part in a digital depiction and who is identifiable by virtue of the individual's face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature, or from information displayed in connection with the digital depiction;**

**(3) "Digital depiction", a realistic visual depiction of an individual that has been created or altered using digital manipulation;**

**(4) "Information content providers", any person or entity that is responsible, in whole or in part, for the creation or development of information provided through the internet or any other interactive computer service;**

**(5) "Interactive computer service", any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions;**

**(6) "Intimate digital depiction", a digital depiction of an individual that has been created or altered using digital manipulation and that depicts:**

**(a) The uncovered genitals, pubic area, anus, or postpubescent female nipple of the individual;**

**(b) The display or transfer of bodily sexual fluids:**

**a. Onto any part of the body of the individual; or**

**b. From the body of the individual; or**

**(c) The individual engaging in sexually explicit conduct;**

**(7) "Sexually explicit conduct", actual or simulated:**

**(a) Sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between individuals of the same or opposite sex;**

**(b) Bestiality;**

**(c) Masturbation;**

**(d) Sadistic or masochistic abuse; or**

**(e) Lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any individual.**

**2. Except as provided in subsection 8 or 11 of this section, a depicted individual who is under eighteen years of age and is the subject of a digital depiction or a depicted individual who is the subject of an intimate digital depiction that is disclosed without the consent of the depicted individual where such disclosure was made by a person who knows that the depicted individual has not consented to such disclosure may bring a civil action against that other person in an appropriate circuit court for relief as set forth in subsections 5 and 6 of this section.**

**3. In the case of a depicted individual who is under eighteen years of age or is incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the legal guardian of the depicted individual or representative of the depicted individual's estate, another family member, or any person appointed as suitable by the court may assume the depicted individual's rights under this section, but in no event shall a defendant be named as such representative or guardian of the depicted individual.**

**4. For the purposes of an action brought pursuant to subsection 2 or 3 of this section:**

**(1) A depicted individual's consent to the creation of the digital depiction shall not establish that the depicted individual consented to the disclosure of the digital depiction;**

**(2) Consent of disclosure of an intimate digital depiction shall be deemed validly given only if:**

**(a) It is set forth in an agreement written in plain language, signed knowingly and voluntarily by the depicted individual; and**

**(b) The written agreement includes a general description of the intimate digital depiction and, if applicable, the audiovisual work into which the intimate digital depiction will be incorporated.**

**5. In a civil action brought pursuant to this section, a depicted individual may recover any of the following:**

**(1) An amount equal to the monetary gain made by the defendant from the creation, development, or disclosure of the digital depiction;**

**(2) Either of the following:**

**(a) The actual damages sustained by the depicted individual as a result of the digital depiction, including damages for emotional distress; or**

**(b) Liquidated damages in the amount of one hundred fifty thousand dollars;**

**(3) Punitive damages; and**

**(4) The cost of the action, including reasonable attorney's fees and court costs.**

**6. In a civil action brought pursuant to this section, the court may, in addition to any other relief available at law, order equitable relief, including a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, or a permanent injunction ordering the defendant to cease the display or disclosure of the digital depiction.**

**7. In ordering relief pursuant to this section, the court may grant injunctive relief maintaining the confidentiality of a plaintiff by using a pseudonym.**

**8. A depicted individual shall not bring an action for relief under this section if:**

**(1) The disclosure was made in good faith:**

**(a) To or by a law enforcement officer or agency in the course of reporting or investigating unlawful conduct; or**

**(b) As part of a legal proceeding;**

**(2) The disclosure was a matter of legitimate public concern or public interest, except that the disclosure shall not be considered a matter of legitimate public interest or public concern solely because the depicted individual is a public figure; or**

**(3) The disclosure reasonably intended to assist the depicted individual.**

**9. A court may authorize an in camera proceeding under this section.**

**10. It shall not be a defense to an action under this section that there is a disclaimer stating that the digital depiction was unauthorized or that the depicted individual did not participate in the creation or development of the digital depiction.**

**11. A provider of an interactive computer service shall not be held liable in an action brought pursuant to this section for:**

**(1) Any action voluntarily taken in good faith to restrict access to or availability of digital depictions;**

**(2) Any action taken to enable or make available to information content providers or other persons the technical means to restrict access to digital depictions; or**

**(3) Any action if, upon learning of the digital depiction that was distributed without consent of the depicted person, the interactive computer service takes prompt action to remove the digital depiction from its service.**

**12. A civil action may be brought against a parent or legal guardian who discloses an intimate digital depiction of his or her child. As used in this subsection, the term "child" means a person under eighteen years of age.**

**13. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following:**

**(1) An information service or telecommunications service, as those terms are defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 153; or**

**(2) A cable operator, as that term is defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 522.**

573.010. As used in this chapter the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Adult cabaret", a nightclub, bar, juice bar, restaurant, bottle club, or other commercial establishment, regardless of whether alcoholic beverages are served, which regularly features persons who appear semi-nude;

**(2) "Artificially generated visual depiction", includes depictions that are obscene and indistinguishable from a real minor, morphed from a real minor's image, or generated without any actual minor involvement;**

(3) "Characterized by", describing the essential character or dominant theme of an item;

[3)] **(4) "Child", any person under the age of [fourteen] eighteen;**

[4)] **(5) "Child pornography":**

(a) Any obscene material or performance depicting sexual conduct, sexual contact as defined in section 566.010, or a sexual performance and which has as one of its participants or portrays as an observer of such conduct, contact, or performance a minor; or

(b) Any visual depiction **or artificially generated visual depiction**, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexually explicit conduct where:

a. The production of such visual depiction **or artificially generated visual depiction** involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct;

b. Such visual depiction **or artificially generated visual depiction** is a digital image, computer image, or computer-generated image that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct, in that the depiction is such that an ordinary person viewing the depiction would conclude that the depiction is of an actual minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct; or

c. Such visual depiction **or artificially generated visual depiction** has been created, adapted, or modified to show that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexually explicit conduct. "Identifiable minor" means a person who was a minor at the time the visual depiction **or artificially generated visual depiction** was created, adapted, or modified; or whose image as a minor was used in creating, adapting, or modifying the visual depiction **or artificially generated visual depiction**; and who is recognizable as an actual person by the person's face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature. The term identifiable minor shall not be construed to require proof of the actual identity of the identifiable minor;

[5)] **(6) "Employ", "employee", or "employment", any person who performs any service on the premises of a sexually oriented business, on a full-time, part-time, or contract basis, whether or not the person is denominated an employee, independent contractor, agent, or otherwise. Employee does not include a person exclusively on the premises for repair or maintenance of the premises or for the delivery of goods to the premises;**

[(6)] (7) "Explicit sexual material", any pictorial or three-dimensional material depicting human masturbation, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual intercourse, direct physical stimulation or unclothed genitals, sadomasochistic abuse, or emphasizing the depiction of postpubertal human genitals; provided, however, that works of art or of anthropological significance shall not be deemed to be within the foregoing definition;

[(7)] (8) "Furnish", to issue, sell, give, provide, lend, mail, deliver, transfer, circulate, disseminate, present, exhibit or otherwise provide;

[(8)] (9) "Material", anything printed or written, or any picture, drawing, photograph, motion picture film, videotape or videotape production, or pictorial representation, **or any artificially generated visual depiction**, or any recording or transcription, or any mechanical, chemical, or electrical reproduction, or stored computer data, or anything which is or may be used as a means of communication. Material includes undeveloped photographs, molds, printing plates, stored computer data and other latent representational objects;

[(9)] (10) "Minor", any person less than eighteen years of age;

[(10)] (11) "Nudity" or "state of nudity", the showing of the human genitals, pubic area, vulva, anus, anal cleft, or the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any part of the nipple or areola;

[(11)] (12) "Obscene", any material or performance if, taken as a whole:

(a) Applying contemporary community standards, its predominant appeal is to prurient interest in sex; and

(b) The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find the material depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and

(c) A reasonable person would find the material lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value;

[(12)] (13) "Operator", any person on the premises of a sexually oriented business who causes the business to function, puts or keeps the business in operation, or is authorized to manage the business or exercise overall operational control of the business premises. A person may be found to be operating or causing to be operated a sexually oriented business whether or not such person is an owner, part owner, or licensee of the business;

[(13)] (14) "Performance", any play, motion picture film, videotape, dance or exhibition performed before an audience of one or more;

[(14)] (15) "Pornographic for minors", any material or performance if the following apply:

(a) The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the material or performance, taken as a whole, has a tendency to cater or appeal to a prurient interest of minors; and

(b) The material or performance depicts or describes nudity, sexual conduct, the condition of human genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal, or sadomasochistic abuse in a way which is patently offensive to the average person applying contemporary adult community standards with respect to what is suitable for minors; and

(c) The material or performance, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors;

[(15)] (16) "Premises", the real property upon which a sexually oriented business is located, and all appurtenances thereto and buildings thereon, including but not limited to the sexually oriented business, the grounds, private walkways, and parking lots or parking garages or both;

[(16)] (17) "Promote", to manufacture, issue, sell, provide, mail, deliver, transfer, transmute, publish, distribute, circulate, disseminate, present, exhibit, or advertise, or to offer or agree to do the same, by any means including a computer;

[(17)] (18) "Regularly", the consistent and repeated doing of the act so described;

[(18)] (19) "Sadomasochistic abuse", flagellation or torture by or upon a person as an act of sexual stimulation or gratification;

[(19)] (20) "Semi-nude" or "state of semi-nudity", the showing of the female breast below a horizontal line across the top of the areola and extending across the width of the breast at such point, or the showing of the male or female buttocks. Such definition includes the lower portion of the human female breast, but shall not include any portion of the cleavage of the female breasts exhibited by a bikini, dress, blouse, shirt, leotard, or similar wearing apparel provided the areola is not exposed in whole or in part;

[(20)] (21) "Sexual conduct", actual or simulated, normal or perverted acts of human masturbation; deviate sexual intercourse; sexual intercourse; or physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or the breast of a female in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification or any sadomasochistic abuse or acts including animals or any latent objects in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification;

[(21)] (22) "Sexually explicit conduct", actual or simulated:

(a) Sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex;

(b) Bestiality;

(c) Masturbation;

(d) Sadistic or masochistic abuse; or

(e) Lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person;

[(22)] (23) "Sexually oriented business" includes:

(a) An adult bookstore or adult video store. "Adult bookstore" or "adult video store" means a commercial establishment which, as one of its principal business activities, offers for sale or rental for any form of consideration any one or more of the following: books, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter, or photographs, films, motion pictures, video cassettes, compact discs, digital video discs, slides, or other visual representations which are characterized by their emphasis upon the display of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas. A principal business activity exists where the commercial establishment:

- a. Has a substantial portion of its displayed merchandise which consists of such items; or
- b. Has a substantial portion of the wholesale value of its displayed merchandise which consists of such items; or
- c. Has a substantial portion of the retail value of its displayed merchandise which consists of such items; or
- d. Derives a substantial portion of its revenues from the sale or rental, for any form of consideration, of such items; or
- e. Maintains a substantial section of its interior business space for the sale or rental of such items; or
- f. Maintains an adult arcade. "Adult arcade" means any place to which the public is permitted or invited wherein coin-operated or slug-operated or electronically, electrically, or mechanically controlled still or motion picture machines, projectors, or other image-producing devices are regularly maintained to show images to five or fewer persons per machine at any one time, and where the images so displayed are characterized by their emphasis upon matter exhibiting specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas;
  - (b) An adult cabaret;
  - (c) An adult motion picture theater. "Adult motion picture theater" means a commercial establishment where films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides, or similar photographic reproductions, which are characterized by their emphasis upon the display of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas are regularly shown to more than five persons for any form of consideration;
  - (d) A semi-nude model studio. "Semi-nude model studio" means a place where persons regularly appear in a state of semi-nudity for money or any form of consideration in order to be observed, sketched, drawn, painted, sculptured, photographed, or similarly depicted by other persons. Such definition shall not apply to any place where persons appearing in a state of semi-nudity do so in a modeling class operated:
    - a. By a college, junior college, or university supported entirely or partly by taxation;
    - b. By a private college or university which maintains and operates educational programs in which credits are transferable to a college, junior college, or university supported entirely or partly by taxation; or
    - c. In a structure:
      - (i) Which has no sign visible from the exterior of the structure and no other advertising that indicates a semi-nude person is available for viewing; and
      - (ii) Where, in order to participate in a class, a student must enroll at least three days in advance of the class;
  - (e) A sexual encounter center. "Sexual encounter center" means a business or commercial enterprise that, as one of its principal purposes, purports to offer for any form of consideration physical contact in

the form of wrestling or tumbling between two or more persons when one or more of the persons is semi-nude;

[(23)] (24) "Sexual performance", any performance, or part thereof, which includes sexual conduct by a child who is less than eighteen years of age;

[(24)] (25) "Specified anatomical areas" include:

(a) Less than completely and opaquely covered: human genitals, pubic region, buttock, and female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola; and

(b) Human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered;

[(25)] (26) "Specified sexual activity", includes any of the following:

(a) Intercourse, oral copulation, masturbation, or sodomy; or

(b) Excretory functions as a part of or in connection with any of the activities described in paragraph (a) of this subdivision;

[(26)] (27) "Substantial", at least thirty percent of the item or items so modified;

[(27)] (28) "Visual depiction", includes undeveloped film and videotape, and data stored on computer disk or by electronic means which is capable of conversion into a visual image.

573.550. 1. A person commits the offense of providing explicit sexual material to a student if such person is affiliated with a public or private elementary or secondary school in an official capacity and, knowing of its content and character, such person provides, assigns, supplies, distributes, loans, or coerces acceptance of or the approval of the providing of explicit sexual material to a student or possesses with the purpose of providing, assigning, supplying, distributing, loaning, or coercing acceptance of or the approval of the providing of explicit sexual material to a student.

2. The offense of providing explicit sexual material to a student is a class A misdemeanor.

3. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Explicit sexual material", any pictorial, three-dimensional, or visual depiction **or artificially generated visual depiction**, including any photography, film, video, picture, or computer-generated image, showing human masturbation, deviate sexual intercourse as defined in section 566.010, sexual intercourse, direct physical stimulation of genitals, sadomasochistic abuse, or emphasizing the depiction of postpubertal human genitals; provided, however, that works of art, when taken as a whole, that have serious artistic significance, or works of anthropological significance, or materials used in science courses, including but not limited to materials used in biology, anatomy, physiology, and sexual education classes shall not be deemed to be within the foregoing definition;

(2) "Person affiliated with a public or private elementary or secondary school in an official capacity", an administrator, teacher, librarian, media center personnel, substitute teacher, teacher's assistant, student teacher, law enforcement officer, school board member, school bus driver, guidance counselor, coach, guest lecturer, guest speaker, or other nonschool employee who is invited to present information to

students by a teacher, administrator, or other school employee. Such term shall not include a student enrolled in the elementary or secondary school.

**573.570. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

(1) "Depicted individual", an individual who, as a result of digitization or by means of digital manipulation, appears in whole or in part in a digital depiction and who is identifiable by virtue of the individual's face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature, or from information displayed in connection with the digital depiction;

(2) "Digital depiction", a realistic visual depiction of an individual that has been created or altered using digital manipulation;

(3) "Information content providers", any person or entity that is responsible, in whole or in part, for the creation or development of information provided through the internet or any other interactive computer service;

(4) "Interactive computer service", any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions;

(5) "Intimate digital depiction", a digital depiction of an individual that has been created or altered using digital manipulation and that depicts:

(a) The uncovered genitals, pubic area, anus, or postpubescent female nipple of the individual;

(b) The display or transfer of bodily sexual fluids:

a. Onto any part of the body of the individual; or

b. From the body of the individual; or

(c) The individual engaging in sexually explicit conduct;

(6) "Sexually explicit conduct", actual or simulated:

(a) Sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex;

(b) Bestiality;

(c) Masturbation;

(d) Sadistic or masochistic abuse; or

(e) Lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any individual.

2. A person commits the offense of disclosure of a digital depiction if the person discloses, or threatens to disclose:

(1) A digital depiction of a depicted individual; or

**(2) An intimate digital depiction:**

**(a) With the intent to harass, threaten, or cause substantial harm to the finances or reputation of the depicted individual; or**

**(b) With the actual knowledge that or reckless disregard for whether such disclosure or threatened disclosure will cause physical, emotional, reputational, or economic harm to the depicted individual.**

**3. (1) A violation of subsection 2 of this section shall be a class D.**

**(2) A violation of subsection 2 of this section shall be a class C felony if:**

**(a) The violation is a second or other subsequent violation of subsection 2 of this section; or**

**(b) The violation is such that the digital depiction could be reasonably expected to:**

**a. Affect the conduct of any administrative, legislative, or judicial proceeding of a federal, state, local, or tribal government agency, including the administration of an election or the conduct of foreign relations; or**

**b. Facilitate violence.**

**4. It shall not be a defense to the offense of disclosure of a digital depiction as provided by this section that there is a disclaimer stating that the digital depiction was unauthorized or that the depicted individual did not participate in the creation or development of the digital depiction.**

**5. (1) No later than December 31, 2026, an information content provider shall establish a process whereby a depicted individual or an authorized person acting on behalf of such individual may:**

**(a) Notify the information content provider of a published digital depiction or intimate digital depiction that includes a depiction of the depicted individual and such depiction was published without the consent of the depicted individual; and**

**(b) Submit a request for the information content provider to remove such digital depiction or intimate digital depiction.**

**(2) A notification and request for removal of a digital depiction or intimate digital depiction submitted under subdivision (1) of this subsection shall include, in writing:**

**(a) A physical or electronic signature of the depicted individual or authorized person;**

**(b) An identification of, and information reasonably sufficient for the information content provider to locate, the digital depiction or intimate digital depiction of the depicted individual;**

**(c) A brief statement that the depicted individual has a good faith belief that any digital depiction or intimate digital depiction identified under paragraph (b) of this subdivision is not consensual, including any relevant information for the information content provider to determine the digital depiction or intimate digital depiction was published without the consent of the depicted individual; and**

**(d) Information sufficient to enable the information content provider to contact the depicted individual or authorized person.**

**(3) An information content provider shall provide on the platform a clear and conspicuous notice, which may be provided through a clear and conspicuous link to another web page or disclosure, of the notification and removal process established under subdivision (1) of this subsection that:**

**(a) Is easy to read and in plain language; and**

**(b) Provides information regarding the responsibilities of the information content provider under this subsection, including a description of how an individual can submit a notification and request for removal.**

**(4) Upon receiving a valid removal request from a depicted individual or an authorized person using the process described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, an information content provider shall, as soon as practicable, but not later than forty-eight hours after receiving such request:**

**(a) Remove the digital depiction or intimate digital depiction; and**

**(b) Make reasonable efforts to identify and remove any known identical copies of such digital depiction or intimate digital depiction.**

**(5) An information content provider shall not be liable for any claim based on the information content provider's good faith disabling of access to, or removal of, material claimed to be a nonconsensual digital depiction or intimate digital depiction based on facts or circumstances from which the unlawful publishing of a digital depiction or intimate digital depiction is apparent, regardless of whether the digital depiction or intimate digital depiction is ultimately determined to be unlawful.**

**(6) A failure to reasonably comply with the notice and removal obligations under this subsection shall be treated as an unfair practice under section 407.020, and the person or entity responsible shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 407.020.**

**(7) This subsection shall not apply to the following:**

**(a) An information service or a telecommunications service, as those terms are defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 153, providing services for content provided by another person;**

**(b) Email;**

**(c) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section, an online service, application, or website:**

**a. That consists primarily of content that is not user generated but is preselected by the provider of such online service, application, or website; and**

**b. For which any chat, comment, or interactive functionality is incidental to, directly related to, or dependent on the provision of the content described in subparagraph a. of this paragraph.**

**6. The criminal penalties provided in subsection 3 of this section shall apply to any parent or legal guardian who discloses an intimate digital depiction of his or her child. As used in this subsection, the term "child" means a person under eighteen years of age.**

**7. The criminal penalties provided in this section shall not apply to:**

**(1) A provider of an interactive computer service as defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 230(f)(2), of an information service as defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 153, of a cable operator as defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 522, or of a communications service that provides the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others; another related telecommunications or commercial mobile radio service; or content provided by another person;**

**(2) A law enforcement officer as defined in section 590.502, or any local, state, federal, or military law enforcement agency engaged in the performance of his or her duties as a law enforcement officer or the duties of the law enforcement agency;**

**(3) A person reporting unlawful activity; or**

**(4) A person participating in a hearing, trial, or other legal proceeding."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 28

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"302.733. 1. An operator of a commercial motor vehicle shall be able to read and speak the English language sufficiently to:**

**(1) Converse with the general public;**

**(2) Understand highway traffic signs and signals in the English language;**

**(3) Respond to official inquiries; and**

**(4) Make entries on reports and records.**

**Such requirements shall be interpreted consistently with the applicable federal motor carrier safety regulations.**

**2. A person commits the offense of operating a commercial motor vehicle without sufficient English language proficiency if he or she:**

**(1) Operates a commercial vehicle; and**

**(2) Fails to demonstrate proficiency in the English language as required under subsection 1 of this section.**

**3. The offense of operating a commercial motor vehicle without sufficient English language proficiency is a class D misdemeanor for a first offense, a class B misdemeanor for a second offense, and a class D felony for a third or subsequent offense.**

**4. A driver found to be in violation of the language proficiency requirements of this section shall be prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle within this state until such a time that the driver is able to meet the requirements of subsection 1 of this section.**

**5. Any operator of a commercial motor vehicle found to be in violation of this section shall, in addition to the penalties provided under subsections 3 and 4 of this section, be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars.**

**6. A commercial motor carrier whose driver is found to be in violation of this section shall be subject to a fine of three thousand dollars for each violation.**

**7. A commercial motor carrier shall be notified of the location of any commercial motor vehicle involved in a violation of this section and, upon payment of a fine in full and presentation of a driver who meets all of the requirements to operate a commercial motor vehicle in this state, shall take possession of the vehicle. If the commercial motor carrier is unable to either pay such fine or present such driver within twelve hours after notification, the owner of any cargo being transported by the commercial motor vehicle shall be notified and allowed to arrange for the transfer of the cargo to another vehicle. Neither the state or the owner of such cargo shall be liable for any reasonable action to transfer such cargo.**

302.735. 1. An application shall not be taken from a nonresident after September 30, 2005. The application for a commercial driver's license shall include, but not be limited to, the applicant's legal name, mailing and residence address, if different, a physical description of the person, including sex, height, weight and eye color, the person's Social Security number, date of birth and any other information deemed appropriate by the director. The application shall also require, beginning September 30, 2005, the applicant to provide the names of all states where the applicant has been previously licensed to drive any type of motor vehicle during the preceding ten years.

2. A commercial driver's license shall expire on the applicant's birthday in the sixth year after issuance, unless the license must be issued for a shorter period due to other requirements of law or for transition or staggering of work as determined by the director, and must be renewed on or before the date of expiration. When a person changes such person's name an application for a duplicate license shall be made to the director of revenue. When a person changes such person's mailing address or residence the applicant shall notify the director of revenue of said change, however, no application for a duplicate license is required. A commercial license issued pursuant to this section to an applicant less than twenty-one years of age and seventy years of age and older shall expire on the applicant's birthday in the third year after issuance, unless the license must be issued for a shorter period as determined by the director.

3. A commercial driver's license containing a hazardous materials endorsement issued to an applicant who is between the age of twenty-one and sixty-nine shall not be issued for a period exceeding five years from the approval date of the security threat assessment as determined by the Transportation Security Administration.

4. The director shall issue a biennial commercial driver's license containing a school bus endorsement to an applicant who is seventy-five years of age or older. The fee for such license shall be seven dollars and fifty cents.

5. A commercial driver's license containing a hazardous materials endorsement issued to an applicant who is seventy years of age or older shall not be issued for a period exceeding three years. The director shall not require such drivers to obtain a security threat assessment more frequently than such assessment is required by the Transportation Security Administration under the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT ACT) of 2001.

(1) The state shall immediately revoke a hazardous materials endorsement upon receipt of an initial determination of threat assessment and immediate revocation from the Transportation Security Administration as defined by 49 CFR 1572.13(a).

(2) The state shall revoke or deny a hazardous materials endorsement within fifteen days of receipt of a final determination of threat assessment from the Transportation Security Administration as required by CFR 1572.13(a).

6. The fee for a commercial driver's license or renewal commercial driver's license issued for a period greater than three years shall be forty dollars.

7. The fee for a commercial driver's license or renewal commercial driver's license issued for a period of three years or less shall be twenty dollars.

8. The fee for a duplicate commercial driver's license shall be twenty dollars.

9. In order for the director to properly transition driver's license requirements under the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 and the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT ACT) of 2001, the director is authorized to stagger expiration dates and make adjustments for any fees, including driver examination fees that are incurred by the driver as a result of the initial issuance of a transitional license required to comply with such acts.

10. Within thirty days after moving to this state, the holder of a commercial driver's license shall apply for a commercial driver's license in this state. The applicant shall meet all other requirements of sections 302.700 to 302.780, except that the director may waive the driving test for a commercial driver's license as required in section 302.720 if the applicant for a commercial driver's license has a valid commercial driver's license from a state which has requirements for issuance of such license comparable to those in this state.

11. Any person who falsifies any information in an application or test for a commercial driver's license shall not be licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle, or the person's commercial driver's license shall be cancelled, for a period of one year after the director discovers such falsification.

12. Beginning July 1, 2005, the director shall not issue a commercial driver's license under this section unless the director verifies that the applicant is lawfully present in the United States before accepting the application. If lawful presence is granted for a temporary period, no commercial driver's license shall be issued. The director may, by rule or regulation, establish procedures to verify the lawful presence of the

applicant and establish the duration of any commercial driver's license issued under this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to chapter 536.

13. (1) Effective December 19, 2005, notwithstanding any provisions of subsections 1 and 5 of this section to the contrary, the director may issue a nondomiciled commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit to a resident of a foreign jurisdiction if the United States Secretary of Transportation has determined that the commercial motor vehicle testing and licensing standards in the foreign jurisdiction do not meet the testing standards established in 49 CFR 383.

(2) Any applicant for a nondomiciled commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit must present evidence satisfactory to the director that the applicant currently has employment with an employer in this state. The nondomiciled applicant must meet the same testing, driver record requirements, conditions, and is subject to the same disqualification and conviction reporting requirements applicable to resident commercial drivers.

(3) The nondomiciled commercial driver's license will expire on the same date that the documents establishing lawful presence for employment expire. The word "nondomiciled" shall appear on the face of the nondomiciled commercial driver's license. Any applicant for a Missouri nondomiciled commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit must first surrender any nondomiciled commercial driver's license issued by another state.

(4) The nondomiciled commercial driver's license applicant must pay the same fees as required for the issuance of a resident commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit.

**(5) A person holding a nondomiciled commercial driver's license or nondomiciled commercial driver's instruction permit within this state shall also possess a valid work visa or provide proof of citizenship to validate his or her identity while operating a commercial motor vehicle. Proof of citizenship shall be demonstrated through presentation of a birth certificate, naturalization certificate, or valid passport.**

**(6) A commercial motor carrier whose driver is found to be in violation of subdivision (5) of this subsection shall be subject to a fine in the amount of three thousand dollars for each violation.**

**(7) A driver found to be in violation of subdivision (5) of this subsection shall be prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle within this state until such a time that the driver is able to meet the requirements of such subdivision. Any driver found to be operating a motor vehicle within this state while under such prohibition shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.**

**(8) The commercial motor carrier shall be notified of the location of any commercial motor vehicle involved in a violation of subdivision (5) of this subsection and, upon payment of the fine in full and presentation of a driver who meets all requirements to operate a commercial motor vehicle within this state, shall take possession of the vehicle. If the commercial motor carrier is unable to either pay such fine or present such driver within twelve hours after notification, the owner of any cargo being transported by the commercial motor vehicle shall be notified and allowed to arrange**

**for the transfer of the cargo to another vehicle. Neither the state or the owner of such cargo shall be liable for any reasonable action to transfer such cargo.**

**(9) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require state or local law enforcement officers to independently determine immigration status beyond verification of compliance with applicable federal commercial motor vehicle regulations.**

14. Foreign jurisdiction for purposes of issuing a nondomiciled commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit under this section shall not include any of the fifty states of the United States or Canada or Mexico.

**302.738. 1. Any person operating a commercial motor vehicle within this state shall be authorized under applicable federal law to engage in employment as a commercial motor vehicle operator within the United States.**

**2. A person commits the offense of unlawful commercial motor vehicle operation if he or she operates a commercial motor vehicle within this state while not authorized under applicable federal law to engage in employment as a commercial motor vehicle operator within the United States.**

**3. The offense of unlawful commercial motor vehicle operation is a class D misdemeanor for a first offense, a class B misdemeanor for a second offense, and a class D felony for a third or subsequent offense.**

**4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3 of this section, any violation of this section that is discovered after a major violation of traffic law shall be punishable as a class D felony. For purposes of this subsection, "major violation of traffic law" means a violation of traffic law that presents predictable harm or is inherently dangerous. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, driving while in an intoxicated condition, under the influence of controlled substances or drugs, or with an excessive blood alcohol content; exceeding the speed limit by more than nineteen miles per hour; performing a u-turn on a designated one-way street; any violation occurring within a construction zone or school zone; and driving in the wrong direction on a highway.**

**5. Upon a violation of this section, the operator shall be placed out of service until compliance with federal law is demonstrated.**

**6. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require state or local law enforcement officers to independently determine immigration status beyond verification of compliance with applicable federal commercial motor vehicle regulations.**

**302.739. 1. Any commercial motor carrier operating within this state shall have an affirmative duty to ensure that each driver operating under its authority within this state is authorized under applicable federal law to engage in employment as a commercial motor vehicle operator within the United States.**

**2. A commercial motor carrier that permits or dispatches a driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle within this state in violation of section 302.738 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than fifteen thousand dollars per violation.**

**3. If a violation of subsection 2 of this section results in serious physical injury to another person, the commercial motor carrier shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars per violation.**

**4. If a violation of subsection 2 of this section results in the death of another person, the commercial motor carrier shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than fifty thousand dollars per violation.**

**5. Upon a second violation within a five-year period, the appropriate state agency may suspend the commercial motor carrier's authority to operate within this state for a period not to exceed one year.**

**6. Upon a third violation within a five-year period, the commercial motor carrier's authority to operate within this state may be revoked.**

**7. A commercial motor carrier that has been assessed a fine or prohibition under this section shall remain liable for such fine or prohibition regardless of any change in business name, structure, ownership, or formation of a new entity. Any successor entity with substantial continuity of ownership, management, officers, directors, or operations with the violating carrier shall be jointly and severally liable for the unpaid fine and subject to the same prohibitions and out-of-service requirements. The department of transportation shall not issue, renew, or transfer any commercial vehicle registration, authority, or license to any such successor entity until all fines are paid in full and compliance with this section is achieved. For purposes of this subsection, "commercial motor carrier" includes any entity using the same or affiliated United States Department of Transportation number or motor carrier number as the violating carrier.**

**8. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require state or local law enforcement officers to independently determine immigration status beyond verification of compliance with applicable federal commercial motor vehicle regulations."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

**HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 29**

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"321.295. 1. The board of directors of a fire protection district may distribute surplus or unneeded supplies or property to:**

**(1) Volunteer fire protection associations, as defined in section 320.300, fire protection districts, and fire departments;**

**(2) Any organization registered as a nonprofit organization under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)3, as amended;**

**(3) Public service corporations that provide training to fire departments, emergency medical technicians, or police officers in search and recovery techniques, water rescue, ice rescue, or watercraft operation; and**

**(4) Other eligible donees, as such term is defined in connection with the federal surplus property program;**

**in the same manner as provided for the distribution of federal surplus property.**

**2. The board of directors of a fire protection district may sell surplus or unneeded supplies or property that are not transferred to fire protection associations, districts, or departments or eligible donees to the general public. For items with a value of five hundred dollars or less, the board shall obtain the name of the purchaser, their phone number and address, and a description of the property sold, the amount paid, and the date. All items with a value over five hundred dollars shall be sold on an online auction platform approved by the office of administration or by sealed bid.**

**3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of this section to the contrary, the board of directors of a fire protection district shall not donate or sell surplus emergency vehicles or unneeded supplies or property to board members, officers, or employees of the fire protection district or their relatives within the fourth degree by consanguinity or affinity, nor to an entity of which a board member, officer, or employee is a board member or officer unless such surplus is sold on an online auction platform approved by the Missouri office of administration.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 30

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"70.441. 1. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Agency", the bi-state development agency created by compact under section 70.370;

(2) "Conveyance" includes bus, paratransit vehicle, rapid transit car or train, locomotive, or other vehicle used or held for use by the agency as a means of transportation of passengers;

(3) "Facilities" includes all property and equipment, including, without limitation, rights-of-way and related trackage, rails, signals, power, fuel, communication and ventilation systems, power plants, stations, terminals, signage, storage yards, depots, repair and maintenance shops, yards, offices, parking lots and other real estate or personal property used or held for or incidental to the operation, rehabilitation or improvement of any public mass transportation system of the agency;

(4) "Person", any individual, firm, copartnership, corporation, association or company; and

(5) "Sound production device" includes, but is not limited to, any radio receiver, phonograph, television receiver, musical instrument, tape recorder, cassette player, speaker device and any sound amplifier.

2. In interpreting or applying this section, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) Any act otherwise prohibited by this section is lawful if specifically authorized by agreement, permit, license or other writing duly signed by an authorized officer of the agency or if performed by an officer, employee or designated agent of the agency acting within the scope of his or her employment or agency;

(2) Rules shall apply with equal force to any person assisting, aiding or abetting another, including a minor, in any of the acts prohibited by the rules or assisting, aiding or abetting another in the avoidance of any of the requirements of the rules; and

(3) The singular shall mean and include the plural; the masculine gender shall mean the feminine and the neuter genders; and vice versa.

3. (1) No person shall use or enter upon the light rail conveyances of the agency without payment of the fare or other lawful charges established by the agency. Any person on any such conveyance must have properly validated fare media in his possession. This ticket must be valid to or from the station the passenger is using, and must have been used for entry for the trip then being taken;

(2) No person shall use any token, pass, badge, ticket, document, transfer, card or fare media to gain entry to the facilities or conveyances of, or make use of the services of, the agency, except as provided, authorized or sold by the agency and in accordance with any restriction on the use thereof imposed by the agency;

(3) No person shall enter upon parking lots designated by the agency as requiring payment to enter, either by electronic gate or parking meters, where the cost of such parking fee is visibly displayed at each location, without payment of such fees or other lawful charges established by the agency;

(4) Except for employees of the agency acting within the scope of their employment, no person shall sell, provide, copy, reproduce or produce, or create any version of any token, pass, badge, ticket, document, transfer, card or any other fare media or otherwise authorize access to or use of the facilities, conveyances or services of the agency without the written permission of an authorized representative of the agency;

(5) No person shall put or attempt to put any paper, article, instrument or item, other than a token, ticket, badge, coin, fare card, pass, transfer or other access authorization or other fare media issued by the agency and valid for the place, time and manner in which used, into any fare box, pass reader, ticket vending machine, parking meter, parking gate or other fare collection instrument, receptacle, device, machine or location;

(6) Tokens, tickets, fare cards, badges, passes, transfers or other fare media that have been forged, counterfeited, imitated, altered or improperly transferred or that have been used in a manner inconsistent with this section shall be confiscated;

(7) No person may perform any act which would interfere with the provision of transit service or obstruct the flow of traffic on facilities or conveyances or which would in any way interfere or tend to interfere with the safe and efficient operation of the facilities or conveyances of the agency;

(8) All persons on or in any facility or conveyance of the agency shall:

(a) Comply with all lawful orders and directives of any agency employee acting within the scope of his employment;

(b) Obey any instructions on notices or signs duly posted on any agency facility or conveyance; and

(c) Provide accurate, complete and true information or documents requested by agency personnel acting within the scope of their employment and otherwise in accordance with law;

(9) No person shall falsely represent himself or herself as an agent, employee or representative of the agency;

(10) No person on or in any facility or conveyance shall:

(a) Litter, dump garbage, liquids or other matter, or create a nuisance, hazard or [unsanitary] **insanitary** condition, including, but not limited to, spitting and urinating, except in facilities provided;

(b) Drink any alcoholic beverage or possess any opened or unsealed container of alcoholic beverage, except on premises duly licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages, such as bars and restaurants;

(c) Enter or remain in any facility or conveyance while his ability to function safely in the environment of the agency transit system is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or by the taking of any drug;

(d) Loiter or stay on any facility of the agency;

(e) Consume foods or liquids of any kind, except in those areas specifically authorized by the agency;

(f) Smoke or carry an open flame or lighted match, cigar, cigarette, pipe or torch, except in those areas or locations specifically authorized by the agency; or

(g) Throw or cause to be propelled any stone, projectile or other article at, from, upon or in a facility or conveyance;

(11) **Except as otherwise provided under section 571.128**, no weapon or other instrument intended for use as a weapon may be carried in or on any facility or conveyance, except for law enforcement personnel. For the purposes hereof, a weapon shall include, but not be limited to, a firearm, switchblade knife, sword, or any instrument of any kind known as blackjack, billy club, club, sandbag, metal knuckles, leather bands studded with metal, wood impregnated with metal filings or razor blades; except that this subdivision shall not apply to a rifle or shotgun which is unloaded and carried in any enclosed case, box or other container which completely conceals the item from view and identification as a weapon;

(12) No explosives, flammable liquids, acids, fireworks or other highly combustible materials or radioactive materials may be carried on or in any facility or conveyance, except as authorized by the agency;

(13) No person, except as specifically authorized by the agency, shall enter or attempt to enter into any area not open to the public, including, but not limited to, motorman's cabs, conductor's cabs, bus operator's seat location, closed-off areas, mechanical or equipment rooms, concession stands, storage areas, interior rooms, tracks, roadbeds, tunnels, plants, shops, barns, train yards, garages, depots or any area marked with a sign restricting access or indicating a dangerous environment;

(14) No person may ride on the roof, the platform between rapid transit cars, or on any other area outside any rapid transit car or bus or other conveyance operated by the agency;

(15) No person shall extend his hand, arm, leg, head or other part of his or her person or extend any item, article or other substance outside of the window or door of a moving rapid transit car, bus or other conveyance operated by the agency;

(16) No person shall enter or leave a rapid transit car, bus or other conveyance operated by the agency except through the entrances and exits provided for that purpose;

(17) No animals may be taken on or into any conveyance or facility except the following:

(a) An animal enclosed in a container, accompanied by the passenger and carried in a manner which does not annoy other passengers; and

(b) Working dogs for law enforcement agencies, agency dogs on duty, dogs properly harnessed and accompanying blind or hearing-impaired persons to aid such persons, or dogs accompanying trainers carrying a certificate of identification issued by a dog school;

(18) No vehicle shall be operated carelessly, or negligently, or in disregard of the rights or safety of others or without due caution and circumspection, or at a speed in such a manner as to be likely to endanger persons or property on facilities of the agency. The speed limit on parking lots and access roads shall be posted as fifteen miles per hour unless otherwise designated.

4. (1) Unless a greater penalty is otherwise provided by the laws of the state, any violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, and any person committing a violation thereof shall be subject to arrest and, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall pay a fine in an amount not less than twenty-five dollars and no greater than two hundred fifty dollars per violation, in addition to court costs. Any default in the payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section without good cause shall result in imprisonment for not more than thirty days;

(2) Unless a greater penalty is provided by the laws of the state, any person convicted a second or subsequent time for the same offense under this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars in addition to court costs, or to undergo imprisonment for up to sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment;

(3) Any person failing to pay the proper fare, fee or other charge for use of the facilities and conveyances of the agency shall be subject to payment of such charge as part of the judgment against the violator. All proceeds from judgments for unpaid fares or charges shall be directed to the appropriate agency official;

(4) All juvenile offenders violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court as provided in chapter 211;

(5) As used in this section, the term "conviction" shall include all pleas of guilty and findings of guilt.

5. Any person who is convicted, pleads guilty, or pleads nolo contendere for failing to pay the proper fare, fee, or other charge for the use of the facilities and conveyances of the bi-state development agency, as described in subdivision (3) of subsection 4 of this section, may, in addition to the unpaid fares or

charges and any fines, penalties, or sentences imposed by law, be required to reimburse the reasonable costs attributable to the enforcement, investigation, and prosecution of such offense by the bi-state development agency. The court shall direct the reimbursement proceeds to the appropriate agency official.

6. (1) Stalled or disabled vehicles may be removed from the roadways of the agency property by the agency and parked or stored elsewhere at the risk and expense of the owner;

(2) Motor vehicles which are left unattended or abandoned on the property of the agency for a period of over seventy-two hours may be removed as provided for in section 304.155, except that the removal may be authorized by personnel designated by the agency under section 70.378.

571.030. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121 **and sections 571.205 to 571.230**, if he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any area where firearms are restricted under section 571.107; or

(2) Sets a spring gun; or

(3) Discharges or shoots a firearm into a dwelling house, a railroad train, boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle as defined in section 302.010, or any building or structure used for the assembling of people; or

(4) Exhibits, in the presence of one or more persons, any weapon readily capable of lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or

(5) Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon in either a negligent or unlawful manner or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless acting in self-defense; or

(6) Discharges a firearm within one hundred yards of any occupied schoolhouse, courthouse, or church building; or

(7) Discharges or shoots a firearm at a mark, at any object, or at random, on, along or across a public highway or discharges or shoots a firearm into any outbuilding; or

(8) Carries a firearm or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any election precinct on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, state government, or political subdivision thereof; or

(9) Discharges or shoots a firearm at or from a motor vehicle, as defined in section 301.010, discharges or shoots a firearm at any person, or at any other motor vehicle, or at any building or habitable structure, unless the person was lawfully acting in self-defense; or

(10) Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; or

(11) Possesses a firearm while also knowingly in possession of a controlled substance that is sufficient for a felony violation of section 579.015.

2. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the persons described in this subsection, regardless of whether such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Subdivisions (3), (4), (6), (7), and (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to or affect any of the following persons, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:

(1) All state, county and municipal peace officers who have completed the training required by the police officer standards and training commission pursuant to sections 590.030 to 590.050 and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, whether such officers are on or off duty, and whether such officers are within or outside of the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired peace officers, as defined in subsection 12 of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection 13 of this section, or any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;

(3) Members of the Armed Forces **of the United States** or National Guard while performing their official duty;

(4) Those persons vested by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution of Missouri with the judicial power of the state and those persons vested by Article III of the Constitution of the United States with the judicial power of the United States, the members of the federal judiciary;

(5) Any person whose bona fide duty is to execute process, civil or criminal;

(6) Any federal probation officer or federal flight deck officer as defined under the federal flight deck officer program, 49 U.S.C. Section 44921, regardless of whether such officers are on duty, or within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction;

(7) Any state probation or parole officer, including supervisors and members of the parole board;

(8) Any corporate security advisor meeting the definition and fulfilling the requirements of the regulations established by the department of public safety under section 590.750;

(9) Any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner;

(10) Any municipal or county prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney; circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney; municipal, associate, or circuit judge; or any person appointed by a court to be a special prosecutor who has completed the firearms safety training course required under subsection 2 of section 571.111;

(11) Any member of a fire department or fire protection district who is employed on a full-time basis as a fire investigator and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit under section 571.111 when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties; and

(12) Upon the written approval of the governing body of a fire department or fire protection district, any paid fire department or fire protection district member who is employed on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties.

3. Subdivisions (1), (5), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section do not apply when the actor is transporting such weapons in a nonfunctioning state or in an unloaded state when ammunition is not readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible. Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state. Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply if the firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed by a person while traversing school premises for the purposes of transporting a student to or from school, or possessed by an adult for the purposes of facilitation of a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event.

4. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to any person who has a valid concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121 **or sections 571.205 to 571.230**, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued before August 28, 2013, or a valid permit or endorsement to carry concealed firearms issued by another state or political subdivision of another state.

5. Subdivisions (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to persons who are engaged in a lawful act of defense pursuant to section 563.031.

6. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the state shall not prohibit any state employee from having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the state's property provided that the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This subsection shall only apply to the state as an employer when the state employee's vehicle is on property owned or leased by the state and the state employee is conducting activities within the scope of his or her employment. For the purposes of this subsection, "state employee" means an employee of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the government of the state of Missouri.

7. (1) Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to a person who is a school officer commissioned by the district school board under section 162.215 or who is a school protection officer, as described under section 160.665.

(2) Nothing in this section shall make it unlawful for a student to actually participate in school-sanctioned gun safety courses, student military or ROTC courses, or other school-sponsored or club-sponsored firearm-related events, provided the student does not carry a firearm or other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any other function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board.

8. A person who commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons under:

(1) Subdivision (2), (3), (4), or (11) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class E felony;

(2) Subdivision (1), (6), (7), or (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor, except when a concealed weapon is carried onto any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch, in which case the penalties of subsection 2 of section 571.107 shall apply;

(3) Subdivision (5) or (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the firearm is unloaded and a class E felony if the firearm is loaded;

(4) Subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony, except that if the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section results in injury or death to another person, it is a class A felony.

9. Violations of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punished as follows:

(1) For the first violation a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony;

(2) For any violation by a prior offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation or conditional release for a term of ten years;

(3) For any violation by a persistent offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation, or conditional release;

(4) For any violation which results in injury or death to another person, a person shall be sentenced to an authorized disposition for a class A felony.

10. Any person knowingly aiding or abetting any other person in the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to the same penalty as that prescribed by this section for violations by other persons.

11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a felony violation of subsection 1 of this section shall receive a suspended imposition of sentence if such person has previously received a suspended imposition of sentence for any other firearms- or weapons-related felony offense.

12. As used in this section "qualified retired peace officer" means an individual who:

(1) Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a peace officer, other than for reasons of mental instability;

(2) Before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;

(3) Before such retirement, was regularly employed as a peace officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or retired from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by such agency;

(4) Has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency if such a plan is available;

(5) During the most recent twelve-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry firearms;

(6) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(7) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

13. The identification required by subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section is:

(1) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or

(2) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer; and

(3) A certification issued by the state in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state to meet the standards established by the state for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

571.101. 1. All applicants for concealed carry permits issued pursuant to subsection 7 of this section must satisfy the requirements of sections 571.101 to 571.121. If the said applicant can show qualification as provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, the county or city sheriff shall issue a concealed carry permit authorizing the carrying of a concealed firearm on or about the applicant's person or within a vehicle. A concealed carry permit shall be valid from the date of issuance or renewal until five years from the last day of the month in which the permit was issued or renewed. The concealed carry permit is valid throughout this state. Although the permit is considered valid in the state, a person who fails to renew his or her permit within five years from the date of issuance or renewal shall not be eligible for an exception to a National Instant Criminal Background Check under federal regulations currently codified under 27 CFR 478.102(d), relating to the transfer, sale, or delivery of firearms from licensed dealers. A concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall continue from the date of issuance or renewal until three years from the last day of the month in which the endorsement was issued or renewed to authorize the carrying of a concealed firearm on or about the applicant's person or within a vehicle in the same manner as a concealed carry permit issued under subsection 7 of this section on or after August 28, 2013.

2. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to subsection 7 of this section shall be issued by the sheriff or his or her designee of the county or city in which the applicant resides, if the applicant:

(1) Is [at least nineteen] **eighteen** years of age **or older**, is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States, and either:

(a) Has assumed residency in this state; or

(b) Is a member of the Armed Forces **of the United States** stationed in Missouri[,], or the spouse of such member of the military;

(2) [Is at least nineteen years of age, or is at least eighteen years of age and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, and is a citizen of the United States and either:

(a) Has assumed residency in this state;

(b) Is a member of the Armed Forces stationed in Missouri; or

(c) The spouse of such member of the military stationed in Missouri and nineteen years of age;

(3) Has not pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer or gas gun;

[(4)] (3) Has not been convicted of, pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit or if the applicant has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit;

[(5)] (4) Is not a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

[(6)] (5) Has not been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces;

[(7)] (6) Has not engaged in a pattern of behavior, documented in public or closed records, that causes the sheriff to have a reasonable belief that the applicant presents a danger to himself **or herself** or others;

[(8)] (7) Is not adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has not been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, or a similar institution located in another state following a hearing at which the defendant was represented by counsel or a representative;

[(9)] (8) Submits a completed application for a permit as described in subsection 3 of this section;

[(10)] **(9)** Submits an affidavit attesting that the applicant complies with the concealed carry safety training requirement pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 of section 571.111;

[(11)] **(10)** Is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection which is still in effect; **and**

[(12)] **(11)** Is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm under section 571.070 or 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g).

3. The application for a concealed carry permit issued by the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence shall contain only the following information:

(1) The applicant's name, address, telephone number, gender, date and place of birth, and, if the applicant is not a United States citizen, the applicant's country of citizenship and any alien or admission number issued by the Federal Bureau of Customs and Immigration Enforcement or any successor agency;

(2) An affirmation that the applicant has assumed residency in Missouri or is a member of the Armed Forces **of the United States** stationed in Missouri or the spouse of such a member of the Armed Forces **of the United States** and is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States;

(3) An affirmation that the applicant is [at least nineteen years of age or is] eighteen years of age or older [and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces];

(4) An affirmation that the applicant has not pled guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

(5) An affirmation that the applicant has not been convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a permit or if the applicant has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a permit;

(6) An affirmation that the applicant is not a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer or gas gun;

(7) An affirmation that the applicant has not been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces;

(8) An affirmation that the applicant is not adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has not been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, or a similar institution located in another state, except that a person whose release or discharge from a facility in this state pursuant to chapter 632, or a similar discharge from a facility in another state, occurred more than five years ago without subsequent recommitment may apply;

(9) An affirmation that the applicant has received firearms safety training that meets the standards of applicant firearms safety training defined in subsection 1 or 2 of section 571.111;

(10) An affirmation that the applicant, to the applicant's best knowledge and belief, is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection which is still in effect;

(11) A conspicuous warning that false statements made by the applicant will result in prosecution for perjury pursuant to the laws of the state of Missouri; and

(12) A government-issued photo identification. This photograph shall not be included on the permit and shall only be used to verify the person's identity for permit renewal, or for the issuance of a new permit due to change of address, or for a lost or destroyed permit.

4. An application for a concealed carry permit shall be made to the sheriff of the county or any city not within a county in which the applicant resides. An application shall be filed in writing, signed under oath and under the penalties of perjury, and shall state whether the applicant complies with each of the requirements specified in subsection 2 of this section. In addition to the completed application, the applicant for a concealed carry permit must also submit the following:

(1) A photocopy of a firearms safety training certificate of completion or other evidence of completion of a firearms safety training course that meets the standards established in subsection 1 or 2 of section 571.111; and

(2) A nonrefundable permit fee as provided by subsection 11 or 12 of this section.

5. (1) Before an application for a concealed carry permit is approved, the sheriff shall make only such inquiries as he or she deems necessary into the accuracy of the statements made in the application. The sheriff may require that the applicant display a Missouri driver's license or nondriver's license or military identification and orders showing the person being stationed in Missouri. In order to determine the applicant's suitability for a concealed carry permit, the applicant shall be fingerprinted. No other biometric data shall be collected from the applicant. The sheriff shall conduct an inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System within three working days after submission of the properly completed application for a concealed carry permit. If no disqualifying record is identified by these checks at the state level, the fingerprints shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. Upon receipt of the completed report from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and the response from the Federal Bureau of Investigation national criminal history record check, the sheriff shall examine the results and, if no disqualifying information is identified, shall issue a concealed carry permit within three working days.

(2) In the event the report from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and the response from the Federal Bureau of Investigation national criminal history record check prescribed by subdivision (1) of this subsection are not completed within forty-five calendar days and no disqualifying information concerning the applicant has otherwise come to the sheriff's attention, the sheriff shall issue a provisional permit, clearly designated on the certificate as such, which the applicant shall sign in the presence of the sheriff or the sheriff's designee. This permit, when carried with a valid Missouri driver's or nondriver's license or a valid military identification, shall permit the applicant to exercise the same rights in accordance with the same conditions as pertain to a concealed carry permit issued under this section, provided that it shall not serve as an alternative to an national instant criminal background check

required by 18 U.S.C. Section 922(t). The provisional permit shall remain valid until such time as the sheriff either issues or denies the certificate of qualification under subsection 6 or 7 of this section. The sheriff shall revoke a provisional permit issued under this subsection within twenty-four hours of receipt of any report that identifies a disqualifying record, and shall notify the concealed carry permit system established under subsection 5 of section 650.350. The revocation of a provisional permit issued under this section shall be proscribed in a manner consistent to the denial and review of an application under subsection 6 of this section.

6. The sheriff may refuse to approve an application for a concealed carry permit if he or she determines that any of the requirements specified in subsection 2 of this section have not been met, or if he or she has a substantial and demonstrable reason to believe that the applicant has rendered a false statement regarding any of the provisions of sections 571.101 to 571.121. If the applicant is found to be ineligible, the sheriff is required to deny the application, and notify the applicant in writing, stating the grounds for denial and informing the applicant of the right to submit, within thirty days, any additional documentation relating to the grounds of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the sheriff shall reconsider his or her decision and inform the applicant within thirty days of the result of the reconsideration. The applicant shall further be informed in writing of the right to appeal the denial pursuant to subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 571.114. After two additional reviews and denials by the sheriff, the person submitting the application shall appeal the denial pursuant to subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 571.114.

7. If the application is approved, the sheriff shall issue a concealed carry permit to the applicant within a period not to exceed three working days after his or her approval of the application. The applicant shall sign the concealed carry permit in the presence of the sheriff or his or her designee.

8. The concealed carry permit shall specify only the following information:

(1) Name, address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature of the permit holder;

(2) The signature of the sheriff issuing the permit;

(3) The date of issuance; and

(4) The expiration date.

The permit shall be no larger than two and one-eighth inches wide by three and three-eighths inches long and shall be of a uniform style prescribed by the department of public safety. The permit shall also be assigned a concealed carry permit system county code and shall be stored in sequential number.

9. (1) The sheriff shall keep a record of all applications for a concealed carry permit or a provisional permit and his or her action thereon. Any record of an application that is incomplete or denied for any reason shall be kept for a period not to exceed one year. Any record of an application that was approved shall be kept for a period of one year after the expiration and nonrenewal of the permit.

(2) The sheriff shall report the issuance of a concealed carry permit or provisional permit to the concealed carry permit system. All information on any such permit that is protected information on any driver's or nondriver's license shall have the same personal protection for purposes of sections 571.101 to 571.121. An applicant's status as a holder of a concealed carry permit, provisional permit, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall not be public information and shall be considered

personal protected information. Information retained in the concealed carry permit system under this subsection shall not be distributed to any federal, state, or private entities and shall only be made available for a single entry query of an individual in the event the individual is a subject of interest in an active criminal investigation or is arrested for a crime. A sheriff may access the concealed carry permit system for administrative purposes to issue a permit, verify the accuracy of permit holder information, change the name or address of a permit holder, suspend or revoke a permit, cancel an expired permit, or cancel a permit upon receipt of a certified death certificate for the permit holder. Any person who violates the provisions of this subdivision by disclosing protected information shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

10. Information regarding any holder of a concealed carry permit, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, is a closed record. No bulk download or batch data shall be distributed to any federal, state, or private entity, except to MoSMART or a designee thereof. Any state agency that has retained any documents or records, including fingerprint records provided by an applicant for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013, shall destroy such documents or records, upon successful issuance of a permit.

11. For processing an application for a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, the sheriff in each county shall charge a nonrefundable fee not to exceed one hundred dollars which shall be paid to the treasury of the county to the credit of the sheriff's revolving fund. This fee shall include the cost to reimburse the Missouri state highway patrol for the costs of fingerprinting and criminal background checks. An additional fee shall be added to each credit card, debit card, or other electronic transaction equal to the charge paid by the state or the applicant for the use of the credit card, debit card, or other electronic payment method by the applicant.

12. For processing a renewal for a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, the sheriff in each county shall charge a nonrefundable fee not to exceed fifty dollars which shall be paid to the treasury of the county to the credit of the sheriff's revolving fund.

13. For the purposes of sections 571.101 to 571.121, the term "sheriff" shall include the sheriff of any county or city not within a county or his or her designee and in counties of the first classification the sheriff may designate the chief of police of any city, town, or municipality within such county.

14. For the purposes of this chapter, "concealed carry permit" shall include any concealed carry endorsement issued by the department of revenue before January 1, 2014, and any concealed carry document issued by any sheriff or under the authority of any sheriff after December 31, 2013.

571.104. 1. A concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall be suspended or revoked if the concealed carry endorsement holder becomes ineligible for such endorsement under the criteria established in subdivisions **(2)**, (3), (4), [(5), (8), and (11)] **(7)**, **and (10)** of subsection 2 of section 571.101 or upon the issuance of a valid full order of protection. The following procedures shall be followed:

(1) When a valid full order of protection, or any arrest warrant, discharge, or commitment for the reasons listed in subdivision **(2)**, (3), (4), [(5), (8), or (11)] **(7)**, **or (10)** of subsection 2 of section 571.101, is issued against a person holding a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, upon notification of said order, warrant, discharge or commitment or upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in a criminal proceeding, a commitment proceeding or a full order of protection proceeding

ruling that a person holding a concealed carry endorsement presents a risk of harm to themselves or others, then upon notification of such order, the holder of the concealed carry endorsement shall surrender the driver's license or nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement to the court, officer, or other official serving the order, warrant, discharge, or commitment. The official to whom the driver's license or nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement is surrendered shall issue a receipt to the licensee for the license upon a form, approved by the director of revenue, that serves as a driver's license or a nondriver's license and clearly states the concealed carry endorsement has been suspended. The official shall then transmit the driver's license or a nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement to the circuit court of the county issuing the order, warrant, discharge, or commitment. The concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall be suspended until the order is terminated or until the arrest results in a dismissal of all charges. The official to whom the endorsement is surrendered shall administratively suspend the endorsement in the concealed carry permit system established under subsection 5 of section 650.350 until such time as the order is terminated or until the charges are dismissed. Upon dismissal, the court holding the driver's license or nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement shall return such license to the individual, and the official to whom the endorsement was surrendered shall administratively return the endorsement to good standing within the concealed carry permit system[.]; **and**

(2) Any conviction, discharge, or commitment specified in sections 571.101 to 571.121 shall result in a revocation. Upon conviction, the court shall forward a notice of conviction or action and the driver's license or nondriver's license with the concealed carry endorsement to the department of revenue. The department of revenue shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. The sheriff who issued the certificate of qualification prior to August 28, 2013, shall report the change in status of the endorsement to the concealed carry permit system established under subsection 5 of section 650.350. The director of revenue shall immediately remove the endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, from the individual's driving record within three days of the receipt of the notice from the court. The director of revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must apply for a new license pursuant to chapter 302 which does not contain such endorsement. This requirement does not affect the driving privileges of the licensee. The notice issued by the department of revenue shall be mailed to the last known address shown on the individual's driving record. The notice is deemed received three days after mailing.

2. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121 after August 28, 2013, shall be suspended or revoked if the concealed carry permit holder becomes ineligible for such permit or endorsement under the criteria established in subdivisions **(2)**, **(3)**, **(4)**, **[(5)**, **(8)**, and **(11)]** **(7)**, **and** **(10)** of subsection 2 of section 571.101 or upon the issuance of a valid full order of protection. The following procedures shall be followed:

(1) When a valid full order of protection or any arrest warrant, discharge, or commitment for the reasons listed in subdivision **(2)**, **(3)**, **(4)**, **[(5)**, **(8)**, or **(11)]** **(7)**, **or** **(10)** of subsection 2 of section 571.101 is issued against a person holding a concealed carry permit, upon notification of said order, warrant, discharge, or commitment or upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in a criminal proceeding, a commitment proceeding, or a full order of protection proceeding ruling that a person holding a concealed carry permit presents a risk of harm to themselves or others, then upon notification of such order, the holder of the concealed carry permit shall surrender the permit to the court, officer, or other official serving

the order, warrant, discharge, or commitment. The permit shall be suspended until the order is terminated or until the arrest results in a dismissal of all charges. The official to whom the permit is surrendered shall administratively suspend the permit in the concealed carry permit system until the order is terminated or the charges are dismissed. Upon dismissal, the court holding the permit shall return such permit to the individual and the official to whom the permit was surrendered shall administratively return the permit to good standing within the concealed carry permit system; **and**

(2) Any conviction, discharge, or commitment specified in sections 571.101 to 571.121 shall result in a revocation. Upon conviction, the court shall forward a notice of conviction or action and the permit to the issuing county sheriff. The sheriff who issued the concealed carry permit shall report the change in status of the concealed carry permit to the concealed carry permit system.

3. A concealed carry permit shall be renewed for a qualified applicant upon receipt of the properly completed renewal application and the required renewal fee by the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence. The renewal application shall contain the same required information as set forth in subsection 3 of section 571.101, except that in lieu of the fingerprint requirement of subsection 5 of section 571.101 and the firearms safety training, the applicant need only display his or her current concealed carry permit. A name-based inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System shall be completed for each renewal application. The sheriff shall review the results of the report from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, and when the sheriff has determined the applicant has successfully completed all renewal requirements and is not disqualified under any provision of section 571.101, the sheriff shall issue a new concealed carry permit which contains the date such permit was renewed. The process for renewing a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall be the same as the process for renewing a permit, except that in lieu of the fingerprint requirement of subsection 5 of section 571.101 and the firearms safety training, the applicant need only display his or her current driver's license or nondriver's license containing an endorsement. Upon successful completion of all renewal requirements, the sheriff shall issue a new concealed carry permit as provided under this subsection.

4. A person who has been issued a concealed carry permit, or a certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013, who fails to file a renewal application for a concealed carry permit on or before its expiration date must pay an additional late fee of ten dollars per month for each month it is expired for up to six months. After six months, the sheriff who issued the expired concealed carry permit or certificate of qualification shall notify the concealed carry permit system that such permit is expired and cancelled. If the person has a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the sheriff who issued the certificate of qualification for the endorsement shall notify the director of revenue that such certificate is expired regardless of whether the endorsement holder has applied for a concealed carry permit under subsection 3 of this section. The director of revenue shall immediately remove such endorsement from the individual's driving record and notify the individual that his or her driver's license or nondriver's license has expired. The notice shall be conducted in the same manner as described in subsection 1 of this section. Any person who has been issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, who fails to renew his or her application within the six-month period must reapply for a new concealed carry permit and pay the fee for a new application.

5. Any person issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall notify the sheriff of the new jurisdiction of the

permit or endorsement holder's change of residence within thirty days after the changing of a permanent residence to a location outside the county of permit issuance. The permit or endorsement holder shall furnish proof to the sheriff in the new jurisdiction that the permit or endorsement holder has changed his or her residence. The sheriff in the new jurisdiction shall notify the sheriff in the old jurisdiction of the permit holder's change of address and the sheriff in the old jurisdiction shall transfer any information on file for the permit holder to the sheriff in the new jurisdiction within thirty days. The sheriff of the new jurisdiction may charge a processing fee of not more than ten dollars for any costs associated with notification of a change in residence. The sheriff shall report the residence change to the concealed carry permit system, take possession and destroy the old permit, and then issue a new permit to the permit holder. The new address shall be accessible by the concealed carry permit system within three days of receipt of the information. If the person has a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the endorsement holder shall also furnish proof to the department of revenue of his or her residence change. In such cases, the change of residence shall be made by the department of revenue onto the individual's driving record.

6. Any person issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall notify the sheriff or his or her designee of the permit or endorsement holder's county or city of residence within seven days after actual knowledge of the loss or destruction of his or her permit or driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement. The permit or endorsement holder shall furnish a statement to the sheriff that the permit or driver's license or nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement has been lost or destroyed. After notification of the loss or destruction of a permit or driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement, the sheriff may charge a processing fee of ten dollars for costs associated with replacing a lost or destroyed permit or driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement and shall reissue a new concealed carry permit within three working days of being notified by the concealed carry permit or endorsement holder of its loss or destruction. The new concealed carry permit shall contain the same personal information, including expiration date, as the original concealed carry permit.

7. If a person issued a concealed carry permit, or endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, changes his or her name, the person to whom the permit or endorsement was issued shall obtain a corrected or new concealed carry permit with a change of name from the sheriff who issued the original concealed carry permit or the original certificate of qualification for an endorsement upon the sheriff's verification of the name change. The sheriff may charge a processing fee of not more than ten dollars for any costs associated with obtaining a corrected or new concealed carry permit. The permit or endorsement holder shall furnish proof of the name change to the sheriff within thirty days of changing his or her name and display his or her concealed carry permit or current driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement. The sheriff shall report the name change to the concealed carry permit system, and the new name shall be accessible by the concealed carry permit system within three days of receipt of the information.

8. The person with a concealed carry permit, or endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall notify the sheriff of a name or address change within thirty days of the change. A concealed carry permit and, if applicable, endorsement shall be automatically invalid after one hundred eighty days if the permit

or endorsement holder has changed his or her name or changed his or her residence and not notified the sheriff as required in subsections 5 and 7 of this section.

The sheriff shall assess a late penalty of ten dollars per month for each month, up to six months and not to exceed sixty dollars, for the failure to notify the sheriff of the change of name or address within thirty days.

9. (1) As used in this subsection, the term "active military member" means any person who is on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, on active state duty, on full-time National Guard duty under Title 32 of the United States Code.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if a concealed carry permit, or endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, expires while the person issued the permit or endorsement is an active military member, the permit shall be renewed if the person completes the renewal requirements under subsection 3 of this section within two months of returning to Missouri after discharge from such duty or recovery from such incapacitation. Once the two-month period has expired, the provisions of subsection 4 of this section shall apply except the penalties shall begin to accrue upon the expiration of the two-month period described in this subsection rather than on the expiration date of the permit or endorsement.

(3) Beginning August 28, 2020, an active military member may complete the renewal of his or her endorsement or permit under subdivision (2) of this subsection by mail. To renew an endorsement or permit by mail, an active military member shall mail to the sheriff who issued his or her permit a renewal application, a copy of his or her current concealed carry permit, a military identification acceptable for in-person renewal of permits, and the renewal fee. The active military member may pick up the renewed permit in person or may request the permit be mailed to a provided address by certified mail. The sheriff may require the active military member to pay the postage and insurance costs associated with mailing the permit, but the costs shall not exceed ten dollars.

571.107. 1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into:

(1) Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(2) Within twenty-five feet of any polling place on any election day. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(3) The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or jail. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention, or correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court whether or not such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

(6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule, administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute, rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons violating the statute, rule or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;

(7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or endorsement to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

(8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(9) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

(10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district school board, unless the person with the concealed carry endorsement or permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a concealed carry permit or endorsement;

(12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of the owner or manager pursuant to rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person

may prohibit persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer;

(16) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises; **or**

(17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises.

2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her permit, and, if applicable, endorsement to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her concealed carry permit, and, if applicable, endorsement revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a concealed carry permit for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued pursuant to this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the concealed carry permit, or, if the person is a holder of a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement and the department of revenue. The sheriff shall suspend or revoke the concealed carry permit or, if applicable, the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. If the person holds an endorsement, the department of revenue shall issue a notice of such suspension or revocation of the concealed carry endorsement and take action to remove the concealed carry endorsement from the individual's driving record. The director of revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must apply for a new license pursuant to chapter 302 which does not contain such endorsement. The notice issued by the department of revenue shall be mailed to the last known address shown on the individual's driving record. The notice is deemed received three days after mailing.

**3. The provisions of section 571.128 shall apply to any person carrying a firearm concealed on or about his or her person who is lawfully in possession of a valid concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121, a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013,**

**or a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement issued by another state or a political subdivision of another state.**

571.111. 1. An applicant for a concealed carry permit shall demonstrate knowledge of firearms safety training. This requirement shall be fully satisfied if the applicant for a concealed carry permit:

(1) Submits a photocopy of a certificate of firearms safety training course completion, as defined in subsection 2 of this section, signed by a qualified firearms safety instructor as defined in subsection 6 of this section; or

(2) Submits a photocopy of a certificate that shows the applicant completed a firearms safety course given by or under the supervision of any state, county, municipal, or federal law enforcement agency; or

(3) Is a qualified firearms safety instructor as defined in subsection 6 of this section; or

(4) Submits proof that the applicant currently holds any type of valid peace officer license issued under the requirements of chapter 590; or

(5) Submits proof that the applicant is currently allowed to carry firearms in accordance with the certification requirements of section 217.710; or

(6) Submits proof that the applicant is currently certified as any class of corrections officer by the Missouri department of corrections and has passed at least one eight-hour firearms training course, approved by the director of the Missouri department of corrections under the authority granted to him or her, that includes instruction on the justifiable use of force as prescribed in chapter 563; or

(7) Submits a photocopy of a certificate of firearms safety training course completion that was issued on August 27, 2011, or earlier so long as the certificate met the requirements of subsection 2 of this section that were in effect on the date it was issued.

2. A certificate of firearms safety training course completion may be issued to any applicant by any qualified firearms safety instructor. On the certificate of course completion the qualified firearms safety instructor shall affirm that the individual receiving instruction has taken and passed a firearms safety course of at least eight hours in length taught by the instructor that included:

(1) Handgun safety in the classroom, at home, on the firing range and while carrying the firearm;

(2) A physical demonstration performed by the applicant that demonstrated his or her ability to safely load and unload either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol and demonstrated his or her marksmanship with either firearm;

(3) The basic principles of marksmanship;

(4) Care and cleaning of concealable firearms;

(5) Safe storage of firearms at home;

(6) The requirements of this state for obtaining a concealed carry permit from the sheriff of the individual's county of residence;

(7) The laws relating to firearms as prescribed in this chapter;

(8) The laws relating to the justifiable use of force as prescribed in chapter 563;

(9) A live firing exercise of sufficient duration for each applicant to fire either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol, from a standing position or its equivalent, a minimum of twenty rounds from the handgun at a distance of seven yards from a B-27 silhouette target or an equivalent target; **and**

(10) A live-fire test administered to the applicant while the instructor was present of twenty rounds from either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol from a standing position or its equivalent at a distance from a B-27 silhouette target, or an equivalent target, of seven yards.

3. **A qualified firearms safety instructor may also issue** a certificate of firearms safety training course completion [may also be issued] to:

(1) An applicant who:

(a) Presents proof [to a qualified firearms safety instructor] that the applicant has passed a regular or online course on firearm safety conducted by [an] **a qualified firearms safety** instructor [certified by the National Rifle Association] that is at least one hour in length; and [who also]

(b) Passes the requirements of subdivisions (1), (2), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of subsection 2 of this section in a course, not restricted by a period of hours, that is taught by a qualified firearms safety instructor; **or**

(2) **An applicant who:**

(a) **Is serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States;**

(b) **Presents proof that the applicant received a marksmanship qualification badge with a pistol, a marksmanship ribbon with a pistol, or a pistol marksmanship award; and**

(c) **Passes the requirements of subdivisions (1), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of subsection 2 of this section in a course, not restricted by a period of hours, that is taught by a qualified firearms safety instructor.**

4. A qualified firearms safety instructor shall not give a grade of passing to an applicant for a concealed carry permit who:

(1) Does not follow the orders of the qualified firearms instructor or cognizant range officer; or

(2) Handles a firearm in a manner that, in the judgment of the qualified firearm safety instructor, poses a danger to the applicant or to others; or

(3) During the live-fire testing portion of the course fails to hit the silhouette portion of the targets with at least fifteen rounds.

5. Qualified firearms safety instructors who provide firearms safety instruction to any person who applies for a concealed carry permit shall:

(1) Make the applicant's course records available upon request to the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides;

(2) Maintain all course records on students for a period of no less than four years from course completion date; and

(3) Not have more than forty students per certified instructor in the classroom portion of the course or more than five students per range officer engaged in range firing.

6. A firearms safety instructor shall be considered to be a qualified firearms safety instructor by any sheriff issuing a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121 **or sections 571.205 to 571.230** if the instructor:

(1) Is a valid firearms safety instructor certified by the National Rifle Association holding a rating as a personal protection instructor or pistol marksmanship instructor; or

(2) Submits a photocopy of a notarized certificate from a firearms safety instructor's course offered by a local, state, or federal governmental agency; or

(3) Submits a photocopy of a notarized certificate from a firearms safety instructor course approved by the department of public safety; or

(4) Has successfully completed a firearms safety instructor course given by or under the supervision of any state, county, municipal, or federal law enforcement agency; or

(5) Is a certified police officer firearms safety instructor.

7. Any firearms safety instructor qualified under subsection 6 of this section may submit a copy of a training instructor certificate, course outline bearing the notarized signature of the instructor, and a recent photograph of the instructor to the sheriff of the county in which the instructor resides. The sheriff shall review the training instructor certificate along with the course outline and verify the firearms safety instructor is qualified and the course meets the requirements provided under this section. If the sheriff verifies the firearms safety instructor is qualified and the course meets the requirements provided under this section, the sheriff shall collect an annual registration fee of ten dollars from each qualified instructor who chooses to submit such information and submit the registration to the Missouri sheriff methamphetamine relief taskforce. The Missouri sheriff methamphetamine relief taskforce, or its designated agent, shall create and maintain a statewide database of qualified instructors. This information shall be a closed record except for access by any sheriff. Firearms safety instructors may register annually and the registration is only effective for the calendar year in which the instructor registered. Any sheriff may access the statewide database maintained by the Missouri sheriff methamphetamine relief taskforce to verify the firearms safety instructor is qualified and the course offered by the instructor meets the requirements provided under this section. Unless a sheriff has reason to believe otherwise, a sheriff shall presume a firearms safety instructor is qualified to provide firearms safety instruction in counties throughout the state under this section if the instructor is registered on the statewide database of qualified instructors.

8. Any firearms safety instructor who knowingly provides any sheriff with any false information concerning an applicant's performance on any portion of the required training and qualification shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor. A violation of the provisions of this section shall result in the person being prohibited from instructing concealed carry permit classes and issuing certificates.

571.117. 1. Any person who has knowledge that another person, who was issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013, never was or no longer is eligible for such permit or endorsement under the criteria established in sections 571.101 to 571.121 may file a petition with the clerk of the small claims court to revoke that person's concealed carry permit or endorsement. The petition shall be in a form substantially similar to the petition for revocation of concealed carry permit or endorsement provided in this section. [Appeal] **Revocation petition** forms shall be provided by the clerk of the small claims court free of charge to any person:

SMALL CLAIMS COURT

In the Circuit Court of \_\_\_\_\_, Missouri

\_\_\_\_\_, PLAINTIFF

)

)

Case Number

vs.

)

\_\_\_\_\_

)

\_\_\_\_\_, DEFENDANT,

Carry Permit or Endorsement Holder

\_\_\_\_\_, DEFENDANT,

Sheriff of Issuance

PETITION FOR REVOCATION OF A

CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT OR CONCEALED CARRY ENDORSEMENT

Plaintiff states to the court that the defendant, \_\_\_\_\_, has a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, and that the defendant's concealed carry permit or concealed carry endorsement should now be revoked because the defendant either never was or no

longer is eligible for such a permit or endorsement pursuant to the provisions of sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, specifically plaintiff states that defendant, \_\_\_\_\_, never was or no longer is eligible for such permit or endorsement for one or more of the following reasons:

(CHECK BELOW EACH REASON THAT APPLIES TO THIS DEFENDANT)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is not at least [nineteen years of age or at least] eighteen years of age [and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces].
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant had not resided in this state prior to issuance of the permit and does not qualify as a military member or spouse of a military member stationed in Missouri.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant has pled guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding [two years] <b>one year</b> under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of [one year] <b>two years</b> or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant has been convicted of, pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or if the applicant has been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime

	punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant has been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is reasonably believed by the sheriff to be a danger to self or others based on previous, documented pattern.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, RSMo, or a similar institution located in another state, except that a person whose release or discharge from a facility in this state pursuant to chapter 632, RSMo, or a similar discharge from a facility in another state, occurred more than five years ago without subsequent recommitment may apply.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant failed to submit a completed application for a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant failed to submit to or failed to clear the required background check. (Note: This does not apply if the defendant has submitted to a background check and been issued a provisional permit pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of section 571.101, and the results of the background check are still pending.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant failed to submit an affidavit attesting that the applicant complies with the concealed carry safety training requirement pursuant to subsection 1 of section 571.111, RSMo.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is otherwise disqualified from possessing a firearm pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g) or section 571.070, RSMo, because (specify reason):

The plaintiff subject to penalty for perjury states that the information contained in this petition is true and correct to the best of the plaintiff's knowledge, is reasonably based upon the petitioner's personal knowledge and is not primarily intended to harass the defendant/respondent named herein.

\_\_\_\_\_, PLAINTIFF

2. If at the hearing the plaintiff shows that the defendant was not eligible for the concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, at the time of issuance or renewal or is no longer eligible for a concealed carry permit or the concealed carry endorsement, the court shall issue an appropriate order to cause the revocation of the concealed carry permit and, if applicable, the concealed carry endorsement. Costs shall not be assessed against the sheriff.

3. The finder of fact, in any action brought against a permit or endorsement holder pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, shall make findings of fact and the court shall make conclusions of law addressing the issues at dispute. If it is determined that the plaintiff in such an action acted without justification or with malice or primarily with an intent to harass the permit or endorsement holder or that there was no reasonable basis to bring the action, the court shall order the plaintiff to pay the defendant/respondent all reasonable costs incurred in defending the action including, but not limited to, attorney's fees, deposition costs, and lost wages. Once the court determines that the plaintiff is liable to the defendant/respondent for costs and fees, the extent and type of fees and costs to be awarded should be liberally calculated in defendant/respondent's favor. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reasonable attorney's fees shall be presumed to be at least one hundred fifty dollars per hour.

4. Any person aggrieved by any final judgment rendered by a small claims court in a petition for revocation of a concealed carry permit or concealed carry endorsement may have a right to trial de novo as provided in sections 512.180 to 512.320.

5. The office of the county sheriff or any employee or agent of the county sheriff shall not be liable for damages in any civil action arising from alleged wrongful or improper granting, renewing, or failure to revoke a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, so long as the sheriff acted in good faith.

**571.128. 1. For purposes of this section, "publicly funded transportation system" means the property, equipment, rights-of-way, or buildings, whether publicly or privately owned and operated, of an entity that receives public funds and holds itself out to the general public for the transportation of persons. This includes portions of a public transportation system provided through a contract with a private entity but excludes any corporation that provides intercity passenger train service on railroads throughout the United States or any private partnership in which the corporation engages.**

**2. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or chapter 70, 577, or 578 to the contrary, a person carrying a firearm concealed on or about his or her person who is lawfully in possession of a valid concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121 or sections 571.205 to 571.230, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement issued by another state or a political subdivision of another state shall not be prohibited or impeded from accessing or using any publicly funded transportation system and shall not be harassed or detained for carrying a concealed firearm on the property, vehicles, or conveyances owned, contracted, or leased by such systems that are accessible to the public.**

571.205. 1. Upon request and payment of the required fee, the sheriff shall issue a concealed carry permit that is valid through the state of Missouri for the lifetime of the permit holder to a Missouri resident who meets the requirements of sections 571.205 to 571.230, known as a Missouri lifetime concealed carry permit. A person may also request, and the sheriff shall issue upon payment of the required fee, a concealed carry permit that is valid through the state of Missouri for a period of either ten years or twenty-five years from the date of issuance or renewal to a Missouri resident who meets the requirements of sections 571.205 to 571.230. Such permit shall be known as a Missouri extended concealed carry permit. A person issued a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall be required to comply with the provisions of sections 571.205 to 571.230. If the applicant can show qualification as provided by sections 571.205 to 571.230, the sheriff shall issue a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit authorizing the carrying of a concealed firearm on or about the applicant's person or within a vehicle.

2. A Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall be suspended if the permit holder becomes a resident of another state. The permit may be reactivated upon reestablishment of Missouri residency if the applicant meets the requirements of sections 571.205 to 571.230, and upon successful completion of a name-based inquiry of the National Instant Background Check System.

3. A Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall be issued by the sheriff or his or her designee of the county or city in which the applicant resides, if the applicant:

(1) Is [at least nineteen] **eighteen** years of age **or older**, is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States, and has assumed residency in this state[, or is at least eighteen years of age and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, and is a citizen of the United States and has assumed residency in this state];

(2) Has not pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States, other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

(3) Has not been convicted of, pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit or if the applicant has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit;

(4) Is not a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state of the United States, other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

(5) Has not been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces;

(6) Has not engaged in a pattern of behavior, documented in public or closed records, that causes the sheriff to have a reasonable belief that the applicant presents a danger to himself or herself or others;

(7) Is not adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has not been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, or a similar institution located in another state following a hearing at which the defendant was represented by counsel or a representative;

(8) Submits a completed application for a permit as described in subsection 4 of this section;

(9) Submits an affidavit attesting that the applicant complies with the concealed carry safety training requirement under subsections 1 and 2 of section 571.111;

(10) Is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection which is still in effect;

(11) Is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm under section 571.070 or 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g).

4. The application for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued by the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence shall contain only the following information:

(1) The applicant's name, address, telephone number, gender, date and place of birth, and, if the applicant is not a United States citizen, the applicant's country of citizenship and any alien or admission number issued by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or any successor agency;

(2) An affirmation that the applicant has assumed residency in Missouri and is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States;

(3) An affirmation that the applicant is [at least nineteen years of age or is] eighteen years of age or older [and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces];

(4) An affirmation that the applicant has not pled guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

(5) An affirmation that the applicant has not been convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a permit or that the applicant has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs

or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a permit;

(6) An affirmation that the applicant is not a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

(7) An affirmation that the applicant has not been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces;

(8) An affirmation that the applicant is not adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has not been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, or a similar institution located in another state, except that a person whose release or discharge from a facility in this state under chapter 632, or a similar discharge from a facility in another state, occurred more than five years ago without subsequent recommitment may apply;

(9) An affirmation that the applicant has received firearms safety training that meets the standards of applicant firearms safety training defined in subsection 1 or 2 of section 571.111;

(10) An affirmation that the applicant, to the applicant's best knowledge and belief, is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection which is still in effect;

(11) A conspicuous warning that false statements made by the applicant will result in prosecution for perjury under the laws of the state of Missouri; and

(12) A government-issued photo identification. This photograph shall not be included on the permit and shall only be used to verify the person's identity for the issuance of a new permit, issuance of a new permit due to change of name or address, renewal of an extended permit, or for a lost or destroyed permit, or reactivation under subsection 2 of this section.

5. An application for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall be made to the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides. An application shall be filed in writing, signed under oath and under the penalties of perjury, and shall state whether the applicant complies with each of the requirements specified in subsection 3 of this section. In addition to the completed application, the applicant for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall also submit the following:

(1) A photocopy of a firearms safety training certificate of completion or other evidence of completion of a firearms safety training course that meets the standards established in subsection 1 or 2 of section 571.111; and

(2) A nonrefundable permit fee as provided by subsection 12 of this section.

6. (1) Before an application for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit is approved, the sheriff shall make only such inquiries as he or she deems necessary into the accuracy of the statements made in the application. The sheriff may require that the applicant display a Missouri driver's license or nondriver's license or military identification. No biometric data shall be collected from the applicant. The sheriff shall conduct an inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System within three

working days after submission of the properly completed application for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit. Upon receipt of the completed report from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, the sheriff shall examine the results and, if no disqualifying information is identified, shall issue a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit within three working days.

(2) In the event the report from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and the response from the Federal Bureau of Investigation national criminal history record check prescribed by subdivision (1) of this subsection are not completed within forty-five calendar days and no disqualifying information concerning the applicant has otherwise come to the sheriff's attention, the sheriff shall issue a provisional permit, clearly designated on the certificate as such, which the applicant shall sign in the presence of the sheriff or the sheriff's designee. This permit, when carried with a valid Missouri driver's or nondriver's license, shall permit the applicant to exercise the same rights in accordance with the same conditions as pertain to a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued under this section, provided that it shall not serve as an alternative to a national instant criminal background check required by 18 U.S.C. Section 922(t). The provisional permit shall remain valid until such time as the sheriff either issues or denies the permit under subsection 7 or 8 of this section. The sheriff shall revoke a provisional permit issued under this subsection within twenty-four hours of receipt of any report that identifies a disqualifying record, and shall notify the concealed carry permit system established under subsection 5 of section 650.350. The revocation of a provisional permit issued under this section shall be prescribed in a manner consistent to the denial and review of an application under subsection 7 of this section.

7. The sheriff may refuse to approve an application for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit if he or she determines that any of the requirements specified in subsection 3 of this section have not been met, or if he or she has a substantial and demonstrable reason to believe that the applicant has rendered a false statement regarding any of the provisions of sections 571.205 to 571.230. If the applicant is found to be ineligible, the sheriff is required to deny the application, and notify the applicant in writing, stating the grounds for denial and informing the applicant of the right to submit, within thirty days, any additional documentation relating to the grounds of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the sheriff shall reconsider his or her decision and inform the applicant within thirty days of the result of the reconsideration. The applicant shall further be informed in writing of the right to appeal the denial under section 571.220. After two additional reviews and denials by the sheriff, the person submitting the application shall appeal the denial under section 571.220.

8. If the application is approved, the sheriff shall issue a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit to the applicant within a period not to exceed three working days after his or her approval of the application. The applicant shall sign the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit in the presence of the sheriff or his or her designee.

9. The Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall specify only the following information:

- (1) Name, address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature of the permit holder;
- (2) The signature of the sheriff issuing the permit;
- (3) The date of issuance;

- (4) A clear statement indicating that the permit is only valid within the state of Missouri; and
- (5) If the permit is a Missouri extended concealed carry permit, the expiration date.

The permit shall be no larger than two and one-eighth inches wide by three and three-eighths inches long and shall be of a uniform style prescribed by the department of public safety. The permit shall also be assigned a concealed carry permit system county code and shall be stored in sequential number.

10. (1) The sheriff shall keep a record of all applications for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit or a provisional permit and his or her action thereon. Any record of an application that is incomplete or denied for any reason shall be kept for a period not to exceed one year.

(2) The sheriff shall report the issuance of a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit or provisional permit to the concealed carry permit system. All information on any such permit that is protected information on any driver's or nondriver's license shall have the same personal protection for purposes of sections 571.205 to 571.230. An applicant's status as a holder of a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit or provisional permit shall not be public information and shall be considered personal protected information. Information retained in the concealed carry permit system under this subsection shall not be distributed to any federal, state, or private entities and shall only be made available for a single entry query of an individual in the event the individual is a subject of interest in an active criminal investigation or is arrested for a crime. A sheriff may access the concealed carry permit system for administrative purposes to issue a permit, verify the accuracy of permit holder information, change the name or address of a permit holder, suspend or revoke a permit, cancel an expired permit, or cancel a permit upon receipt of a certified death certificate for the permit holder. Any person who violates the provisions of this subdivision by disclosing protected information shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

11. Information regarding any holder of a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit is a closed record. No bulk download or batch data shall be distributed to any federal, state, or private entity, except to MoSMART or a designee thereof.

12. For processing an application, the sheriff in each county shall charge a nonrefundable fee not to exceed:

- (1) Two hundred dollars for a new Missouri extended concealed carry permit that is valid for ten years from the date of issuance or renewal;
- (2) Two hundred fifty dollars for a new Missouri extended concealed carry permit that is valid for twenty-five years from the date of issuance or renewal;
- (3) Fifty dollars for a renewal of a Missouri extended concealed carry permit;
- (4) Five hundred dollars for a Missouri lifetime concealed carry permit,

which shall be paid to the treasury of the county to the credit of the sheriff's revolving fund.

571.215. 1. A Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230 shall authorize the person in whose name the permit is issued to carry concealed firearms on or

about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into:

(1) Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(2) Within twenty-five feet of any polling place on any election day. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(3) The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or jail. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention, or correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries, or other rooms of any such court whether or not such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by supreme court rule under subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule under subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government, or any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

(6) The general assembly, supreme court, county, or municipality may by rule, administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit holders in that

portion of a building owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute, rule, or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule, or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons violating the statute, rule, or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule, or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;

(7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

(8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(9) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

(10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district school board, unless the person with the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit;

(12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of the owner or manager under rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer;

(16) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises; **or**

(17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises.

2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her permit to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit or a concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121 for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued under this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit. The sheriff shall suspend or revoke the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit.

**3. The provisions of section 571.128 shall apply to any person carrying a firearm concealed on or about his or her person who is lawfully in possession of a valid Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit.**

571.225. 1. Any person who has knowledge that another person, who was issued a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit under sections 571.205 to 571.230, never was or no longer is eligible for such permit under the criteria established in sections 571.205 to 571.230 may file a petition with the clerk of the small claims court to revoke that person's Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit. The petition shall be in a form substantially similar to the petition for revocation of a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit provided in this section. [Appeal] **Revocation petition** forms shall be provided by the clerk of the small claims court free of charge to any person:

SMALL CLAIMS COURT

In the Circuit Court of \_\_\_\_\_, Missouri

\_\_\_\_\_, PLAINTIFF

)

)

Case Number

vs.

)

\_\_\_\_\_

)

)

\_\_\_\_\_, DEFENDANT,

Lifetime or Extended Carry Permit Holder

\_\_\_\_\_, DEFENDANT,

Sheriff of Issuance

PETITION FOR REVOCATION OF A

MISSOURI LIFETIME OR EXTENDED CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT

Plaintiff states to the court that the defendant, \_\_\_\_\_, has a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.205 to 571.230, RSMo, and that the defendant's Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit should now be revoked because the defendant either never was or no longer is eligible for such a permit pursuant to the provisions of sections 571.205 to 571.230, RSMo, specifically plaintiff states that defendant, \_\_\_\_\_, never was or no longer is eligible for such permit or endorsement for one or more of the following reasons:

(CHECK BELOW EACH REASON THAT APPLIES TO THIS DEFENDANT)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is not at least [nineteen years of age or at least] eighteen years of age [and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces].
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant had not resided in this state prior to issuance of the permit or is not a current resident of this state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant has pled guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding [two years] <b>one year</b> under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of [one year] <b>two years</b> or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant has been convicted of, pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.205 to 571.230, RSMo, or the defendant has been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately

	preceding application for a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.205 to 571.230, RSMo.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant has been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is reasonably believed by the sheriff to be a danger to self or others based on previous, documented pattern.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant is adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, RSMo, or a similar institution located in another state, except that a person whose release or discharge from a facility in this state pursuant to chapter 632, RSMo, or a similar discharge from a facility in another state, occurred more than five years ago without subsequent recommitment may apply.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant failed to submit a completed application for a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.205 to 571.230, RSMo.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant failed to submit to or failed to clear the required background check. (Note: This does not apply if the defendant has submitted to a background check and been issued a provisional permit pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 6 of section 571.205, RSMo, and the results of the background check are still pending.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defendant failed to submit an affidavit attesting that the applicant complies with the concealed carry safety training requirement pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 of section 571.111, RSMo.

- Defendant is otherwise disqualified from possessing a firearm pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g) or section 571.070, RSMo, because \_\_\_\_\_ (specify reason):

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The plaintiff subject to penalty for perjury states that the information contained in this petition is true and correct to the best of the plaintiff's knowledge, is reasonably based upon the petitioner's personal knowledge and is not primarily intended to harass the defendant/respondent named herein.

\_\_\_\_\_, PLAINTIFF

2. If at the hearing the plaintiff shows that the defendant was not eligible for the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230 at the time of issuance or renewal or is no longer eligible for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit the court shall issue an appropriate order to cause the revocation of the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit. Costs shall not be assessed against the sheriff.

3. The finder of fact, in any action brought against a permit holder under subsection 1 of this section, shall make findings of fact and the court shall make conclusions of law addressing the issues at dispute. If it is determined that the plaintiff in such an action acted without justification or with malice or primarily with an intent to harass the permit holder or that there was no reasonable basis to bring the action, the court shall order the plaintiff to pay the defendant/respondent all reasonable costs incurred in defending the action including, but not limited to, attorney's fees, deposition costs, and lost wages. Once the court determines that the plaintiff is liable to the defendant/respondent for costs and fees, the extent and type of fees and costs to be awarded should be liberally calculated in defendant/respondent's favor. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reasonable attorney's fees shall be presumed to be at least one hundred fifty dollars per hour.

4. Any person aggrieved by any final judgment rendered by a small claims court in a petition for revocation of a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit may have a right to trial de novo as provided in sections 512.180 to 512.320.

5. The office of the county sheriff or any employee or agent of the county sheriff shall not be liable for damages in any civil action arising from alleged wrongful or improper granting, renewing, or failure to revoke a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230 so long as the sheriff acted in good faith.

577.703. 1. A person commits the offense of bus hijacking if he or she seizes or exercises control, by force or violence or threat of force or violence, of any bus. The offense of bus hijacking is a class B felony.

2. The offense of "assault with the intent to commit bus hijacking" is defined as an intimidation, threat, assault or battery toward any driver, attendant or guard of a bus so as to interfere with the performance of duties by such person. Assault to commit bus hijacking is a class D felony.

3. Any person, who, in the commission of such intimidation, threat, assault or battery with the intent to commit bus hijacking, employs a dangerous or deadly weapon or other means capable of inflicting serious bodily injury shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a class A felony.

4. **Except as otherwise provided under section 571.128**, any passenger who boards a bus with a dangerous or deadly weapon or other means capable of inflicting serious bodily injury concealed upon his or her person or effects is guilty of the felony of "possession and concealment of a dangerous or deadly weapon" upon a bus. Possession and concealment of a dangerous and deadly weapon by a passenger upon a bus is a class D felony. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to:

(1) Duly elected or appointed law enforcement officers or commercial security personnel who are in possession of weapons used within the course and scope of their employment; [nor shall the provisions of this subsection apply to]

(2) Persons who are in possession of weapons or other means of inflicting serious bodily injury with the consent of the owner of such bus, his or her agent, or the lessee or bailee of such bus; **or**

(3) **Persons carrying a concealed firearm who lawfully possess a valid concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121 or sections 571.205 to 571.230, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement issued by another state or a political subdivision of another state.**

577.712. 1. In order to provide for the safety, comfort, and well-being of passengers and others having a bona fide business interest in any terminal, a bus transportation company may refuse admission to terminals to any person not having bona fide business within the terminal. Any such refusal shall not be inconsistent or contrary to state or federal laws, regulations pursuant thereto, or to any ordinance of the political subdivision in which such terminal is located. A duly authorized company representative may ask any person in a terminal or on the premises of a terminal to identify himself or herself and state his or her business. Failure to comply with such request or failure to state an acceptable business purpose shall be grounds for the company representative to request that such person leave the terminal. Refusal to comply with such request shall constitute disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct shall be a class C misdemeanor.

2. **Except as otherwise provided by section 571.128**, it is unlawful for any person to carry a deadly or dangerous weapon or any explosives or hazardous material into a terminal or aboard a bus. Possession of a deadly or dangerous weapon, explosive or hazardous material shall be a class D felony. Upon the discovery of any such item or material, the company may obtain possession and retain custody of such item or material until it is transferred to the custody of law enforcement officers."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 31

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"192.2405. 1. The following persons shall be required to immediately report or cause a report to be made to the department under sections 192.2400 to 192.2470:

(1) Any person having reasonable cause to suspect that an eligible adult presents a likelihood of suffering serious physical harm, or bullying as defined in subdivision (2) of section 192.2400, and is in need of protective services; and

(2) Any adult day care worker, chiropractor, Christian Science practitioner, coroner, dentist, embalmer, employee of the departments of social services, mental health, or health and senior services, employee of a local area agency on aging or an organized area agency on aging program, emergency medical technician, firefighter, first responder, funeral director, home health agency, home health agency employee, hospital and clinic personnel engaged in the care or treatment of others, in-home services owner or provider, in-home services operator or employee, law enforcement officer, long-term care facility administrator or employee, medical examiner, medical resident or intern, mental health professional, minister, nurse, nurse practitioner, optometrist, other health practitioner, peace officer, pharmacist, physical therapist, physician, physician's assistant, podiatrist, probation or parole officer, psychologist, social worker, **animal control officer, animal humane investigator as defined in section 273.415**, or other person with the responsibility for the care of an eligible adult who has reasonable cause to suspect that the eligible adult has been subjected to abuse or neglect or observes the eligible adult being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a duly ordained minister, clergy, religious worker, or Christian Science practitioner while functioning in his or her ministerial capacity shall not be required to report concerning a privileged communication made to him or her in his or her professional capacity.

2. Any other person who becomes aware of circumstances that may reasonably be expected to be the result of, or result in, abuse or neglect of an eligible adult may report to the department.

3. The penalty for failing to report as required under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section is provided under section 565.188.

4. As used in this section, "first responder" means any person trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. Such persons may include, but shall not be limited to, emergency first responders, police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, firefighters, or emergency medical technicians.

**192.2510. 1. All persons providing protective services to eligible adults, as such terms are defined in section 192.2400, and who have direct contact with such adults, shall be required to complete at least one and one-half hour of training within the first sixty days of employment. The training shall include the following:**

**(1) Requirements to report animal abuse or neglect and the penalties associated with failure to report under section 273.410;**

**(2) How to identify animal abuse or neglect;**

**(3) How to make a report of animal abuse or neglect; and**

**(4) The relationship between eligible adult abuse or neglect and animal abuse or neglect.**

**2. The department of health and senior services, in consultation with animal welfare associations and the department of agriculture, shall develop or adapt and use available training materials for**

**the training required under this section. Persons required to complete training under this section shall be provided with opportunities to do so during regular working hours.**

**3. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:**

**(1) "Animal", dogs, cats, rabbits, and birds;**

**(2) "Animal welfare association", a nonprofit organization that is established to promote animal welfare, is recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as tax exempt under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4), or the corresponding section of any future tax code, and is registered with the secretary of state under chapter 355.**

210.115. 1. When any physician, medical examiner, coroner, dentist, chiropractor, optometrist, podiatrist, resident, intern, nurse, hospital or clinic personnel that are engaged in the examination, care, treatment or research of persons, and any other health practitioner, psychologist, mental health professional, social worker, day care center worker or other child-care worker, juvenile officer, probation or parole officer, jail or detention center personnel, teacher, principal or other school official, minister as provided by section 352.400, peace officer or law enforcement official, **animal control officer, animal humane investigator as defined in section 273.415**, volunteer or personnel of a community service program that offers support services for families in crisis to assist in the delegation of any powers regarding the care and custody of a child by a properly executed power of attorney pursuant to sections 475.600 to 475.604, or other person with responsibility for the care of children has reasonable cause to suspect that a child has been or may be subjected to abuse or neglect or observes a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect, that person shall immediately report to the division in accordance with the provisions of sections 210.109 to 210.183. No internal investigation shall be initiated until such a report has been made. As used in this section, the term "abuse" is not limited to abuse inflicted by a person responsible for the child's care, custody and control as specified in section 210.110, but shall also include abuse inflicted by any other person.

2. If two or more members of a medical institution who are required to report jointly have knowledge of a known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect, a single report may be made by a designated member of that medical team. Any member who has knowledge that the member designated to report has failed to do so shall thereafter immediately make the report. Nothing in this section, however, is meant to preclude any person from reporting abuse or neglect.

3. The reporting requirements under this section are individual, and no supervisor or administrator may impede or inhibit any reporting under this section. No person making a report under this section shall be subject to any sanction, including any adverse employment action, for making such report. Every employer shall ensure that any employee required to report pursuant to subsection 1 of this section has immediate and unrestricted access to communications technology necessary to make an immediate report and is temporarily relieved of other work duties for such time as is required to make any report required under subsection 1 of this section.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of sections 210.109 to 210.183, any child who does not receive specified medical treatment by reason of the legitimate practice of the religious belief of the child's parents, guardian, or others legally responsible for the child, for that reason alone, shall not be found to be an abused or neglected child, and such parents, guardian or other persons legally responsible for the child

shall not be entered into the central registry. However, the division may accept reports concerning such a child and may subsequently investigate or conduct a family assessment as a result of that report. Such an exception shall not limit the administrative or judicial authority of the state to ensure that medical services are provided to the child when the child's health requires it.

5. In addition to those persons and officials required to report actual or suspected abuse or neglect, any other person may report in accordance with sections 210.109 to 210.183 if such person has reasonable cause to suspect that a child has been or may be subjected to abuse or neglect or observes a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect.

6. Any person or official required to report pursuant to this section, including employees of the division, who has probable cause to suspect that a child who is or may be under the age of eighteen, who is eligible to receive a certificate of live birth, has died shall report that fact to the appropriate medical examiner or coroner. If, upon review of the circumstances and medical information, the medical examiner or coroner determines that the child died of natural causes while under medical care for an established natural disease, the coroner, medical examiner or physician shall notify the division of the child's death and that the child's attending physician shall be signing the death certificate. In all other cases, the medical examiner or coroner shall accept the report for investigation, shall immediately notify the division of the child's death as required in section 58.452 and shall report the findings to the child fatality review panel established pursuant to section 210.192.

7. Any person or individual required to report may also report the suspicion of abuse or neglect to any law enforcement agency or juvenile office. Such report shall not, however, take the place of reporting to the division.

8. If an individual required to report suspected instances of abuse or neglect pursuant to this section has reason to believe that the victim of such abuse or neglect is a resident of another state or was injured as a result of an act which occurred in another state, the person required to report such abuse or neglect may, in lieu of reporting to the Missouri children's division, make such a report to the child protection agency of the other state with the authority to receive such reports pursuant to the laws of such other state. If such agency accepts the report, no report is required to be made, but may be made, to the children's division.

9. For the purposes of providing supportive services or verifying the status of a youth as unaccompanied or homeless for the purposes of accessing supportive services, the fact that a child is an unaccompanied youth as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 11434a(6) is not, in and of itself, a sufficient basis for reporting child abuse or neglect, unless the child is under sixteen years of age or is an incapacitated person, as defined in section 475.010. Nothing in this subsection shall limit a mandated reporter from making a report under this section if the mandated reporter knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that an unaccompanied youth has been or may be a victim of abuse or neglect.

**210.191. 1. All children's division employees, and contractors for children's services, who have direct contact with children through the state's child protection and welfare system shall be required to complete at least one and one-half hour of training within the first sixty days of employment or contract. The training shall include the following:**

**(1) Requirements to report animal abuse or neglect and the penalties associated with failure to report under section 273.410;**

**(2) How to identify animal abuse or neglect;**

**(3) How to make a report of animal abuse or neglect; and**

**(4) The relationship between child abuse or neglect and animal abuse or neglect.**

**2. The division, in consultation with animal welfare associations and the department of agriculture, shall develop or adapt and use available training materials for the training required under this section. Persons required to complete training under this section shall be provided with opportunities to do so during regular working hours.**

**3. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:**

**(1) "Animal", dogs, cats, rabbits, and birds;**

**(2) "Animal welfare association", the same meaning as in section 192.2510.**

**273.410. 1. When any psychologist, mental health professional, social worker, school counselor, teacher, or other school professional, or juvenile officer, law enforcement or peace officer, probation or parole officer, home health aide, adult or child protective services worker, or volunteer or personnel of a community service program that offers support or advocacy services for children in foster care has reasonable cause to suspect that an animal has been or may be subjected to abuse or neglect or observes an animal being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would reasonably result in abuse or neglect, that person shall make a report to the hotline established and operated by the Missouri Animal Control Association (MACA) within one day.**

**2. The hotline worker shall request all of the following information for the report:**

**(1) The name and description of the animal involved, if known;**

**(2) The address and telephone number of the owner or other person responsible for the care of the animal, if known;**

**(3) The nature and extent of the suspected abuse or neglect; and**

**(4) Any other information that the person making the report believes may be useful in establishing the existence of the suspected abuse or neglect or the identity of the person causing the abuse or neglect.**

**3. Upon receiving a report of suspected abuse or neglect, MACA shall provide the report to any duly-authorized law enforcement official and, if appropriate, a county or municipal animal control officer or any Missouri peace officer standards and training (POST)-certified or MACA-certified animal cruelty investigator.**

**4. Any person required to report animal abuse or neglect under this section shall be immune from civil and criminal liability in connection with making any required reports if the person acted in good faith when making such report.**

**5. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any information identifying a person who reports suspected animal abuse or neglect under this section shall be confidential and shall not be deemed a public record and shall not be subject to the provisions of section 109.180 or chapter 610.**

**6. No person required to make a report of animal abuse or neglect under this section shall knowingly make a false report. The penalty for making a false report and the defenses to prosecution shall be the same as under section 575.080.**

**7. If an agency or political subdivision of the state determines that an employee who is a mandated reporter under this section has failed to make a report as required by this section, the agency or political subdivision shall issue a written notice to such employee that shall include a finding of facts in support of the failure to make a report and an explanation of the reporting requirement. Such notice shall not be retained in a permanent employment file and shall be retained in a separate file or database maintained by the agency or political subdivision. Such notice shall be considered a closed record under the provisions of chapter 610.**

**8. Any person required to make a report under this section who is subject to professional licensure and who fails to make a report as required by this section shall be subject to discipline by his or her respective licensing board as follows:**

**(1) For the first instance of a failure to report, the licensing board shall issue a written notice to such employee that shall include a finding of facts in support of the failure to make a report and an explanation of the reporting requirement;**

**(2) For a second instance of a failure to report, the licensing board shall impose a fine of one hundred dollars; and**

**(3) For a third and each subsequent instance of a failure to report, the licensing board shall impose a fine of five hundred dollars.**

**9. As used in this section, the term "animal" means dogs, cats, rabbits, and birds.**

**273.415. 1. All persons employed or serving as animal control officers or animal humane investigators who have direct contact with animals shall be required to complete at least one and one-half hour of training within the first sixty days of employment. The training shall include the following:**

**(1) Requirements to report child abuse or neglect under section 210.115 or eligible person abuse or neglect under section 192.2405 and the penalties associated with failure to report such abuse or neglect;**

**(2) How to identify child or eligible person abuse or neglect;**

**(3) How to make a report of child or eligible person abuse or neglect; and**

**(4) The relationship between child, eligible adult, and animal abuse or neglect.**

**2. The children's division and the department of health and senior services, in consultation with animal welfare associations and the department of agriculture, shall develop or adapt and use**

available training materials for the training required under this section. Persons required to complete training under this section shall be provided with opportunities to do so during regular working hours.

**3. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:**

**(1) "Animal", dogs, cats, rabbits, and birds;**

**(2) "Animal humane investigator", a duly-authorized county or municipal animal control officer or any Missouri peace officer standards and training (POST)-certified or Missouri Animal Control Association (MACA)-certified animal cruelty investigator;**

**(3) "Animal welfare association", the same meaning as in section 192.2510."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 32

Amend House Amendment No. 32 to Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Line 4, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

""27.020. 1. The attorney general is hereby authorized to appoint such assistant attorneys general as may be necessary to properly perform the duties of his **or her** office and shall fix the compensation of such assistants within the limits of the amount appropriated by the general assembly. Said assistant attorneys general shall hold their office at the pleasure of the attorney general, shall possess the same qualifications as the attorney general, and before entering upon the discharge of their duties shall each take and subscribe to an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri and to faithfully demean themselves in office. It shall be their duty to assist the attorney general in his **or her** official duties with power and authority under his **or her** direction to represent him **or her** in the discharge of all the duties of his **or her** office.

2. The attorney general may, at the request of any officer, department, board, bureau, commission or agency of the state, assign assistant attorneys general to perform the duties prescribed by law before or upon behalf of such officer, department, board, bureau, commission or agency and may, upon request as aforesaid, from time to time reassign such assistants.

3. The attorney general is also authorized to appoint a chief clerk, stenographers, typists, clerks, [investigators] and such other employees as shall be necessary to properly perform the duties of his **or her** office [and shall fix the compensation of persons thus employed within the limits of the amount appropriated by the general assembly]. Said employees shall serve during the pleasure of the attorney general. [The assistant attorneys general and the chief clerk, stenographers, typists, clerks, investigators and other employees shall be paid in the same manner and at the same time as the attorney general. The compensation and expenses of said assistants and employees may be paid out of any state or federal funds appropriated to said department for such purposes.]

**4. The attorney general is further authorized to appoint commissioned and noncommissioned investigators, as shall be necessary to properly perform the duties of his or her office. Investigators**

shall serve at the pleasure of the attorney general. Each commissioned investigator, upon appointment, shall take and subscribe an oath of office to support the constitution and laws of the United States and the state of Missouri and shall receive a certificate of appointment, a copy of which shall be filed with the secretary of state, issued by the attorney general or his or her designee granting such commissioned investigator all the same powers of arrest held by peace officers to maintain order and preserve the peace in any matter in which the attorney general is appointed or assigned in accordance with the law. Commissioned investigators may assist law enforcement agencies when requested. The certificate of appointment of each commissioned investigator may be withdrawn at any time by the attorney general. Commissioned investigators shall comply with all peace officer standards required by chapter 590.

5. The attorney general is authorized to fix the compensation of persons employed by him or her within the limits of the amount appropriated by the general assembly. The assistant attorneys general and the chief clerk, stenographers, typists, clerks, investigators, and other employees shall be paid in the same manner and at the same time as the attorney general. The compensation and expenses of such assistants, investigators, and other employees may be paid out of any state or federal funds appropriated to such department for such purposes.

56.265. 1. The county prosecuting attorney in any county[, other than in a chartered county,]"; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 32

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of the said section and line the following:

"56.265. 1. The county prosecuting attorney in any county[, other than in a chartered county,] shall receive an annual salary computed [using the following schedule, when applicable. The assessed valuation factor shall be the amount thereof as shown for the year immediately preceding the year for which the computation is done] **as provided in this subsection.**

(1) For a full-time [prosecutor] **prosecuting attorney of a charter, first, or second class county, or of a city not within a county,** the [prosecutor] **prosecuting attorney** shall receive compensation equal to **one hundred percent of** the compensation of [an associate] a circuit judge[;].

(2) [For a part-time prosecutor:] **For a full-time prosecuting attorney of a third or fourth class county, the prosecuting attorney shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge or, upon approval by a majority of the county commission, the prosecuting attorney shall receive compensation equal to ninety-five percent of the compensation of a circuit judge.**

(3) **Upon approval by a majority of the county commission, a part-time prosecuting attorney shall receive compensation equal to between thirty and sixty percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge.**

[Assessed Valuation]	[Amount]
[\$18,000,000] [to] [40,999,999]	[\$37,000]
[41,000,000] [to] [53,999,999]	[38,000]
[54,000,000] [to] [65,999,999]	[39,000]
[66,000,000] [to] [85,999,999]	[41,000]
[86,000,000] [to] [99,999,999]	[43,000]
[100,000,000] [to] [130,999,999]	[45,000]
[131,000,000] [to] [159,999,999]	[47,000]
[160,000,000] [to] [189,999,999]	[49,000]
[190,000,000] [to] [249,999,999]	[51,000]
[250,000,000] [to] [299,999,999]	[53,000]
[300,000,000] [or] [more]	[55,000]

**(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, no prosecuting attorney who has held the office of prosecuting attorney prior to January 1, 2027, shall have their compensation lowered by the implementation of the compensation procedures of this section, nor shall any prosecuting attorney have their compensation lowered during their tenure of office.**

2. Two thousand dollars of the salary shall be payable to any prosecuting attorney only if the prosecuting attorney has completed at least twenty hours of classroom instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the prosecuting attorney's office when approved by a professional association of the county prosecuting attorneys of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each prosecuting attorney who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified prosecuting attorneys to the treasurer of each county or city not within a county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session may be reimbursed to the prosecuting attorney in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.

3. Each calendar year, five thousand dollars of the salary shall be payable to any prosecuting attorney only if the prosecuting attorney has collected the data described in subsection 2 of section 56.750 in a

manner approved by the prosecutors coordinators training council and makes the data described in subsection 2 of section 56.750 readily accessible to the Missouri office of prosecution services. The Missouri office of prosecution services shall provide a certificate of compliance to each prosecuting attorney who complies with this subsection and shall send a list of any certified prosecuting attorney to the respective treasurer of each county or city not within a county.

4. For each calendar year, three thousand dollars of the salary shall be payable to any prosecuting attorney only if the prosecuting attorney has provided discovery to criminal defense attorneys who have entered an appearance on behalf of a defendant in a manner approved by the prosecutors coordinators training council. The Missouri office of prosecution services shall provide a certificate of compliance to each prosecuting attorney who complies with this subsection and shall send a list of any certified prosecuting attorney to the respective treasurer of each county or city not within a county.

5. As used in this section, the term "prosecuting attorney" includes the circuit attorney of any city not within a county.

6. The prosecuting attorney of any county which becomes a county of the first classification during a four-year term of office or a county which passed the proposition authorized by subsection 1 of section 56.363 shall not be required to devote full time to such office pursuant to section 56.067 until the beginning of the prosecuting attorney's next term of office or until the proposition otherwise becomes effective.

**7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any county with a vacancy in the office of prosecuting attorney for more than sixty days may consolidate with one contiguous county with a sitting prosecuting attorney upon a unanimous vote of the county commissions of such counties to establish a cooperative regional prosecuting attorney's office at any time. The prosecuting attorney of the contiguous county shall then become the prosecuting attorney of that region for the remainder of that prosecuting attorney's term of office or until such time as the governor appoints a prosecuting attorney to fill the vacant prosecuting attorney position pursuant to section 105.030. Regional prosecuting attorneys shall be designated as full-time prosecuting attorneys and shall be compensated in the manner provided under the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section. No two counties that each have sitting prosecuting attorneys shall be permitted to consolidate in the manner described in this section.**

8. The provisions of section 56.066 shall not apply to full-time prosecutors who are compensated pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section.

9. (1) **There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Missouri State Prosecutorial Services Grant Fund", which shall consist of moneys appropriated by the general assembly.**

(2) **The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, moneys in this fund shall be used solely as provided in this section and shall be allocated to counties of the third and fourth classification on the basis of need in order for such counties to be in compliance with the prosecuting attorney compensation provisions of this section.**

(3) **Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.**

**(4) The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.**

160.775. 1. [Every district shall adopt an antibullying policy by September 1, 2007] **This section shall be known and may be cited as "Sawyer's Law".**

**2. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Act of school violence" or "violent behavior", the same meaning as in section 160.261;**

**(2) "Bullying" [means], intimidation, unwanted aggressive behavior, or harassment that is repetitive or is substantially likely to be repeated and causes a reasonable student to fear for his or her physical safety or property; substantially interferes with the educational performance, opportunities, or benefits of any student without exception; or substantially disrupts the orderly operation of the school. Bullying may consist of physical actions, including gestures, or oral, cyberbullying, electronic, or written communication, and any threat of retaliation for reporting of such acts. Bullying of students is prohibited on school property, at any school function, or on a school bus[.];**

**(3) "Crime", any of the crimes listed in section 160.261;**

**(4) "Cyberbullying" [means], bullying as defined in this subsection through the transmission of a communication including, but not limited to, a message, text, sound, or image by means of an electronic device including, but not limited to, a telephone, wireless telephone, or other wireless communication device, computer, or pager;**

**(5) "Zero-tolerance disciplinary policy", a policy or practice of discipline that results in an automatic disciplinary consequence against a student without the discretion to modify such disciplinary consequence on a case-by-case basis, such as automatic detention, suspension, or expulsion or the automatic imposition of other disciplinary measures.**

3. Each **school** district's **and charter school's** antibullying policy shall be founded on the assumption that all students need a safe learning environment. Policies shall treat all students equally and shall not contain specific lists of protected classes of students who are to receive special treatment. Policies may include age-appropriate differences for schools based on the grade levels at the school. Each such policy shall contain a statement of the consequences of bullying.

4. Each **school** district's **and charter school's** antibullying policy shall be included in the student handbook and shall require, at a minimum, the following components:

(1) A statement prohibiting bullying, defined no less inclusively than in subsection 2 of this section;

(2) **(a)** A [statement] **procedure** requiring **school** district **or charter school** employees to report any instance of bullying of which the employee has firsthand knowledge.

**(b)** The [policy] **procedure** shall require a **school** district **or charter school** employee who witnesses an incident of bullying to report the incident to the **school** district's **or charter school's** designated individual at the school [within two school days] **in a timely manner** of the employee witnessing the incident, **provided that such incident is reported before the end of the school day if such incident**

occurred within the school day, or before the beginning of the next school day if such incident occurred outside of operational hours of the school.

(c) The procedure shall require that the parent or legal guardian of the bullied student be notified of the bullying incident at the same time the incident is reported and the investigation has started;

(3) A statement relating to victims of bullying that the school district or charter school prohibits, does not have, and will not adopt, in name or in practice, a zero-tolerance disciplinary policy;

(4) A statement relating to pupils who engage in self-defense that the school district or charter school administration, when determining disciplinary action for a pupil who has committed an act of school violence or exhibited violent behavior, will take into account if such act of school violence or violent behavior was committed in self-defense as an immediate response to an act of school violence or violent behavior committed against such pupil;

(5) A procedure for reporting an act of bullying. The policy shall also include a statement requiring that the school district or charter school designate an individual at each school building in the district and charter school to receive reports of incidents of bullying. Such individual shall be a school district or charter school employee who is teacher level staff or above;

[(4)] (6) A procedure for prompt investigation of reports of violations and complaints, identifying one or more employees responsible for the investigation including, at a minimum, the following requirements:

(a) Within two school days of a report of an incident of bullying being received, the school principal, or his or her designee, shall initiate an investigation of the incident and ensure that the report is reduced to writing;

(b) The school principal may appoint other school staff to assist with the investigation; [and]

(c) The investigation shall be completed within ten school days from the date [of the written report] the investigation is initiated under paragraph (a) of this subdivision unless good cause exists to extend the investigation; and

(d) A written report shall be prepared that contains the results of the investigation and any response including, but not limited to, a description of any interventions, initiatives, techniques, or discipline provided to all involved individuals of the incident. The school district or charter school may develop a standardized form to use for such written report;

[(5)] (7) A procedure for the response to any investigation that finds an act of bullying occurred. The policy shall, at a minimum, require notifying the parents of the bullying student;

(8) A statement that prohibits reprisal or retaliation against any person who reports an act of bullying and the consequence and appropriate remedial action for a person who engages in reprisal or retaliation;

[(6)] (9) A statement of how the policy is to be publicized; and

[(7)] (10) A process for discussing the district's antibullying policy with students and training school employees and volunteers who have [significant] contact with students in the requirements of the policy, including, at a minimum, the following statements:

(a) The school district **or charter school** shall provide information and appropriate training to the school district **or charter school** staff who have [significant] contact with students regarding the policy **including, but not limited to, training on the appropriate interventions staff may take and the associated liability for action or inaction including, but not limited to, failure to report incidents;**

(b) The school district **or charter school** shall give annual notice of the policy to students, parents or guardians, and staff;

(c) The school district **or charter school** shall provide education and information to students regarding bullying, including information regarding the school district **or charter school** policy prohibiting bullying, the harmful effects of bullying, and other applicable initiatives to address bullying, including student peer-to-peer initiatives to provide accountability and policy enforcement for those found to have engaged in bullying, reprisal, or retaliation against any person who reports an act of bullying;

(d) The administration of the school district **or charter school** shall instruct its school counselors, school social workers, licensed social workers, mental health professionals, and school psychologists to educate students who are victims of bullying **and students committing acts of bullying** on techniques for students to overcome bullying's negative effects. Such techniques shall include, but not be limited to, cultivating the student's self-worth and self-esteem; teaching the student to defend himself or herself assertively and effectively; helping the student develop social skills; or encouraging the student to develop an internal locus of control. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to contradict or limit any other provision of this section; and

(e) The administration of the school district **or charter school** shall implement programs and other initiatives to address bullying, to respond to such conduct in a manner that does not stigmatize the victim, and to make resources or referrals available to victims of bullying **and students committing acts of bullying.**

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any school district **or charter school** shall have jurisdiction to prohibit cyberbullying that originates on a school's campus or at a district activity if the electronic communication was made using the school's technological resources, if there is a sufficient nexus to the educational environment, or if the electronic communication was made on the school's campus or at a **school district or charter school** activity using the student's own personal technological resources. The school district **or charter school** may discipline any student for such cyberbullying to the greatest extent allowed by law.

6. Each **school district and charter school** shall review its antibullying policy and revise it as needed. The **school district's school board or charter school's governing board** shall receive input from school personnel, students, and administrators when reviewing and revising the policy.

7. (1) **On a monthly basis, the administration of each school district and charter school shall report to the school board or governing board all acts of bullying, acts of school violence or violent behavior, and crimes that occurred. Such report shall include the results of all bullying investigations and any responses including, but not limited to, a description of any interventions, initiatives, techniques, or discipline provided to all individuals involved in the incident.**

(2) **The school district or charter school may develop a standardized form to use for such written report and such report shall be formatted to clearly describe each incident described under**

subsection 1 of this section. Any information regarding a student that is contained in such report shall be made available upon request for review by the board so long as such information in compliance with state and federal student confidentiality laws.

(3) For any month in which there are fifty incidents or more, a summary sheet may accompany the report that includes aggregate data and patterns and trends, along with administration recommendations.

(4) The school board or governing board shall review such monthly report in a closed meeting under chapter 610.

(5) School board or governing board concerns regarding any discrepancies, patterns or trends, or other data reported in such report shall be addressed within a timeline established by board policy. Such timeline shall not exceed thirty days from the initial board review, and the school board or governing board, in conjunction with the school administration, shall attempt to address and resolve substantiated concerns relating to incident discrepancies, patterns or trends, or other board concerns from data listed on such report or report summary.

8. (1) A school district or charter school employee or volunteer may, in the course of fulfilling duties or performing services for such school district or charter school, intervene in an incident involving an act of bullying, act of school violence or violent behavior, or crime committed against a pupil to protect such pupil.

(2) Such school district or charter school employee or volunteer shall be held harmless and immune from any liability for actions described in subdivision (1) of this subsection if:

(a) In the course of intervening in such incident, such employee or volunteer follows a proper procedure for such interventions adopted by the school board of such school district or the charter school's governing board; or

(b) Such employee or volunteer intervenes in good faith and in a manner that such employee or volunteer reasonably believes is afforded the defense of justification under chapter 563.

9. (1) A school district or charter school, or an employee of such district or charter school, that in good faith imposes disciplinary action under this section upon a bullying student shall not be civilly liable for such disciplinary action.

(2) If a school district or charter school, or an employee of such district or charter school, prevails in an action brought against such school district, charter school, or employee described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court shall award court costs and attorney's fees to such prevailing school district, charter school, or employee.

10. (1) This section shall not be construed to provide immunity from liability for a school district's or charter school's denial, or the denial by an employee of such district or charter school, of any constitutionally protected right of a student.

(2) Subdivision (1) of this subsection shall not be construed to limit any immunities or defenses available under state or federal law to a school district, a charter school, or employees or volunteers of such school district or charter school.

**11. (1) For the purposes of reporting requirements under section 210.115, incidents of bullying, acts of school violence or violent behavior, or crime may be considered abuse.**

**(2) No provision of this section shall be construed to preclude any person from reporting such abuse and such person shall be afforded the same protections provided under sections 210.135 and 210.145 for reports of abuse in compliance with section 210.115.**

**12. No charter school shall expel or transfer a student to a school district solely due to reports of bullying made against such student."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 33

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"301.218. 1. No person shall, except as an incident to the sale, repair, rebuilding or servicing of vehicles by a licensed franchised motor vehicle dealer, carry on or conduct the following business unless licensed to do so by the department of revenue under sections 301.217 to 301.229:

(1) Selling used parts of or used accessories for vehicles as a used parts dealer, as defined in section 301.010;

(2) Salvaging, wrecking, or dismantling vehicles for resale of the parts thereof as a salvage dealer [or] **and dismantler, as defined in section 301.010, or otherwise engaging in the buying or selling of catalytic converters or the component parts of catalytic converters;**

(3) Rebuilding and repairing four or more wrecked or dismantled vehicles in a calendar year as a rebuilder or body shop, as defined in section 301.010;

(4) Processing scrapped vehicles or vehicle parts as a scrap processor, as defined in section 301.010.

2. Sales at a salvage pool or a salvage disposal sale shall be open only to and made to persons actually engaged in and holding a current license under sections 301.217 to 301.221 and 301.550 to 301.573 or any person from another state or jurisdiction who is legally allowed in his or her state of domicile to purchase for resale, rebuild, dismantle, crush, or scrap either motor vehicles or salvage vehicles, and to persons who reside in a foreign country that are purchasing salvage vehicles for export outside of the United States. Operators of salvage pools or salvage disposal sales shall keep a record, for three years, of sales of salvage vehicles with the purchasers' name and address, and the year, make, and vehicle identification number for each vehicle. These records shall be open for inspection as provided in section 301.225. Such records shall be submitted to the department on a quarterly basis.

3. The operator of a salvage pool or salvage disposal sale, or subsequent purchaser, who sells a nonrepairable motor vehicle or a salvage motor vehicle to a person who is not a resident of the United States at a salvage pool or a salvage disposal sale shall:

(1) Stamp on the face of the title so as not to obscure any name, date, or mileage statement on the title the words "FOR EXPORT ONLY" in capital letters that are black; and

(2) Stamp in each unused reassignment space on the back of the title the words "FOR EXPORT ONLY" and print the number of the dealer's salvage vehicle license, name of the salvage pool, or the name of the governmental entity, as applicable.

The words "FOR EXPORT ONLY" required under subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be at least two inches wide and clearly legible. Copies of the stamped titles shall be forwarded to the department.

4. The director of revenue shall issue a separate license for each kind of business described in subsection 1 of this section, to be entitled and designated as either "used parts dealer"; "salvage dealer or dismantler"; "rebuilder or body shop"; or "scrap processor" license.

407.300. 1. Every purchaser or collector of, or dealer in, junk, scrap metal, or any secondhand property who obtains items for resale or profit shall keep a register containing a written or electronic record for each purchase or [trade in which] **trade-in** of each type of material subject to the provisions of this section [is] obtained for value. There shall be a separate record for each transaction involving any:

(1) Copper, brass, or bronze;

(2) Aluminum wire, cable, pipe, tubing, bar, ingot, rod, fitting, or fastener;

(3) Material containing copper or aluminum that is knowingly used for farming purposes as farming is defined in section 350.010; whatever may be the condition or length of such metal;

(4) Detached catalytic converter; or

(5) Motor vehicle, heavy equipment, or tractor battery.

2. The record required by this section shall contain the following data:

(1) A copy of the driver's license, or **other** photo identification issued by the state or by the United States government or agency thereof, of the person from whom the material is obtained;

(2) The current address, gender, birth date, and a color photograph of the person from whom the material is obtained if not included or are different from the identification required in subdivision (1) of this subsection;

(3) The date, time, and place of the transaction;

(4) The license plate number of the vehicle used by the seller during the transaction; [and]

(5) A full description of the material, including the weight and purchase price; **and**

**(6) If the purchase or trade-in includes a detached catalytic converter:**

**(a) Either proof the seller is a bona fide automobile repair shop or an affidavit that attests the detached catalytic converter was acquired lawfully; and**

**(b) The make, model, year, and vehicle identification number of the vehicle from which the detached catalytic converter originated.**

3. (1) The records required under this section shall be maintained **in order of transaction date** for a minimum of [thirty-six months] **four years** from when such material is obtained and shall be available for inspection by any law enforcement officer.

(2) **The department of revenue shall create and make available on the department website a standardized form for recording the records required under this section.**

(3) **At least monthly, a purchaser or collector of, or dealer in, junk, scrap metal, or any secondhand property shall submit to the department of revenue the records required under this section on the department's form, with copies of the purchaser's, collector's, or dealer's other records, if any, attached. The submission may be in either a paper or electronic format. The department of revenue may prescribe the format of forms submitted electronically.**

4. No transaction that includes a detached catalytic converter shall occur at any location other than the fixed place of business of the purchaser or collector of, or dealer in, junk, scrap metal, or any secondhand property. No detached catalytic converter shall be altered, modified, disassembled, or destroyed until it has been in the purchaser's, collector's, or dealer's possession for five business days.

5. Anyone [licensed under section 301.218 who knowingly purchases a stolen detached catalytic converter shall be subject to the following penalties:

(1) For a first violation, a fine in the amount of five thousand dollars;

(2) For a second violation, a fine in the amount of ten thousand dollars; and

(3) For a third violation, revocation of the] **convicted of violating this section shall be guilty of a class E felony and shall be subject to having any license for a business described under section 301.218 revoked.**

6. This section shall not apply to [either of] the following transactions:

(1) Any transaction for which the seller has an existing business relationship with the scrap metal dealer and is known to the scrap metal dealer making the purchase to be an established business or political subdivision that operates a business with a fixed location that can be reasonably expected to generate regulated scrap metal and can be reasonably identified as such a business, and for which the seller is paid by check or by electronic funds transfer, or the seller produces an acceptable identification, which shall be a copy of the driver's license or photo identification issued by the state or by the United States government or agency thereof, and a copy is retained by the purchaser; or

(2) Any transaction for which the type of metal subject to subsection 1 of this section is a minor part of a larger item, except [for] **that minor parts of heating and cooling equipment or of equipment used in the generation and transmission of electrical power or telecommunications, including any catalytic converter of such equipment, shall remain subject to this section.**

7. **As used in this section, "catalytic converter" means any device designed to be used as an emissions control device when connected to an internal combustion engine, including the constituent parts of such a device, whether assembled into a complete unit or disassembled into separate constituent parts or components.**

570.030. 1. A person commits the offense of stealing if he or she:

(1) Appropriates property or services of another with the purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion;

(2) Attempts to appropriate anhydrous ammonia or liquid nitrogen of another with the purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion; [or]

(3) For the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful interest therein, receives, retains or disposes of property of another knowing that it has been stolen, or believing that it has been stolen; **or**

**(4) For the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful interest therein, receives, retains, or disposes of a catalytic converter, as defined in subsection 7 of section 407.300, and knows that it has been stolen, believes that it has been stolen, or reasonably should suspect that it has been stolen.**

2. The offense of stealing is a class A felony if the property appropriated consists of any of the following containing any amount of anhydrous ammonia: a tank truck, tank trailer, rail tank car, bulk storage tank, field nurse, field tank or field applicator.

3. The offense of stealing is a class B felony if:

(1) The property appropriated or attempted to be appropriated consists of any amount of anhydrous ammonia or liquid nitrogen;

(2) The property consists of any animal considered livestock as the term livestock is defined in section 144.010, or any captive wildlife held under permit issued by the conservation commission, and the value of the animal or animals appropriated exceeds three thousand dollars and that person has previously been found guilty of appropriating any animal considered livestock or captive wildlife held under permit issued by the conservation commission. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, such person shall serve a minimum prison term of not less than eighty percent of his or her sentence before he or she is eligible for probation, parole, conditional release, or other early release by the department of corrections;

(3) A person appropriates property consisting of a motor vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft, and that person has previously been found guilty of two stealing-related offenses committed on two separate occasions where such offenses occurred within ten years of the date of occurrence of the present offense;

(4) The property appropriated or attempted to be appropriated consists of any animal considered livestock as the term is defined in section 144.010 if the value of the livestock exceeds ten thousand dollars; or

(5) The property appropriated or attempted to be appropriated is owned by or in the custody of a financial institution and the property is taken or attempted to be taken physically from an individual person to deprive the owner or custodian of the property.

4. The offense of stealing is a class C felony if the value of the property or services appropriated is twenty-five thousand dollars or more or the property is a teller machine or the contents of a teller machine, including cash, regardless of the value or amount.

5. The offense of stealing is a class D felony if:

- (1) The value of the property or services appropriated is seven hundred fifty dollars or more;
  - (2) The offender physically takes the property appropriated from the person of the victim; or
  - (3) The property appropriated consists of:
    - (a) Any motor vehicle, watercraft or aircraft;
    - (b) Any will or unrecorded deed affecting real property;
    - (c) Any credit device, debit device or letter of credit;
    - (d) Any firearms;
    - (e) Any explosive weapon as defined in section 571.010;
    - (f) Any United States national flag designed, intended and used for display on buildings or stationary flagstaffs in the open;
    - (g) Any original copy of an act, bill or resolution, introduced or acted upon by the legislature of the state of Missouri;
    - (h) Any pleading, notice, judgment or any other record or entry of any court of this state, any other state or of the United States;
    - (i) Any book of registration or list of voters required by chapter 115;
    - (j) Any animal considered livestock as that term is defined in section 144.010;
    - (k) Any live fish raised for commercial sale with a value of seventy-five dollars or more;
    - (l) Any captive wildlife held under permit issued by the conservation commission;
    - (m) Any controlled substance as defined by section 195.010;
    - (n) Ammonium nitrate;
    - (o) Any wire, electrical transformer, or metallic wire associated with transmitting telecommunications, video, internet, or voice over internet protocol service, or any other device or pipe that is associated with conducting electricity or transporting natural gas or other combustible fuels; or
    - (p) Any material appropriated with the intent to use such material to manufacture, compound, produce, prepare, test or analyze amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of their analogues.
6. The offense of stealing is a class E felony if:
- (1) The property appropriated is an animal;
  - (2) The property is a catalytic converter, **as defined in subsection 7 of section 407.300**;
  - (3) A person has previously been found guilty of three stealing-related offenses committed on three separate occasions where such offenses occurred within ten years of the date of occurrence of the present offense; or

(4) The property appropriated is a letter, postal card, package, bag, or other sealed article that was delivered by a common carrier or delivery service and not yet received by the addressee or that had been left to be collected for shipment by a common carrier or delivery service.

7. The offense of stealing is a class D misdemeanor if the property is not of a type listed in subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6 of this section, the property appropriated has a value of less than one hundred fifty dollars, and the person has no previous findings of guilt for a stealing-related offense.

8. The offense of stealing is a class A misdemeanor if no other penalty is specified in this section.

9. If a violation of this section is subject to enhanced punishment based on prior findings of guilt, such findings of guilt shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as required by section 558.021.

10. The appropriation of any property or services of a type listed in subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6 of this section or of a value of seven hundred fifty dollars or more may be considered a separate felony and may be charged in separate counts.

11. The value of property or services appropriated pursuant to one scheme or course of conduct, whether from the same or several owners and whether at the same or different times, constitutes a single criminal episode and may be aggregated in determining the grade of the offense, except as set forth in subsection 10 of this section.

**570.031. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of a detached catalytic converter if the person possesses a catalytic converter that is detached from a motor vehicle with the intent to sell the catalytic converter unless:**

**(1) The detached catalytic converter is possessed in the course of a legitimate business purpose;**

**(2) The detached catalytic converter is a component or constituent part of an item or equipment owned by the person; or**

**(3) The possession of the detached catalytic converter is for some other lawful purpose.**

**2. The offense of unlawful possession of a detached catalytic converter is a class E felony."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 34

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"170.027. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Missouri Integrated Safe Driving Program".**

**2. As used in this section, "driver education instruction" means instruction provided under the Missouri integrated safe driving program that offers instruction in the use and operation of motor vehicles including, but not limited to, instruction in the safe operation of motor vehicles and rules of the road and the laws of this state relating to motor vehicles.**

**3. (1) The state department of elementary and secondary education shall receive and vet sample lessons from recognized statewide professional organizations and districts that meet the requirements of the Missouri integrated safe driving program.**

**(2) Sample lessons shall be made available to each public school district and charter school offering courses to pupils in grades nine through twelve.**

**(3) For the 2027-28 school year and all subsequent school years, each public school district and charter school offering courses to pupils in grades nine through twelve may adopt a plan implementing the Missouri integrated safe driving program, which may use the sample lessons.**

**4. The Missouri integrated safe driving program shall:**

**(1) Inform pupils about the requirements for obtaining and driving with an instruction permit, an intermediate license, and a full driver license under Missouri's graduated driver license law as established in chapter 302;**

**(2) Emphasize the development of knowledge, attitudes, habits, and skills necessary for the safe operation of motor vehicles;**

**(3) Provide instruction on distracted driving as a major traffic safety issue;**

**(4) Provide instruction concerning law enforcement procedures for traffic stops, including a demonstration of the proper actions to be taken during a traffic stop and appropriate interactions with law enforcement;**

**(5) Provide pupils with current data on driver safety related to risky behaviors; and**

**(6) Provide instruction on safety concerns relating to pedestrians, commercial motor vehicles, motorcycles and other potentially hazardous encounters on the road.**

**5. Districts may require pupils to participate in lessons devoted to addressing the requirements of the Missouri integrated safe driving program in courses as determined by the district. These lessons shall meet standards within the content of the course but use safe driving as the context and application of the course standards.**

**6. (1) The driver education instruction under this section shall not require any pupil to physically operate a motor vehicle as part of such instruction.**

**(2) This section shall not be construed to prohibit any public school district or charter school from offering an elective driver education course that is different from the driver education instruction required under this section.**

**7. The state board of education may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the 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 the effective date of this section shall be invalid and void.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 35

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"307.179. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Child booster seat", a seating system which meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. 571.213, as amended, that is designed to elevate a child to properly sit in a federally approved safety belt system;

(2) "Child passenger restraint system", a seating system which meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. 571.213, as amended, and which is either permanently affixed to a motor vehicle or is affixed to such vehicle by a safety belt or a universal attachment system;

(3) "Driver", a person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.

2. Every driver transporting a child under the age of sixteen years shall be responsible, when transporting such child in a motor vehicle operated by that driver on the streets or highways of this state, for providing for the protection of such child as follows:

**(1) Children under three years of age shall be secured in a rear-facing child passenger restraint system; except that such child may be secured in a forward-facing child passenger restraint system when the child reaches the highest rear-facing weight or height allowed by the manufacturer of the particular rear-facing system;**

**(2) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection, children [less than] under four years of age, regardless of weight, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system appropriate for that child;**

**[(2)] (3) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection, children weighing less than forty pounds[, regardless of age,] and under eight years of age shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system appropriate for that child;**

**[(3)] (4) Children at least four years of age but [less than] under eight years of age, who also weigh [at least] forty pounds [but less than eighty pounds, and who are also less than four feet, nine inches tall,] or more, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system or booster seat appropriate for that child;**

**[(4)] (5) Children at least eighty pounds [or children] and more than four feet, nine inches in height, or at least eight years of age, shall be secured by a vehicle safety belt [or booster seat appropriate for that child] in accordance with section 307.178;**

[(5)] **(6)** A child who otherwise would be required to be secured in a booster seat may be transported in the back seat of a motor vehicle while wearing only a lap belt if the back seat of the motor vehicle is not equipped with a combination lap and shoulder belt for booster seat installation];

(6) When transporting children in the immediate family when there are more children than there are seating positions in the enclosed area of a motor vehicle, the children who are not able to be restrained by a child safety restraint device appropriate for the child shall sit in the area behind the front seat of the motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is designed only for a front seat area. The driver transporting children referred to in this subsection is not in violation of this section.

This subsection shall only apply to the use of a child passenger restraint system or vehicle safety belt for children less than sixteen years of age being transported in a motor vehicle].

3. Any driver who violates subdivision (1), (2), [or] (3), **or (4)** of subsection 2 of this section is guilty of an infraction and, upon conviction, may be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars and court costs. Any driver who violates subdivision [(4)] **(5)** of subsection 2 of this section shall be subject to the penalty in subsection 6 of section 307.178. If a driver receives a citation for violating subdivision (1), (2), [or] (3), **or (4)** of subsection 2 of this section, the charges shall be dismissed or withdrawn if the driver prior to or at his or her hearing provides evidence of acquisition of a child passenger restraint system or child booster seat which is satisfactory to the court or the party responsible for prosecuting the driver's citation.

4. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any public carrier for hire. The provisions of this section shall not apply to students four years of age or older who are passengers on a school bus designed for carrying eleven passengers or more and which is manufactured or equipped pursuant to Missouri Minimum Standards for School Buses as school buses are defined in section 301.010.

5. The highways and transportation commission shall initiate and develop a program of public information to develop understanding of, and ensure compliance with, the provisions of this section."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 36

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"324.1100. As used in sections 324.1100 to 324.1148, the following terms mean:

(1) "Board", the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** established in section 324.1102;

(2) "Client", any person who engages the services of a private investigator or a private fire investigator;

(3) "Department", the department of commerce and insurance;

(4) "Director", the director of the division of professional registration;

(5) "Division", the division of professional registration;

(6) "Insurance adjuster", any person who receives any consideration, either directly or indirectly, for adjusting in the disposal of any claim under or in connection with a policy of insurance or engaging in soliciting insurance adjustment business;

(7) "Law enforcement officer", a law enforcement officer as defined in section 556.061;

(8) "Organization", a corporation, trust, estate, partnership, cooperative, or association;

(9) "Person", an individual or organization;

(10) "Principal place of business", the place where the licensee maintains a permanent office, which may be a residence or business address;

(11) "Private fire investigation", the furnishing of, making of, or agreeing to make any investigation of a fire to determine the origin or cause of such fire, or responsibility for such fire;

(12) "Private fire investigator", any person who receives any consideration, either directly or indirectly, for engaging in private fire investigation;

(13) "Private fire investigator agency", a person or firm that employs any person to engage in private fire investigations;

(14) "Private investigator", any person who receives any consideration, either directly or indirectly, for engaging in the private investigator business;

(15) "Private investigator agency", a person who regularly employs any other person, other than an organization, to engage in the private investigator business;

(16) "Private investigator business", the furnishing of, making of, or agreeing to make, any investigation for the purpose of obtaining information pertaining to:

(a) Crimes or wrongs done or threatened against the United States or any state or territory of the United States;

(b) The identity, habits, conduct, business, occupation, honesty, integrity, credibility, knowledge, trustworthiness, efficiency, loyalty, activity, movement, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, acts, reputation, or character of any person;

(c) The location, disposition, or recovery of lost or stolen property;

(d) Securing evidence to be used before any court, board, officer, or investigating committee;

(e) Sale of personal identification information to the public; or

(f) The cause of responsibility for libel, losses, accident, or damage or injury to persons or property or protection of life or property.

324.1102. 1. The "Board of Private [Investigator and Private Fire Investigator Examiners] **Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents**" is hereby created within the division of professional registration. The board shall be a body corporate and may sue and be

sued. The board shall guide, advise, and make recommendations to the division and fulfill all other responsibilities designated by sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **and sections 324.2100 to 324.2187**. The duties and responsibilities of the board with regard to [private fire investigators] **professional surety bail bond agents** shall not take full force and effect until such time as the governor appoints the [fire investigator] **bail bond agent** members and the appointments are confirmed by the senate. Members serving on the board of private investigator **and private fire investigator** examiners on August 28, [2011] **2026**, shall continue to serve on the board, fulfill the term they were previously appointed for, and be eligible for reappointment.

2. Upon appointment by the governor and confirmation by the senate of the [private fire investigator] **bail bond agent** members, the board of private investigator [examiners and the board of licensed] **and** private fire investigator examiners [are] **is** abolished and [their] **its** duties and responsibilities shall merge into the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** as established pursuant to this section. The board shall be a continuance of and shall carry out the powers, duties, and functions of the board of private investigator [examiners and the board of licensed] **and** private fire investigator examiners.

3. Every act performed in the exercise of such powers, duties, and authorities by or under the authority of the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** shall be deemed to have the same force and effect as if performed by the board of private investigator [examiners or the board of licensed] **and** private fire investigator examiners.

4. All rules and regulations of the board of private investigator **and private fire investigator** examiners **and all rules promulgated under sections 374.695 to 374.789** shall continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be duly adopted rules and regulations of the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** until revised, amended, or repealed by the board. The board shall review such rules and regulations and shall adopt new rules and regulations as required for the administration of sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **and sections 324.2100 to 324.2187**.

5. Any person licensed [by the board of private investigator examiners] **under sections 374.695 to 374.789** prior to the appointment by the governor and confirmation by the senate of the [private fire investigator] **professional surety bail bond** members of the board shall be considered licensed by the board.

6. The board shall be composed of [seven] **ten** members, three members who have been actively engaged in the private investigator business for the previous five years, two members who have been actively engaged in private fire investigation for the previous five years, **three members who have been actively engaged in the general bail bond business or surety recovery for the previous five years**, and two public members, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States, a resident of Missouri for at least one year, and a registered voter. No more than one private investigator [or], **private** fire investigator, **or professional surety bail bond** board member may be employed by, or affiliated with, the same private investigator agency [or], **private** fire investigator agency, **or bail bond business**. The initial [fire investigator] **professional surety bail bond** board members shall not be required to be licensed but shall obtain a

license within one hundred eighty days after the effective date of the rules regarding the licensure of [private fire investigators] **professional surety bail bond agents**. The public members shall each be a person who is not and never was a member of any profession licensed or regulated under sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **or sections 324.2100 to 324.2187** or the spouse of such person; and a person who does not have and never has had a material, financial interest in either the providing of the professional services regulated by sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **or sections 324.2100 to 324.2187**, or an activity or organization directly related to any profession licensed or regulated under sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **or sections 324.2100 to 324.2187**.

7. The members shall be appointed for terms of five years, except of the first two members appointed who are fire investigators, one member shall be appointed for a term of five years and one member shall be appointed for a term of three years. Any vacancy on the board shall be filled for the unexpired term of the member.

8. The members of the board may receive compensation, as determined by the director for their services, if appropriate, and shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their official duties on the board.

9. All money held in the board of private investigator **and private fire investigator** examiners fund shall be transferred to the "Board of Private [Investigator and Private Fire Investigator Examiners] **Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents** Fund" which is hereby created. The board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** fund shall consist of money collected under sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **and sections 324.2100 to 324.2187**. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and may approve disbursements from the fund in accordance with the provisions of sections 30.170 and 30.180. Upon appropriation, money in the fund shall be used solely for the administration of sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **and sections 324.2100 to 324.2187**. The provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of general revenue until the amount in the fund at the end of the biennium exceeds two times the amount of the appropriation from the board's funds for the preceding fiscal year or, if the board requires by rule permit renewal less frequently than yearly, then three times the appropriation from the board's funds for the preceding fiscal year. The amount, if any, in the fund which shall lapse is that amount in the fund which exceeds the appropriate multiple of the appropriations from the board's funds for the preceding fiscal year.

324.1103. For the purposes of sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **and sections 324.2100 to 324.2187**, the division shall:

(1) Employ board personnel, within the limits of the appropriations for that purpose as established in sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **and sections 324.2100 to 324.2187**;

(2) Exercise all administrative functions;

(3) Deposit all fees collected under sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 **and sections 324.2100 to 324.2187** by transmitting such funds to the department of revenue for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** fund.

324.1105. 1. The board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a private investigator or private fire investigator or as an employee of a private investigator agency or private fire investigator agency, as such terms are defined in section 324.1100.

2. If the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the board of private [investigator and private fire investigator examiners] **investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents**.

324.1116. A private investigator agency or private fire investigator agency shall not hire any individual as an employee unless the individual:

- (1) Is at least twenty-one years of age;
- (2) Provides two recent photographs of themselves, of a type prescribed by the board [of private investigator examiners];
- (3) Has been fingerprinted in a manner approved by the Missouri state highway patrol, central repository, under section 43.543; and
- (4) Complies with any other qualifications and requirements the board adopts by rule.

324.1134. 1. The board may suspend or refuse to issue or renew any certificate of registration or authority, permit or license required under sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 for one or any combination of causes stated in subsection 2 of this section. The board shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the suspension or refusal and shall advise the applicant of the applicant's right to file a complaint with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621. As an alternative to a refusal to issue or renew any certificate, registration or authority, the board may, at its discretion, issue a license which is subject to probation, restriction or limitation to an applicant for licensure for any one or any combination of causes stated in subsection 2 of this section. The board's order of probation, limitation or restriction shall contain a statement of the discipline imposed, the basis therefor, the date such action shall become effective, and a statement that the applicant has thirty days to request in writing a hearing before the administrative hearing commission. If the board issues a probationary, limited or restricted license to an

applicant for licensure, either party may file a written petition with the administrative hearing commission within thirty days of the effective date of the probationary, limited or restricted license seeking review of the board's determination. If no written request for a hearing is received by the administrative hearing commission within the thirty-day period, the right to seek review of the board's decision shall be considered as waived.

2. The board may cause a complaint to be filed with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621 against any holder of any certificate of registration or authority, permit or license required by sections 324.1100 to 324.1148 or any person who has failed to renew or has surrendered the person's certificate of registration or authority, permit or license for any one or any combination of the following causes:

(1) Making any false statement or giving any false information or given any false information in connection with an application for a license or a renewal or reinstatement thereof;

(2) Violating any provision of sections 324.1100 to 324.1148;

(3) Violating any rule of the board [of private investigator examiners] adopted under the authority contained in sections 324.1100 to 324.1148;

(4) Impersonating, or permitting or aiding and abetting an employee to impersonate, a law enforcement officer, fire safety officer, or employee of the United States of America, or of any state or political subdivision thereof;

(5) Committing, or permitting any employee to commit any act, while the license was expired, which would be cause for the suspension or revocation of a license, or grounds for the denial of an application for a license;

(6) Knowingly violating, or advising, encouraging, or assisting the violation of, any court order or injunction in the course of business as a licensee;

(7) Using any letterhead, advertisement, or other printed matter, or in any manner whatever represented that such person is an instrumentality of the federal government, a state, or any political subdivision thereof;

(8) Using a name different from that under which such person is currently licensed in any advertisement, solicitation, or contract for business;

(9) Violating or assisting or enabling any person to violate any provision of this chapter or any lawful rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the authority granted in this chapter; or

(10) Committing any act which is grounds for denial of an application for a license under section 324.1112.

3. The record of conviction, or a certified copy thereof, shall be conclusive evidence of such conviction, and a plea or verdict of guilty is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning thereof.

4. The agency may continue under the direction of another employee if the licensee's license is suspended or revoked by the board. The board shall establish a time frame in which the agency shall identify an acceptable person who is qualified to assume control of the agency, as required by the board.

5. After the filing of a complaint before the administrative hearing commission, the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 621. Upon a finding by the administrative hearing commission that the grounds in subsection [1] 2 of this section for disciplinary action are met, the board may singly or in combination censure or place the person named in the complaint on probation under such terms and conditions as the board deems appropriate for a period not to exceed five years, may suspend for a period not to exceed three years, or revoke the license.

[374.695.] **324.2100.** Sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187** may be known and shall be cited as the "Professional Bail Bondsman and Surety Recovery Agent Licensure Act".

[374.700.] **324.2103.** As used in sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187**, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Bail bond agent", a surety agent or an agent of a property bail bondsman who is duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187**, is employed by and is working under the authority of a licensed general bail bond agent;

(2) "Bail bond or appearance bond", a bond for a specified monetary amount which is executed by the defendant and a qualified licensee pursuant to sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187**, and which is issued to a court or authorized officer as security for the subsequent court appearance of the defendant upon the defendant's release from actual custody pending the appearance;

(3) **"Board", the board of private investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents established in section 324.1102 within the division;**

(4) "Department", the department of commerce and insurance of the state of Missouri;

[(4)] (5) "Director", the director of the **division of professional registration of the** department of commerce and insurance;

[(5)] (6) **"Division", the division of professional registration of the department of commerce and insurance;**

(7) "General bail bond agent", a surety agent or a property bail bondsman, as defined in sections [374.700 to 374.775] **324.2103 to 324.2166**, who is licensed in accordance with sections [374.700 to 374.775] **324.2103 to 324.2166** and who devotes at least fifty percent of his **or her** working time to the bail bond business in this state;

[(6)] (8) "Insurer", any surety insurance company which is qualified by the department to transact surety business in Missouri;

[(7)] (9) "Licensee", a bail bond agent or a general bail bond agent;

[(8)] (10) "Property bail bondsman", a person who pledges United States currency, United States postal money orders or cashier's checks or other property as security for a bail bond in connection with a judicial proceeding, and who receives or is promised therefor money or other things of value;

[(9)] (11) "Surety bail bond agent", any person appointed by an insurer by power of attorney to execute or countersign bail bonds in connection with judicial proceedings, and who receives or is promised money or other things of value therefor;

[(10)] (12) "Surety recovery agent", a person not performing the duties of a sworn peace officer who tracks down, captures and surrenders to the custody of a court a fugitive who has violated a bail bond agreement, excluding a bail bond agent or general bail bond agent;

[(11)] (13) "Taking a bail" or "take bail", the acceptance by a person authorized to take bail of the undertaking of a sufficient surety for the appearance of the defendant according to the terms of the undertaking or that the surety will pay to the court the sum specified. Taking of bail or take bail does not include the fixing of the amount of bail and no person other than a competent court shall fix the amount of bail.

[374.702.] **324.2109.** 1. No person shall engage in the bail bond business as a bail bond agent or a general bail bond agent without being licensed as provided in sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166.**

2. No judge, attorney, court official, law enforcement officer, state, county, or municipal employee who is either elected or appointed shall be licensed as a bail bond agent or a general bail bond agent.

3. A licensed bail bond agent shall not execute or issue an appearance bond in this state without holding a valid appointment from a general bail bond agent and without attaching to the appearance bond an executed and prenumbered power of attorney referencing the general bail bond agent or insurer.

4. A person licensed as an active bail bond agent shall hold the license for at least two years prior to owning or being an officer of a licensed general bail bond agent.

5. A general bail bond agent shall not engage in the bail bond business:

(1) Without having been licensed as a general bail bond agent pursuant to sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166**; or

(2) Except through an agent licensed as a bail bond agent pursuant to sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166.**

6. A general bail bond agent shall not permit any unlicensed person to solicit or engage in the bail bond business on the general bail bond agent's behalf, except for individuals who are employed solely for the performance of clerical, stenographic, investigative, or other administrative duties which do not require a license pursuant to sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187.**

7. Any person who is convicted of a violation of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. For any subsequent convictions, a person who is convicted of a violation of this section is guilty of a class E felony.

[374.705.] **324.2112.** 1. The [department shall administer and enforce the provisions of sections 374.695 to 374.789, prescribe the duties of its officers and employees with respect to sections 374.695 to 374.789, and] **board shall** promulgate, pursuant to [section 374.045 and] chapter 536, such rules and regulations within the scope and purview of the provisions of sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187** as the [director] **board** considers necessary and proper for the effective administration and interpretation of the provisions of sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187.**

2. The [director] **board** shall set the amount of all fees authorized and required by the provisions of sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187** by rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to chapter 536. All such fees shall be set at a level designed to produce revenue which shall not substantially exceed the cost and expense of administering the provisions of sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187**. [However, such fees shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars every two years for biennial licenses and renewable licenses for general bail bond agents as provided for in section 374.710.]

**3. 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, 2026, shall be invalid and void.**

[374.710.] **324.2115.** 1. Except as otherwise provided in sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166**, no person or other entity shall practice as a bail bond agent or general bail bond agent, as defined in section [374.700] **324.2103**, in Missouri unless and until the [department] **board** has issued to him or her a license, to be renewed every two years as hereinafter provided, to practice as a bail bond agent or general bail bond agent.

2. An applicant for a bail bond and general bail bond agent license shall submit with the application proof that he or she has received twenty-four hours of initial basic training in areas of instruction in subjects determined by the [director] **board** deemed appropriate to professionals in the bail bond profession. Bail bond agents and general bail bond agents who are licensed at the date which this act becomes law shall be exempt from such twenty-four hours of initial basic training.

3. In addition to the twenty-four hours of initial basic training to become a bail bond agent or general bail bond agent, there shall be eight hours of biennial continuing education for all bail bond agents and general bail bond agents to maintain their state license. The [director] **board** shall determine said appropriate areas of instruction for said biennial continuing education. The [director] **board** shall determine which institutions, organizations, associations, and individuals shall be eligible to provide the initial basic training and the biennial continuing education instruction. The [department] **board** may allow state institutions, organizations, associations, or individuals to provide courses for the initial basic training and the biennial continuing education training. [The cost shall not exceed two hundred dollars for the initial basic training and one hundred fifty dollars for biennial continuing education.]

4. Upon completion of said basic training or biennial continuing education and the licensee meeting the other requirements as provided under sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187**, the [director] **board** shall issue a two-year license for the bail bond agent or general bail bond agent [for a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars].

5. Nothing in sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166** shall be construed to prohibit any person from posting or otherwise providing a bail bond in connection with any legal proceeding, provided that such person receives no fee, remuneration or consideration therefor.

[374.711.] **324.2118.** 1. The [department of commerce and insurance] **board of private investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a license, or renewal of a license, for and as a general bail bond agent, a bail bond agent, or a surety recovery agent, as such terms are defined in section [374.700] **324.2103.**

2. If the [department of commerce and insurance] **board of private investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the [department of commerce and insurance] **board of private investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the [department] **board of private investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents** of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the [department] **board of private investigators, private fire investigators, and professional surety bail bond agents.**

[374.715.] **324.2121.** 1. Applications for examination and licensure as a bail bond agent or general bail bond agent shall be in writing and on forms prescribed and furnished by the [department] **board**, and shall contain such information as the [department] **board** requires. Each application shall be accompanied by proof satisfactory to the [department] **board** that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, has a high school diploma or general education development certificate (GED), is of good moral character, and meets the qualifications for surety on bail bonds as provided by supreme court rule. Each application shall be accompanied by the examination and application fee set by the [department] **board**. Individuals currently employed as bail bond agents and general bail bond agents shall not be required to meet the education requirements needed for licensure pursuant to this section.

2. In addition, each applicant for licensure as a general bail bond agent shall furnish proof satisfactory to the [department] **board** that the applicant or, if the applicant is a corporation, that each officer thereof has completed at least two years as a bail bond agent, and that the applicant possesses liquid assets of at least ten thousand dollars, along with a duly executed assignment of ten thousand dollars to the state of Missouri. The assignment shall become effective upon the applicant's violating any provision of sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187.** The assignment required by this section shall be in the form and executed in the manner prescribed by the [department] **board**. The [director] **board** may require by regulation conditions by which additional assignments of assets of the general bail bond agent may occur when the circumstances of the business of the general bail bond agent warrants additional funds. However, such additional funds shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

[374.716.] **324.2124.** 1. Every bail bond agent shall account for each power of attorney assigned by the general bail bond agent on a weekly basis and remit all sums collected and owed to the general bail

bond agent pursuant to his or her written contract. The general bail bond agent shall maintain the weekly accounting and remittance records for a period of three years. Such records shall be subject to inspection by the [director or his or her designee] **board** during regular business hours or at other reasonable times.

2. For every bond written in this state, the licensee shall provide to the principal a copy of the bail contract.

[374.717.] **324.2127**. No insurer or licensee, court, or law enforcement officer shall:

(1) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value in order to secure a settlement, compromise, remission, or reduction of the amount of any bail bond to:

(a) A jailer, police officer, peace officer, committing judge, or any other person who has power to arrest or to hold in custody any person; or

(b) Any public official or public employee;

(2) Pay a fee or rebate or give anything of value to an attorney in bail bond matters, except in defense of any action on a bond;

(3) Pay a fee or rebate or give anything of value to the principal or anyone on the principal's behalf;

(4) Accept anything of value from a principal except the premium and expenses incurred, provided that the licensee shall be permitted to accept collateral security or other indemnity from the principal in accordance with the provisions of section [374.719] **324.2130**.

[374.719.] **324.2130**. 1. A licensee may accept collateral security from the principal in a fiduciary capacity, which collateral shall be returned upon final termination of liability on the bond. When a licensee accepts collateral, the licensee shall provide a prenumbered written receipt, which shall include a detailed account of the collateral received by the licensee. The acceptance of collateral security by a bail bond agent shall be reported to the general bail bond agent.

2. The collateral security required by the licensee shall be reasonable in relation to the amount of the bond.

3. If a failure to appear, absconding or attempting to abscond, or a judgment of forfeiture on the bond has occurred, the collateral security may be used to reimburse the licensee for any costs and expenses incurred associated with the forfeiture.

4. The general bail bond agent shall retain records of the acceptance, return, or judgment of forfeiture resulting in the use of the collateral to reimburse the licensee for a period of three years.

[374.720.] **324.2133**. 1. Each applicant for licensure as a general bail bond agent, after complying with this section and the provisions of section [374.715] **324.2121**, shall be issued a license by the [department] **board** unless grounds exist under section [374.755] **324.2145** for denial of a license.

2. Each applicant for examination and licensure as a bail bond agent, after complying with the provisions of section [374.715] **324.2121**, shall appear for examination at the time and place specified by the [department] **board**. Such examination shall be as prescribed by the [director as provided under section 375.018] **board** and shall be designed to test the applicant's knowledge and expertise in the area

of surety bonds in general and the practice of a bail bond agent, as defined in sections [374.700 to 374.775] **324.2103 to 324.2166**, in particular. The applicant shall be notified of the result of the examination within twenty working days of the examination. Any applicant who fails such examination may, upon reapplication and payment of the reexamination fee set by the [department] **board**, retake the examination.

[374.730.] **324.2136**. All licenses issued to bail bond agents and general bail bond agents under the provisions of sections [374.700 to 374.775] **324.2103 to 324.2166** shall be renewed biennially, which renewal shall be in the form and manner prescribed by the [department] **board** and shall be accompanied by the renewal fee set by the [department] **board**.

[374.740.] **324.2139**. Any person applying to be licensed as a nonresident general bail bond agent who has been licensed in another state shall devote fifty percent of his or her working time in the state of Missouri and shall file proof with the [director of the department of commerce and insurance] **board** as to his or her compliance, and accompany his or her application with the fees set by the [director] **board** by regulation and, if applying for a nonresident general bail bond agent's license, with a duly executed assignment of twenty-five thousand dollars to the state of Missouri, which assignment shall become effective upon the applicant's violating any provision of sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187**. Failure to comply with this section will result in revocation of the nonresidence license. The assignment required by this section shall be in the form and executed in the manner prescribed by the [department] **board**. All licenses issued pursuant to this section shall be subject to the same renewal requirements set for other licenses issued pursuant to sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187**.

[374.750.] **324.2142**. The [department] **board** may refuse to issue or renew any license required pursuant to sections [374.700 to 374.775] **324.2103 to 324.2166** for any one or any combination of causes stated in section [374.755] **324.2145**. The [department] **board** shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal and shall advise the applicant of his **or her** right to file a complaint with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621.

[374.755.] **324.2145**. 1. The [department] **board** may cause a complaint to be filed with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621 against any holder of any license required by sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166** or any person who has failed to renew or has surrendered his or her license for any one or any combination of the following causes:

(1) Use of any controlled substance, as defined in chapter 195, or alcoholic beverage to an extent that such use impairs a person's ability to perform the work of the profession licensed under sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166**;

(2) Final adjudication or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere within the past fifteen years in a criminal prosecution under any state or federal law for a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude whether or not a sentence is imposed, prior to issuance of license date;

(3) Use of fraud, deception, misrepresentation or bribery in securing any license or in obtaining permission to take any examination required pursuant to sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166**;

(4) Obtaining or attempting to obtain any compensation as a member of the profession licensed by sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166** by means of fraud, deception or misrepresentation;

(5) Misappropriation of the premium, collateral, or other things of value given to a bail bond agent or a general bail bond agent for the taking of bail, incompetency, misconduct, gross negligence, fraud, or misrepresentation in the performance of the functions or duties of the profession licensed or regulated by sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166**;

(6) Violation of any provision of or any obligation imposed by the laws of this state, [department of commerce and insurance] **board** rules and regulations, or aiding or abetting other persons to violate such laws, orders, rules or regulations, or subpoenas;

(7) Transferring a license or permitting another person to use a license of the licensee;

(8) Disciplinary action against the holder of a license or other right to practice the profession regulated by sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187** granted by another state, territory, federal agency or country upon grounds for which revocation or suspension is authorized in this state;

(9) Being finally adjudged insane or incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(10) Assisting or enabling any person to practice or offer to practice the profession licensed or regulated by sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187** who is not currently licensed and eligible to practice pursuant to sections [374.695 to 374.789] **324.2100 to 324.2187**;

(11) Acting in the capacity of an attorney at a trial or hearing of a person for whom the attorney is acting as surety;

(12) Failing to provide a copy of the bail contract, renumbered written receipt for acceptance of money, or other collateral for the taking of bail to the principal, if requested by any person who is a party to the bail contract, or any person providing funds or collateral for bail on the principal's behalf.

2. After the filing of such complaint, the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 621. Upon a finding by the administrative hearing commission that one or more of the causes stated in subsection 1 of this section have been met, the [director] **board** may, **singly or in combination, censure or place the person named in the complaint on probation under such terms and conditions as the board deems appropriate** or suspend or revoke the license [or enter into an agreement for a monetary or other penalty pursuant to section 374.280.

3. In lieu of filing a complaint at the administrative hearing commission, the director and the bail bond agent or general bail bond agent may enter into an agreement for a monetary or other penalty pursuant to section 374.280.

4. In addition to any other remedies available, the director may issue a cease and desist order or may seek an injunction in a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of section 374.046 whenever it appears that any person is acting as a bail bond agent or general bail bond agent without a license or violating any other provisions of sections 374.695 to 374.789].

[374.757.] **324.2148.** 1. Any agent licensed by sections [374.695 to 374.775] **324.2100 to 324.2166** who intends to apprehend any person in this state shall inform law enforcement authorities in the city or county in which such agent intends such apprehension, before attempting such apprehension. Such agent shall present to the local law enforcement authorities a certified copy of the bond and all other appropriate paperwork identifying the principal and the person to be apprehended. Local law enforcement may

accompany the agent. Failure of any agent to whom this section applies to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a class A misdemeanor for the first violation and a class E felony for subsequent violations; and shall also be a violation of section [374.755] **324.2145** and may in addition be punished pursuant to that section.

2. The surety recovery agent shall inform the local law enforcement in the county or city where such agent is planning to enter a residence. Such agent shall have a certified copy of the bond and all appropriate paperwork to identify the principal. Local law enforcement, when notified, may accompany the surety recovery agent to that location to keep the peace if an active warrant is effective for a felony or misdemeanor. If a warrant is not active, the local law enforcement officers may accompany the surety recovery agent to such location. Failure to report to the local law enforcement agency is a class A misdemeanor. For any subsequent violations, failure to report to the local law enforcement agency is a class E felony.

[374.759.] **324.2151.** 1. Any bail bond agent licensed in the state of Missouri shall have access to all publicly available court records of the defendant by available means to make a realistic assessment of the defendant's probability of attending all court dates as set in his or her charges relating to the bond request.

2. Any defendant shall have free access to any bail bond agent via one phone call so long as the call is made to a local phone number. All other numbers may be available as a collect call to any nonlocal number.

3. All Missouri licensed bail bond agents or licensed general agents shall be qualified, without further requirements, in all jurisdictions of this state, as provided in rules promulgated by the supreme court of Missouri and not by any circuit court rule.

[374.760.] **324.2154.** Each general bail bond agent shall file, between the first and tenth day of each month, sworn affidavits with the [department] **board** stating that there are no unsatisfied judgments against him **or her**. Such affidavits shall be in the form and manner prescribed by the [department] **board**.

[374.763.] **324.2157.** 1. If any final judgment ordering forfeiture of a defendant's bond is not paid within a six-month period of time, the court shall extend the judgment date or notify the [department] **board** of the failure to satisfy such judgment. The [director] **board** shall draw upon the assets of the surety, remit the sum to the court, and obtain a receipt of such sum from the court. The [director] **board** may take action as provided by section [374.755] **324.2145**, regarding the license of the surety and any bail bond agents writing upon the surety's liability.

2. The [department] **board** shall furnish to the presiding judge of each circuit court of this state, on at least a monthly basis, a list of all duly licensed and qualified bail bond agents and general bail bond agents whose licenses are not subject to pending suspension or revocation proceedings, and who are not subject to unsatisfied bond forfeiture judgments. In lieu of such list, the [department] **board** may provide this information to each presiding judge in an electronic format.

3. All duly licensed and qualified bail bond agents and general bail bond agents shall be qualified, without further requirement, to write bail upon a surety's liability in all courts of this state as provided in rules promulgated by the supreme court of Missouri and not by any circuit court rule.

[374.764.] **324.2160.** 1. The [director] **board** shall examine and inquire into all alleged violations or complaints filed with the [department of commerce and insurance] **board** of the bail bond law of the state, and inquire into and investigate the bail bond business transacted in the state by any bail bond agent, general bail bond agent, or surety recovery agent.

2. The [director or any of his or her duly appointed agents] **board** may compel the attendance before [him or her] **the board**, and may examine, under oath, the directors, officers, bail bond agents, general bail bond agents, surety recovery agents, employees, or any other person in reference to the condition, affairs, management of the bail bond or surety recovery business, or any matters relating thereto. [He or she] **The board** may administer oaths or affirmations and shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to require and compel the production of records, books, papers, contracts, or other documents if necessary.

3. [The director may make and conduct the investigation in person or the director may appoint one or more persons to make and conduct the investigation. If made by a person other than the director, the person duly appointed by the director shall have the same powers as granted to the director pursuant to this section. A certificate of appointment under the official seal of the director shall be sufficient authority and evidence thereof for the person to act.] For the purpose of making the investigations, or having the same made, the [director] **board** may employ the necessary clerical, actuarial, and other assistance.

[374.770.] **324.2163.** 1. If there is a breach of the contract of the bond, the court in which the case is pending shall declare a bond forfeiture, unless the surety upon such bond informs the court that the defendant is incarcerated somewhere within the United States. If forfeiture is not ordered because the defendant is incarcerated somewhere within the United States, the surety is responsible for the return of the defendant. If bond forfeiture is ordered and the surety can subsequently prove the defendant is incarcerated somewhere within the United States, then the bond forfeiture shall be set aside and the surety be responsible for the return of the defendant. When the surety notifies the court of the whereabouts of the defendant, a hold order shall be placed by the court having jurisdiction on the defendant in the state in which the defendant is being held.

2. In all instances in which a bail bond agent or general bail bond agent duly licensed by sections [374.700 to 374.775] **324.2103 to 324.2166** has given his **or her** bond for bail for any defendant who has absented himself in violation of the condition of such bond, the bail bond agent or general bail bond agent shall have the first opportunity to return such defendant to the proper court. If he **or she** is unable to return such defendant, the state of Missouri shall return such defendant to the proper court for prosecution, and all costs incurred by the state in so returning a defendant may be levied against the bail bond agent or general bail bond agent in question.

[374.775.] **324.2166.** When issuing bonds of one thousand dollars or less, licensed bail bond agents or general bail bond agents may charge a minimum premium of fifty dollars. In connection with such bonds no bail bond agent, general bail bond agent, or corporation shall charge or receive any additional fee for investigations or services rendered in connection with the execution of the bond.

[374.783.] **324.2169.** 1. No person shall hold himself or herself out as being a surety recovery agent in this state, unless such person is licensed in accordance with the provisions of sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187**. Licensed bail bond agents and general bail bond agents may perform fugitive recovery without being licensed as a surety recovery agent.

2. The [director] **board** shall have authority to license all surety recovery agents in this state. The [director] **board** shall have control and supervision over the licensing of such agents and the enforcement of the terms and provisions of sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187**.

3. The [director] **board** shall have the power to:

(1) Set and determine the amount of the fees authorized and required pursuant to sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187**. The fees shall be set at a level sufficient to produce revenue which shall not substantially exceed the cost and expense of administering sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187**]. However, such fees shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars for a two-year license]; and

(2) Determine the sufficient qualifications of applicants for a license.

4. The [director] **board** shall license for a period of two years all surety recovery agents in this state who meet the requirements of sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187**.

[374.784.] **324.2172**. 1. Applications for examination and licensure as a surety recovery agent shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the [department] **board** and shall contain such information as the [department] **board** requires, along with a copy of the front and back of a photographic identification card.

2. Each application shall be accompanied by proof satisfactory to the [director] **board** that the applicant is a citizen of the United States and has a high school diploma or a general educational development certificate (GED). An applicant shall furnish evidence of such person's qualifications by completing an approved surety recovery agent course with at least twenty-four hours of initial minimum training. The [director] **board** shall determine which institutions, organizations, associations, and individuals shall be eligible to provide said training. Said instructions and fees associated therewith shall be identical or similar to those prescribed in section [374.710] **324.2115** for bail bond agents and general bail bond agents.

3. In addition to said twenty-four hours of initial minimum training, licensees shall be required to receive eight hours of biennial continuing education of which said instructions and fees shall be identical or similar to those prescribed in section [374.710] **324.2115** for bail bond agents and general bail bond agents.

4. Applicants for surety recovery agents licensing shall be exempt from said requirements of the twenty-four hours of initial minimum training if applicants provide proof of prior training as a law enforcement officer with at least two years of such service within the ten years prior to the application being submitted to the [department] **board**.

5. The [director] **board** may refuse to issue any license pursuant to sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187**, for any one or any combination of causes stated in section [374.787] **324.2181**. The [director] **board** shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason or reasons for refusal and shall advise the applicant of the right to file a complaint with the administrative hearing commission to appeal the refusal as provided by chapter 621.

[374.785.] **324.2175**. For the purpose of surrender of the defendant, a surety recovery agent may apprehend the defendant anywhere within the state of Missouri before or after the forfeiture of the undertaking without personal liability for false imprisonment or may empower any surety recovery agent

to make apprehension by providing written authority endorsed on a certified copy of the undertaking and paying the lawful fees.

[374.786.] **324.2178.** 1. Every person licensed pursuant to sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187** shall, before the license renewal date, apply to the [director] **board** for renewal for the ensuing licensing period. The application shall be made on a form furnished to the applicant and shall state the applicant's full name, the applicant's business address, the address at which the applicant resides, the date the applicant first received a license, and the applicant's surety recovery agent identification number, if any.

2. A renewal form shall be mailed to each person licensed in this state at the person's last known address. The failure to mail the renewal form or the failure of a person to receive it does not relieve any person of the duty to be licensed and to pay the license fee required nor exempt such person from the penalties provided for failure to be licensed.

3. Each applicant for renewal shall accompany such application with a renewal fee to be paid to the [department] **board** for the licensing period for which renewal is sought.

4. The [director] **board** may refuse to renew any license required pursuant to sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187** for any one or any combination of causes stated in section [374.787] **324.2181**. The [director] **board** shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for refusal to renew and shall advise the applicant of his or her right to file a complaint with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621.

[374.787.] **324.2181.** 1. The [director] **board** may cause a complaint to be filed with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621 against any surety recovery agent or any person who has failed to renew or has surrendered his or her license for any one or any combination of the following causes:

(1) Violation of any provisions of, or any obligations imposed by, the laws of this state, [the department of commerce and insurance] **board** rules and regulations, or aiding or abetting other persons to violate such laws, orders, rules, or regulations;

(2) Final adjudication or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere in a criminal prosecution under state or federal law for a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude, whether or not a sentence is imposed;

(3) Using fraud, deception, misrepresentation, or bribery in securing a license or in obtaining permission to take any examination required by sections [374.783 to 374.789] **324.2169 to 324.2187**;

(4) Obtaining or attempting to obtain any compensation as a surety recovery agent by means of fraud, deception, or misrepresentation;

(5) Acting as a surety recovery agent or aiding or abetting another in acting as a surety recovery agent without a license;

(6) Incompetence, misconduct, gross negligence, fraud, or misrepresentation in the performance of the functions or duties of a surety recovery agent;

(7) Having a license revoked or suspended that was issued by another state.

2. After the filing of the complaint, the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 621. Upon a finding by the administrative hearing commission that one or more of the causes stated in subsection 1 of this section have been met, the [director] **board** may, **singly or in combination, censure or place the person named in the complaint on probation under such terms and conditions as the board deems appropriate** or suspend or revoke the license [or enter into an agreement for a monetary or other penalty pursuant to section 374.280.

3. In lieu of filing a complaint with the administrative hearing commission, the director and the surety recovery agent may enter into an agreement for a monetary or other penalty pursuant to section 374.280.

4. In addition to any other remedies available, the director may issue a cease and desist order or may seek an injunction in a court of law pursuant to section 374.046 whenever it appears that any person is acting as a surety recovery agent without a license].

[374.788.] **324.2184.** 1. A [bail bond] **surety recovery** agent having probable grounds to believe a subject free on his or her bond has failed to appear as directed by a court, has breached the terms of the subject's surety agreement, or has taken a substantial step toward absconding may utilize all lawful means to apprehend the subject. To surrender a subject to a court, a licensed bail bond or surety recovery agent having probable grounds to believe the subject is free on his or her bond may:

(1) Detain the subject in a lawful manner, for a reasonable time, provided that in the event travel from another state is involved, the detention period may include reasonable travel time not to exceed seventy-two hours;

(2) Transport a subject in a lawful manner from state to state and county to county to a place of authorized surrender; and

(3) Enter upon private or public property in a lawful manner to execute apprehension of a subject.

2. A surety recovery agent who apprehends a subject pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall surrender custody of the subject to the court of jurisdiction.

3. When a surety recovery agent is in the process of performing fugitive recovery, a photographic identification card shall be prominently displayed on his or her person.

[374.789.] **324.2187.** 1. A person is guilty of a class E felony if he or she does not hold a valid surety recovery agent license or a bail bond license and commits any of the following acts:

(1) Holds himself or herself out to be a licensed surety recovery agent within this state;

(2) Claims that he or she can render surety recovery agent services; or

(3) Engages in fugitive recovery in this state.

2. Any person who engages in fugitive recovery in this state and wrongfully causes damage to any person or property, including, but not limited to, unlawful apprehension, unlawful detainment, or assault, shall be liable for such damages and may be liable for punitive damages.

374.051. 1. Any applicant refused a license or the renewal of a license by order of the director under [sections 374.755, 374.787, and] **section** 375.141 may file a petition with the administrative hearing

commission alleging that the director has refused the license. The administrative hearing commission shall conduct hearings and make findings of fact and conclusions of law in determining whether the applicant may be disqualified by statute. Notwithstanding section 621.120, the director shall retain discretion in refusing a license or renewal and such discretion shall not transfer to the administrative hearing commission.

2. If a proceeding is instituted to revoke or suspend a license of any person under [sections 374.755, 374.787, and] **section 375.141**, the director shall refer the matter to the administrative hearing commission by directing the filing of a complaint. The administrative hearing commission shall conduct hearings and make findings of fact and conclusions of law in such cases. The director shall have the burden of proving cause for discipline. If cause is found, the administrative hearing commission shall submit its findings of fact and conclusions of law to the director, who may determine appropriate discipline.

3. Hearing procedures before the director or the administrative hearing commission and judicial review of the decisions and orders of the director and of the administrative hearing commission, and all other procedural matters under this chapter, shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 536. Hearings before the administrative hearing commission shall also be governed by the provisions of chapter 621.

565.056. 1. A person commits the offense of assault in the fourth degree if:

(1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to another person;

(2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to another person by means of a firearm;

(3) The person purposely places another person in apprehension of immediate physical injury;

(4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another person;

(5) The person knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical contact with a person with a disability, which a reasonable person, who does not have a disability, would consider offensive or provocative; [or]

(6) The person knowingly causes physical contact with another person knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive or provocative; **or**

**(7) The person knowingly causes physical pain to a special victim as that term is defined in section 565.002.**

2. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

3. Violation of the provisions of subdivision (3) or (6) of subsection 1 of this section is a class C misdemeanor unless the victim is a special victim, as the term "special victim" is defined under section 565.002, in which case a violation of such provisions is a class A misdemeanor. **Violation of the provisions of subdivision (7) of subsection 1 of this section is a class A misdemeanor unless the person has previously been found guilty or pled guilty to an assault offense as defined under section 565.079 or an assault in violation of a county or municipal ordinance, in which case the offense is a class E**

**felony. A person who has previously been found guilty or pled guilty to an assault offense on two or more occasions and who violates the provisions of subdivision (7) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class D felony.**

**4. A person found guilty of a violation of subdivision (7) of subsection 1 of this section shall not be sentenced to a fine and shall not be eligible for probation or parole until the person has served a minimum of six months of incarceration for a first offense or one year of incarceration for a second or subsequent offense."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 38

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"160.1075. 1. A teacher, as defined in section 163.011, while fulfilling duties or performing services on behalf of a school district or charter school, may intervene in an incident involving violence in order to safeguard himself or herself or a student.**

**2. A teacher shall be held harmless and immune from any liability for actions described under subsection 1 of this section if:**

**(1) In the course of intervening in such incident, the teacher follows any procedures adopted by the school district or charter school, if any; or**

**(2) The teacher intervenes in good faith and in a manner that the teacher reasonably believes is afforded the defense of justification under chapter 563.**

**3. A school district or charter school shall be held harmless and immune from any liability for the actions described under subsection 1 of this section by a teacher fulfilling duties or performing services for the school district or charter school so long as the teacher complies with the provisions of this section.**

**4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to protect a teacher from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by willful and wanton misconduct or gross negligence of the teacher.**

**5. No school district or charter school shall implement policies that prevent a teacher from protecting himself or herself or a student."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 39

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 5, Section 589.902, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"632.305. 1. An application for detention for evaluation and treatment at a mental health facility may be executed by any adult person, who need not be an attorney or represented by an attorney, on a form provided by the court for such purpose, and shall allege under oath[, without a notarization requirement,] that the applicant has reason to believe that the respondent is suffering from a mental disorder and presents a likelihood of serious harm to himself or herself or to others. The application shall specify the factual information on which such belief is based and should contain the names and addresses of all persons known to the applicant who have knowledge of such facts through personal observation.

2. The filing of a written application in court by any adult person, who need not be an attorney or represented by an attorney, shall authorize the applicant to bring the matter before the court on an ex parte basis to determine whether the respondent should be taken into custody and transported to a mental health facility. The application may be filed in the court having probate jurisdiction in any county where the respondent may be found. If the court finds that there is probable cause, either upon testimony under oath or upon a review of affidavits, declarations, or other supporting documentation, to believe that the respondent may be suffering from a mental disorder and presents a likelihood of serious harm to himself or herself or others, it shall direct a peace officer to take the respondent into custody and transport him or her to a mental health facility for detention for evaluation and treatment for a period not to exceed ninety-six hours unless further detention and treatment is authorized pursuant to this chapter. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the court, in the exercise of its discretion, from giving the respondent an opportunity to be heard.

3. A peace officer may take a person into custody for detention for evaluation and treatment at a mental health facility for a period not to exceed ninety-six hours only when such peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that such person is suffering from a mental disorder and that the likelihood of serious harm by such person to himself or herself or others is imminent unless such person is immediately taken into custody. Upon arrival at the mental health facility, the peace officer who conveyed such person or caused him or her to be conveyed shall either present the application for detention for evaluation and treatment upon which the court has issued a finding of probable cause and the respondent was taken into custody or complete an application for initial detention for evaluation and treatment for a period not to exceed ninety-six hours which shall be based upon his or her own personal observations or investigations and shall contain the information required in subsection 1 of this section.

4. If a person presents himself or herself or is presented by others to a mental health facility and a licensed physician, a registered professional nurse or a mental health professional designated by the head of the facility and approved by the department for such purpose has reasonable cause to believe that the person is mentally disordered and presents an imminent likelihood of serious harm to himself or herself or others unless he or she is accepted for detention, the licensed physician, the mental health professional or the registered professional nurse designated by the facility and approved by the department may complete an application for detention for evaluation and treatment for a period not to exceed ninety-six hours. The application shall be based on his or her own personal observations or investigation and shall contain the information required in subsection 1 of this section.

5. **(1)** No notarization shall be required for an application, or for any affidavits, declarations, or other documents supporting an application, **completed or executed by:**

**(a) A peace officer under subsection 3 of this section;**

**(b) A licensed physician, mental health professional, or registered professional nurse under subsection 4 of this section; or**

**(c) An employee acting on behalf of a hospital, as defined in section 197.020, under subsections 1 and 2 of this section.**

(2) The application and any affidavits, declarations, or other documents supporting the application shall be subject to the provisions of section 492.060 allowing for declaration under penalty of perjury."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 40

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"302.020. 1. Unless otherwise provided for by law, it shall be unlawful for any person, except those expressly exempted by section 302.080, to:

(1) Operate any vehicle upon any highway in this state unless the person has a valid license;

(2) Operate a motorcycle or motortricycle upon any highway of this state unless such person has a valid license that shows the person has successfully passed an examination for the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle as prescribed by the director. The director may indicate such upon a valid license issued to such person, or shall issue a license restricting the applicant to the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle if the actual demonstration, required by section 302.173, is conducted on such vehicle;

(3) Authorize or knowingly permit a motorcycle or motortricycle owned by such person or under such person's control to be driven upon any highway by any person whose license does not indicate that the person has passed the examination for the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle or has been issued an instruction permit therefor;

(4) Operate a motor vehicle with an instruction permit or license issued to another person.

2. Every person under twenty-six years of age who is operating or riding as a passenger on any motorcycle or motortricycle, as defined in section 301.010, upon any highway of this state shall wear protective headgear at all times the vehicle is in motion; except that, any person twenty-six years of age or older operating any motorcycle or motortricycle who has been issued an instruction permit shall wear protective headgear at all times the vehicle is in motion. The protective headgear shall meet reasonable standards and specifications established by the director. No political subdivision of this state shall impose a protective headgear requirement on the operator or passenger of a motorcycle or motortricycle. No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely to determine compliance with this subsection, **except that a person may be stopped, inspected, or detained when there is a reasonable basis to suspect that a violation of this subsection involves a child passenger under ten years of age.**

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 302.340 any person convicted of violating subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. A first violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punishable as a class D misdemeanor. A second violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punishable as a class A misdemeanor. Any person convicted a third or subsequent time of violating subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section is guilty of a class E felony. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 302.340, violation of subdivisions (3) and (4) of subsection 1 of this section is a misdemeanor, the first violation punishable as a class D misdemeanor, a second or subsequent violation of this section punishable as a class C misdemeanor, and the penalty for failure to wear protective headgear as required by subsection 2 of this section is an infraction for which a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars may be imposed **unless the violation involves a child passenger under ten years of age, in which case the violation shall be punishable as an infraction for which a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars may be imposed.** Notwithstanding all other provisions of law and court rules to the contrary, no court costs shall be imposed upon any person due to such violation. No points shall be assessed pursuant to section 302.302 for a failure to wear such protective headgear. Prior pleas of guilty and prior findings of guilty shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as required by section 558.021.

**302.023. 1. The provisions of this section shall be known and may be referred to as "Calvin's Law".**

**2. It shall be unlawful for the operator of a motorcycle or motortricycle to allow any person under ten years of age to ride as a passenger on a motorcycle or motortricycle operated on any highway in this state unless the motorcycle or motortricycle is equipped with a proper passenger seat, the seat has a seat back capable of providing reasonable support, the child occupies that seat, and the child is able to place both feet on the passenger foot pegs, except when a licensed physician certifies a medical exemption.**

**3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a person may be stopped, inspected, or detained solely to determine compliance with this section.**

**4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 302.340, violation of subsection 2 of this section shall be punishable as an infraction for which a fine not to exceed fifty dollars may be imposed.";** and

Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section B, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"Section C. The enactment of section 302.023 and the repeal and reenactment of section 302.020 of section A of this act shall become effective on January 1, 2027."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 41

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"320.230. 1. The state fire marshal shall conduct investigations and may conduct hearings into the cause, origin, or circumstances of fire losses and shall cooperate with the appropriate fire or police officials of this state or its political subdivisions in investigations of the cause, origin or circumstances of fires, explosions or related occurrences involving the possibility of arson or related offenses.

2. The state fire marshal and the marshal's paid investigators who have attained proper certification as peace officers pursuant to chapter 590 as approved by the director of the department of public safety shall be deemed to be peace officers and shall notify the local law enforcement agency of the existence of the investigators and shall have the power of arrest for all offenses incident to the investigation of the cause, origin or circumstances of fires, **fireworks**, explosions or like occurrences involving the possibility of arson, or related offenses, and in connection with any offenses when aiding and assisting the sheriff of any county or the chief of police of any municipality, or their designated representatives, at their request, **or when exigent circumstances that present an immediate threat of bodily harm to any person exist.**

**3. The term "fireworks" shall be as defined in section 320.106.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 42

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"321.220. For the purpose of providing fire protection to the property within the district, the district and, on its behalf, the board shall have the following powers, authority and privileges:

- (1) To have perpetual existence;
- (2) To have and use a corporate seal;
- (3) To sue and be sued, and be a party to suits, actions and proceedings;

(4) To enter into contracts, franchises and agreements with any person, partnership, association or corporation, public or private, affecting the affairs of the district, including contracts with any municipality, district or state, or the United States of America, and any of their agencies, political subdivisions or instrumentalities, for the planning, development, construction, acquisition or operation of any public improvement or facility, or for a common service relating to the control or prevention of fires, including the installation, operation and maintenance of water supply distribution, fire hydrant and fire alarm systems; provided, that a notice shall be published for bids on all construction or purchase contracts for work or material or both, outside the authority contained in subdivision (9) of this section, involving an expense of [ten] **fifty** thousand dollars or more;

(5) Upon approval of the voters as herein provided, to borrow money and incur indebtedness and evidence the same by certificates, notes or debentures, and to issue bonds, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;

(6) To acquire, construct, purchase, maintain, dispose of and encumber real and personal property, fire stations, fire protection and fire-fighting apparatus and auxiliary equipment therefor, and any interest therein, including leases and easements;

(7) To refund any bonded indebtedness of the district without an election. The terms and conditions of refunding bonds shall be substantially the same as those of the original issue of bonds, and the board shall provide for the payment of interest, at not to exceed the legal rate, and the principal of such refunding bonds in the same manner as is provided for the payment of interest and principal of bonds refunded;

(8) To have the management, control and supervision of all the business and affairs of the district, and the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of district improvements therein;

(9) To hire and retain agents, employees, engineers and attorneys, including part-time or volunteer firemen;

(10) To have and exercise the power of eminent domain and in the manner provided by law for the condemnation of private property for public use to take any property within the district necessary to the exercise of the powers herein granted;

(11) To receive and accept by bequest, gift or donation any kind of property. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any property received by the fire protection district as a gift or any property purchased by the fire protection district at a price below the actual market value of the property may be returned to the donor or resold to the seller if such property is not used for the specific purpose for which it was acquired;

(12) To adopt and amend bylaws, fire protection and fire prevention ordinances, and any other rules and regulations not in conflict with the constitution and laws of this state, necessary for the carrying on of the business, objects and affairs of the board and of the district, and refer to the proper authorities for prosecution any infraction thereof detrimental to the district. However, fire protection and fire prevention ordinances shall not be exercised so as to impose regulations or to require permits with respect to the erection, maintenance, repair, alteration, or extension of farm buildings or farm structures. Any person violating any such ordinance is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as is provided by law therefor. The prosecuting attorney for the county in which the violation occurs shall prosecute such violations in the circuit court of that county. The legal officer or attorney for the fire district may be appointed by the prosecuting attorney as special assistant prosecuting attorney for the prosecution of any such violation. The enactments of the fire district in delegating administrative authority to officials of the district may provide standards of action for the administrative officials, which standards are declared as industrial codes adopted by nationally organized and recognized trade bodies. The board shall have the power to adopt an ordinance, rule, or regulation allowing the district to charge individuals who reside outside of the district, but who receive emergency services within the boundaries of the district, for the actual and reasonable cost of such services. However, such actual and reasonable costs shall not exceed one hundred dollars for responding to each fire call or alarm and two hundred fifty dollars for each hour or a proportional sum for each quarter hour spent in combating a fire or emergency;

(13) To pay all court costs and expenses connected with the first election or any subsequent election in the district;

(14) To have and exercise all rights and powers necessary or incidental to or implied from the specific powers granted herein. Such specific powers shall not be considered as a limitation upon any power necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and intent of this chapter;

(15) To provide for health, accident, disability and pension benefits for the salaried members of its organized fire department of the district and such other benefits for their spouses and eligible unemancipated children, through either or both a contributory or noncontributory plan. For purposes of this section, "eligible unemancipated child" means a natural or adopted child of an insured, or a stepchild of an insured who is domiciled with the insured, who is less than twenty-three years of age, who is not married, not employed on a full-time basis, not maintaining a separate residence except for full-time students in an accredited school or institution of higher learning, and who is dependent on parents or guardians for at least fifty percent of his or her support. The type and amount of such benefits shall be determined by the board of directors of the fire protection district within the level of available revenues of the pension program and other available revenues of the district. If an employee contributory plan is adopted, then at least one voting member of the board of trustees shall be a member of the fire district elected by the contributing members, which shall not be the same as the board of directors;

(16) To contract with any municipality that is contiguous to a fire protection district for the fire protection district to provide fire protection to the municipality for a fee as hereinafter provided;

(17) To provide for life insurance, accident, sickness, health, disability, annuity, length of service, pension, retirement and other employee-type fringe benefits, subject to the provisions of section 70.615, for the volunteer members of any organized fire department of the district and such other benefits for their spouses and eligible unemancipated children, through either a contributory or noncontributory plan, or both. For purposes of this section, "eligible unemancipated child" means a natural or adopted child of an insured, or a stepchild of an insured who is domiciled with the insured, who is less than twenty-three years of age, who is not married, not employed on a full-time basis, not maintaining a separate residence except for full-time students in an accredited school or institution of higher learning, and who is dependent on parents or guardians for at least fifty percent of his or her support. The type and amount of such benefits shall be determined by the board of directors of the fire protection district within available revenues of the district, including the pension program of the district. The provision and receipt of such benefits shall not make the recipient an employee of the district. Directors who are also volunteer members may receive such benefits while serving as a director of the district;

(18) To contract for services with any rural, volunteer or subscription fire department or organization, or volunteer fire protection association, as defined in section 320.300, for the purpose of providing the benefits described in subdivision (17) of this section."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 43

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"217.362. 1. The department of corrections shall design and implement an intensive long-term program for the treatment of chronic nonviolent offenders with serious substance abuse addictions who have not pleaded guilty to or been convicted of a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061.

2. Prior to sentencing, any judge considering an offender for this program shall notify the department. The potential candidate for the program shall be screened by the department to determine eligibility. The department shall, by regulation, establish eligibility criteria and inform the court of such criteria. The department shall notify the court as to the offender's eligibility and the availability of space in the program. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, except as provided for in section 558.019, if an offender is eligible and there is adequate space, the court may sentence a person to the program which shall consist of institutional drug or alcohol treatment for a period of at least twelve and no more than twenty-four months, as well as a term of incarceration. The department shall determine the nature, intensity, duration, and completion criteria of the education, treatment, and aftercare portions of any program services provided. Execution of the offender's term of incarceration shall be suspended pending completion of said program. Allocation of space in the program may be distributed by the department in proportion to drug arrest patterns in the state. If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible or that there is no space available, the court shall consider other authorized dispositions.

3. Upon successful completion of the program, the division of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence.

**4. Upon successful completion of the program, the offender may petition the court that sentenced the offender under this section for limited driving privileges as provided under section 302.309.**

5. If it is determined by the department that the offender has not successfully completed the program, or that the offender is not cooperatively participating in the program, the offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised. Failure of an offender to complete the program shall cause the offender to serve the sentence prescribed by the court and void the right to be considered for probation on this sentence.

[5.] 6. An offender's first incarceration in a department of corrections program pursuant to this section prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term pursuant to the provisions of section 558.019.

302.309. 1. Whenever any license is suspended pursuant to sections 302.302 to 302.309, the director of revenue shall return the license to the operator immediately upon the termination of the period of suspension and upon compliance with the requirements of chapter 303.

2. Any operator whose license is revoked pursuant to [these sections] **sections 302.302 to 302.309**, upon the termination of the period of revocation, shall apply for a new license in the manner prescribed by law.

3. (1) All circuit courts, the director of revenue, or a commissioner operating under section 478.007 shall have jurisdiction to hear applications and make eligibility determinations granting limited driving privileges, except as provided under subdivision (8) of this subsection. Any application may be made in

writing to the director of revenue and the person's reasons for requesting the limited driving privilege shall be made therein.

(2) When any court of record having jurisdiction or the director of revenue finds that an operator is required to operate a motor vehicle in connection with any of the following:

- (a) A business, occupation, or employment;
- (b) Seeking medical treatment for such operator;
- (c) Attending school or other institution of higher education;
- (d) Attending alcohol- or drug-treatment programs;
- (e) Seeking the required services of a certified ignition interlock device provider; or
- (f) Any other circumstance the court or director finds would create an undue hardship on the operator,

the court or director may grant such limited driving privilege as the circumstances of the case justify if the court or director finds undue hardship would result to the individual, and while so operating a motor vehicle within the restrictions and limitations of the limited driving privilege the driver shall not be guilty of operating a motor vehicle without a valid license.

(3) An operator may make application to the proper court in the county in which such operator resides or in the county in which is located the operator's principal place of business or employment. Any application for a limited driving privilege made to a circuit court shall name the director as a party defendant and shall be served upon the director prior to the grant of any limited privilege, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's driving record as certified by the director. Any applicant for a limited driving privilege shall have on file with the department of revenue proof of financial responsibility as required by chapter 303. Any application by a person who transports persons or property as classified in section 302.015 may be accompanied by proof of financial responsibility as required by chapter 303, but if proof of financial responsibility does not accompany the application, or if the applicant does not have on file with the department of revenue proof of financial responsibility, the court or the director has discretion to grant the limited driving privilege to the person solely for the purpose of operating a vehicle whose owner has complied with chapter 303 for that vehicle, and the limited driving privilege must state such restriction. When operating such vehicle under such restriction the person shall carry proof that the owner has complied with chapter 303 for that vehicle.

(4) No limited driving privilege shall be issued to any person otherwise eligible under the provisions of subdivision (6) of this subsection if such person has a license denial under paragraph (a) or (b) of subdivision (8) of this subsection or on a license revocation resulting from a conviction under subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 302.302, or a license revocation under subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of section 302.525, or section 302.574 or 577.041, until the applicant has filed proof with the department of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of limited driving privilege. The ignition interlock device required for obtaining a limited driving privilege under paragraph (a) or (b) of subdivision (8) of this subsection shall have a photo identification technology feature, and a court may require a global positioning system feature for such device.

(5) The court order or the director's grant of the limited or restricted driving privilege shall indicate the termination date of the privilege, which shall be not later than the end of the period of suspension or revocation. The court order or the director's grant of the limited or restricted driving privilege shall also indicate whether a functioning, certified ignition interlock device is required as a condition of operating a motor vehicle with the limited driving privilege. A copy of any court order shall be sent by the clerk of the court to the director, and a copy shall be given to the driver which shall be carried by the driver whenever such driver operates a motor vehicle. The director of revenue upon granting a limited driving privilege shall give a copy of the limited driving privilege to the applicant. The applicant shall carry a copy of the limited driving privilege while operating a motor vehicle. A conviction which results in the assessment of points pursuant to section 302.302, other than a violation of a municipal stop sign ordinance where no accident is involved, against a driver who is operating a vehicle pursuant to a limited driving privilege terminates the privilege, as of the date the points are assessed to the person's driving record. If the date of arrest is prior to the issuance of the limited driving privilege, the privilege shall not be terminated. Failure of the driver to maintain proof of financial responsibility, as required by chapter 303, or to maintain proof of installation of a functioning, certified ignition interlock device, as applicable, shall terminate the privilege. The director shall notify by ordinary mail the driver whose privilege is so terminated.

(6) Except as provided in subdivision (8) of this subsection, no person is eligible to receive a limited driving privilege whose license at the time of application has been suspended or revoked for the following reasons:

(a) A conviction of any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used and such conviction occurred within the five-year period prior to the date of application. However, any felony conviction for leaving the scene of an accident under section 577.060 shall not render the applicant ineligible for a limited driving privilege under this section;

(b) Ineligibility for a license because of the provisions of subdivision (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), or (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.060; or

(c) Due to a suspension pursuant to subdivision (8) or (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 or subsection 2 of section 302.525.

(7) No person who possesses a commercial driver's license shall receive a limited driving privilege issued for the purpose of operating a commercial motor vehicle if such person's driving privilege is suspended, revoked, cancelled, denied, or disqualified. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the issuance of a limited driving privilege for the purpose of operating a noncommercial motor vehicle provided that pursuant to the provisions of this section, the applicant is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege.

(8) (a) Provided that pursuant to the provisions of this section, the applicant is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege, a circuit court or the director may, in the manner prescribed in this subsection, allow a person who has had such person's license to operate a motor vehicle revoked where that person cannot obtain a new license for a period of ten years, as prescribed in subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 302.060, to apply for a limited driving privilege pursuant to this subsection. Such person shall present evidence satisfactory to the court or the director that such person's habits and conduct show that the person no longer poses a threat to the public safety of this state. A circuit court shall grant

a limited driving privilege to any individual who otherwise is eligible to receive a limited driving privilege, has filed proof of installation of a certified ignition interlock device, and has had no alcohol-related enforcement contacts since the alcohol-related enforcement contact that resulted in the person's license denial.

(b) Provided that pursuant to the provisions of this section, the applicant is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege or convicted of acting with criminal negligence while driving while intoxicated to cause the death of another person, a circuit court or the director may, in the manner prescribed in this subsection, allow a person who has had such person's license to operate a motor vehicle revoked where that person cannot obtain a new license for a period of five years because of two convictions of driving while intoxicated, as prescribed in subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.060, to apply for a limited driving privilege pursuant to this subsection. Such person shall present evidence satisfactory to the court or the director that such person's habits and conduct show that the person no longer poses a threat to the public safety of this state. Any person who is denied a license permanently in this state because of an alcohol-related conviction subsequent to a restoration of such person's driving privileges pursuant to subdivision (9) of **subsection 1** of section 302.060 shall not be eligible for limited driving privilege pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision. A circuit court shall grant a limited driving privilege to any individual who otherwise is eligible to receive a limited driving privilege, has filed proof of installation of a certified ignition interlock device, and has had no alcohol-related enforcement contacts since the alcohol-related enforcement contact that resulted in the person's license denial.

(9) **An adult treatment court, as defined in section 478.001, or** a DWI docket or court established under section 478.007 may grant a limited driving privilege to a participant in or graduate of the program who would otherwise be ineligible for such privilege under another provision of law.

4. Any person who has received notice of denial of a request of limited driving privilege by the director of revenue may make a request for a review of the director's determination in the circuit court of the county in which the person resides or the county in which is located the person's principal place of business or employment within thirty days of the date of mailing of the notice of denial. Such review shall be based upon the records of the department of revenue and other competent evidence and shall be limited to a review of whether the applicant was statutorily entitled to the limited driving privilege.

5. The director of revenue shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out 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, 2001, shall be invalid and void.

559.115. 1. Neither probation nor parole shall be granted by the circuit court between the time the transcript on appeal from the offender's conviction has been filed in appellate court and the disposition of the appeal by such court.

2. Unless otherwise prohibited by subsection [8] **9** of this section, a circuit court only upon its own motion and not that of the state or the offender shall have the power to grant probation to an offender

anytime up to one hundred twenty days after such offender has been delivered to the department of corrections but not thereafter. The court may request information and a recommendation from the department concerning the offender and such offender's behavior during the period of incarceration. Except as provided in this section, the court may place the offender on probation in a program created pursuant to section 217.777, or may place the offender on probation with any other conditions authorized by law.

3. The court may recommend placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection. The department of corrections shall assess each offender to determine the appropriate one hundred twenty-day program in which to place the offender, which may include placement in the structured cognitive behavioral intervention program or institutional treatment program. The placement of an offender in the structured cognitive behavioral intervention program or institutional treatment program shall be at the sole discretion of the department based on the assessment of the offender and available bed space. When the court recommends and receives placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program, the offender shall be released on probation if the department of corrections determines that the offender has successfully completed the program except as follows. Upon successful completion of a program under this subsection, the division of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. The court shall follow the recommendation of the department unless the court determines that probation is not appropriate. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate, the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred twenty days from the date the offender was delivered to the department of corrections. If the department determines the offender has not successfully completed a one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection, the division of probation and parole shall advise the prosecuting attorney and the sentencing court of the defendant's unsuccessful program exit and the defendant shall be removed from the program. The department shall report on the offender's participation in the program and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The court shall then have the power to grant probation or order the execution of the offender's sentence.

**4. Upon successful completion of a one-hundred-twenty-day institutional treatment program under subsection 3 of this section, the offender may petition the court for limited driving privileges as provided under section 302.309.**

5. If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible for placement in a one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section, the court shall consider other authorized dispositions. If the department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section is full, the court may place the offender in a private program approved by the department of corrections or the court, the expenses of such program to be paid by the offender, or in an available program offered by another organization. If the offender is convicted of a class C, class D, or class E nonviolent felony, the court may order probation while awaiting appointment to treatment.

[5.] 6. Except when the offender has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 566.125, the court shall request the department of corrections to conduct a sexual offender assessment if the defendant has been found guilty of sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony. Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall provide to the court a report on the offender and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The assessment shall not be

considered a one hundred twenty-day program as provided under subsection 3 of this section. The process for granting probation to an offender who has completed the assessment shall be as provided under subsections 2 and [6] 7 of this section.

[6.] 7. Unless the offender is being granted probation pursuant to successful completion of a one hundred twenty-day program the circuit court shall notify the state in writing when the court intends to grant probation to the offender pursuant to the provisions of this section. The state may, in writing, request a hearing within ten days of receipt of the court's notification that the court intends to grant probation. Upon the state's request for a hearing, the court shall grant a hearing as soon as reasonably possible. If the state does not respond to the court's notice in writing within ten days, the court may proceed upon its own motion to grant probation.

[7.] 8. An offender's first incarceration under this section prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term under the provisions of section 558.019.

[8.] 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation may not be granted pursuant to this section to offenders who have been convicted of murder in the second degree pursuant to section 565.021; forcible rape pursuant to section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; rape in the first degree under section 566.030; forcible sodomy pursuant to section 566.060 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060; statutory rape in the first degree pursuant to section 566.032; statutory sodomy in the first degree pursuant to section 566.062; child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony; abuse of a child pursuant to section 568.060 when classified as a class A felony; or an offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 566.125; any offense under section 557.045; or any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 44

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1421, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**"301.287. 1. This section shall be known and referred to as "Mason's Law".**

**2. Beginning January 1, 2027, a resident of this state with a health condition or disability that limits or impairs the ability to effectively communicate with law enforcement may, at any time, apply to the department of revenue for a designation that shall be associated with the person's driver's license issued under chapter 302 and motor vehicle license plate or plates issued under this chapter and available to law enforcement under the Missouri uniform law enforcement system (MULES) established under chapter 43.**

**3. The initial application, which shall be on a form prescribed by the department and made available on the department's website, shall be signed by a physician licensed under chapter 334, or a psychologist licensed under chapter 337, certifying that:**

**(1) The applicant or the applicant's child, parent, or spouse has a physical or mental health condition that is likely to impair the ability to effectively communicate with law enforcement; and**

**(2) The physician or psychologist has determined that the applicant or the applicant's child, parent, or spouse will have the communication impairment for at least five years.**

**4. Upon submission of an application and approval by the department, the department shall prepare an entry in the department's records that is accessible to law enforcement via MULES and that indicates that the applicant or the applicant's child, parent, or spouse has a physical or mental health condition that may impair the ability to effectively communicate with law enforcement. Such entry as related to the applicant's driver's license shall remain active until the expiration of their driver's license. Such entry as related to the applicant's motor vehicle license plate or plates shall remain active for a period of five years, unless the applicant requests that such designation be removed from the records. Upon expiration of the five-year period, the designation in MULES may be reactivated upon the filing of a renewal form with the department signed by a physician licensed under chapter 334, or a psychologist licensed under chapter 337, certifying that:**

**(1) The applicant or the applicant's child, parent, or spouse has a physical or mental health condition that is likely to impair the ability to effectively communicate with law enforcement; and**

**(2) The physician or psychologist has determined that the applicant or the applicant's child, parent, or spouse will have the communication impairment for at least five years.**

**5. The department of public safety shall issue guidance and education materials to all law enforcement agencies in this state to promote awareness of the designation established under this section.**

**6. The department of revenue may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the 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, 2026, shall be invalid and void.**

302.304. 1. The director shall notify by ordinary mail any operator of the point value charged against the operator's record when the record shows four or more points have been accumulated in a twelve-month period.

2. In an action to suspend or revoke a license or driving privilege under this section points shall be accumulated on the date of conviction. No case file of any conviction for a driving violation for which points may be assessed pursuant to section 302.302 may be closed until such time as a copy of the record of such conviction is forwarded to the department of revenue.

3. The director shall suspend the license and driving privileges of any person whose driving record shows the driver has accumulated eight points in eighteen months.

4. The license and driving privilege of any person whose license and driving privilege have been suspended under the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540 except those persons whose license and driving privilege have been suspended under the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 or has accumulated sufficient points together with a conviction under subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 and who has filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, and is otherwise eligible, shall be reinstated as follows:

- (1) In the case of an initial suspension, thirty days after the effective date of the suspension;
- (2) In the case of a second suspension, sixty days after the effective date of the suspension;
- (3) In the case of the third and subsequent suspensions, ninety days after the effective date of the suspension.

Unless proof of financial responsibility is filed with the department of revenue, a suspension shall continue in effect for two years from its effective date.

5. The period of suspension of the driver's license and driving privilege of any person under the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 or who has accumulated sufficient points together with a conviction under subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 shall be thirty days, followed by a sixty-day period of restricted driving privilege as defined in section 302.010. Upon completion of such period of restricted driving privilege, upon compliance with other requirements of law and upon filing of proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, the license and driving privilege shall be reinstated. If a person, otherwise subject to the provisions of this subsection, files proof of installation with the department of revenue that any vehicle operated by such person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device, there shall be no period of suspension. However, in lieu of a suspension the person shall instead complete a ninety-day period of restricted driving privilege. If the person fails to maintain such proof of the device with the director of revenue as required, the restricted driving privilege shall be terminated. Upon completion of such ninety-day period of restricted driving privilege, upon compliance with other requirements of law, and upon filing of proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, the license and driving privilege shall be reinstated. However, if the monthly monitoring reports during such ninety-day period indicate that the ignition interlock device has registered a confirmed blood alcohol concentration level above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or such reports indicate that the ignition interlock device has been tampered with or circumvented, then the license and driving privilege of such person shall not be reinstated until the person completes an additional thirty-day period of restricted driving privilege.

6. If the person fails to maintain proof of financial responsibility in accordance with chapter 303, or, if applicable, if the person fails to maintain proof that any vehicle operated is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device installed pursuant to subsection 5 of this section, the person's driving privilege and license shall be resuspended.

7. The director shall revoke the license and driving privilege of any person when the person's driving record shows such person has accumulated twelve points in twelve months or eighteen points in twenty-four months or twenty-four points in thirty-six months. The revocation period of any person whose license and driving privilege have been revoked under the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540 and who has

filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue in accordance with chapter 303 and is otherwise eligible, shall be terminated by a notice from the director of revenue after one year from the effective date of the revocation. Unless proof of financial responsibility is filed with the department of revenue, except as provided in subsection 2 of section 302.541, the revocation shall remain in effect for a period of two years from its effective date. If the person fails to maintain proof of financial responsibility in accordance with chapter 303, the person's license and driving privilege shall be rerevoked. Any person whose license and driving privilege have been revoked under the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540 shall, upon receipt of the notice of termination of the revocation from the director, pass the complete driver examination and apply for a new license before again operating a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state.

8. If, prior to conviction for an offense that would require suspension or revocation of a person's license under the provisions of this section, the person's total points accumulated are reduced, pursuant to the provisions of section 302.306, below the number of points required for suspension or revocation pursuant to the provisions of this section, then the person's license shall not be suspended or revoked until the necessary points are again obtained and accumulated.

9. If any person shall neglect or refuse to surrender the person's license, as provided herein, the director shall direct the state highway patrol or any peace or police officer to secure possession thereof and return it to the director.

10. Upon the issuance of a reinstatement or termination notice after a suspension or revocation of any person's license and driving privilege under the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540, the accumulated point value shall be reduced to four points, except that the points of any person serving as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States outside the limits of the United States during a period of suspension or revocation shall be reduced to zero upon the date of the reinstatement or termination of notice. It shall be the responsibility of such member of the Armed Forces to submit copies of official orders to the director of revenue to substantiate such overseas service. Any other provision of sections 302.010 to 302.540 to the contrary notwithstanding, the effective date of the four points remaining on the record upon reinstatement or termination shall be the date of the reinstatement or termination notice.

11. No credit toward reduction of points shall be given during periods of suspension or revocation or any period of driving under a limited driving privilege granted by a court or the director of revenue.

12. Any person or nonresident whose license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended or revoked under this or any other law shall, before having the license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle reinstated, pay to the director a reinstatement fee of twenty dollars which shall be in addition to all other fees provided by law.

13. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if after two years from the effective date of any suspension or revocation issued under this chapter, except any suspension or revocation issued under section 302.410, 302.462, or 302.574, the person or nonresident has not paid the reinstatement fee of twenty dollars, the director shall reinstate such license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state. Any person who has had his or her license suspended or revoked under section 302.410, 302.462, or 302.574, shall be required to pay the reinstatement fee.

14. No person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked as a result of an assessment of points for a violation under subdivision (8), (9) or (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 shall have that license reinstated until such person has participated in and successfully completed a substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010, or a program determined to be comparable by the department of mental health. Assignment recommendations, based upon the needs assessment as described in subdivision (24) of section 302.010, shall be delivered in writing to the person with written notice that the person is entitled to have such assignment recommendations reviewed by the court if the person objects to the recommendations. The person may file a motion in the associate division of the circuit court of the county in which such assignment was given, on a printed form provided by the state courts administrator, to have the court hear and determine such motion pursuant to the provisions of chapter 517. The motion shall name the person or entity making the needs assessment as the respondent and a copy of the motion shall be served upon the respondent in any manner allowed by law. Upon hearing the motion, the court may modify or waive any assignment recommendation that the court determines to be unwarranted based upon a review of the needs assessment, the person's driving record, the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the likelihood of the person committing a like offense in the future, except that the court may modify but may not waive the assignment to an education or rehabilitation program of a person determined to be a prior or persistent offender as defined in section 577.001 or of a person determined to have operated a motor vehicle with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight in such person's blood. Compliance with the court determination of the motion shall satisfy the provisions of this section for the purpose of reinstating such person's license to operate a motor vehicle. The respondent's personal appearance at any hearing conducted pursuant to this subsection shall not be necessary unless directed by the court.

15. The fees for the program authorized in subsection 14 of this section, or a portion thereof to be determined by the department of mental health, shall be paid by the person enrolled in the program. Any person who is enrolled in the program shall pay, in addition to any fee charged for the program, a supplemental fee in an amount to be determined by the department of mental health for the purposes of funding the substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010 or a program determined to be comparable by the department of mental health. The administrator of the program shall remit to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health on or before the fifteenth day of each month the supplemental fee for all persons enrolled in the program, less two percent for administrative costs. Interest shall be charged on any unpaid balance of the supplemental fees due the division of alcohol and drug abuse pursuant to this section and shall accrue at a rate not to exceed the annual rate established pursuant to the provisions of section 32.065, plus three percentage points. The supplemental fees and any interest received by the department of mental health pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the mental health earnings fund which is created in section 630.053.

16. Any administrator who fails to remit to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health the supplemental fees and interest for all persons enrolled in the program pursuant to this section shall be subject to a penalty equal to the amount of interest accrued on the supplemental fees due the division pursuant to this section. If the supplemental fees, interest, and penalties are not remitted to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health within six months of the due date, the attorney general of the state of Missouri shall initiate appropriate action of the collection of said fees and interest accrued. The court shall assess attorney fees and court costs against any delinquent program.

17. Any person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked as a result of:

(1) An assessment of points for a conviction for an intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined under section 577.001, **in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be at least eight-hundredths of one percent but less than fifteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood** and who has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact as defined under section 302.525[.]; or

(2) **An assessment of points for a conviction for an intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined under section 577.001, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or personal injury** shall be required to file proof with the director of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement of the license. The ignition interlock device shall further be required to be maintained on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of not less than six months immediately following the date of reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the ignition interlock device has registered any confirmed blood alcohol concentration readings above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or that the person has tampered with or circumvented the ignition interlock device within the last three months of the six-month period of required installation of the ignition interlock device, then the period for which the person must maintain the ignition interlock device following the date of reinstatement shall be extended until the person has completed three consecutive months with no violations as described in this section. If the person fails to maintain such proof with the director, the license shall be resuspended or revoked and the person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

302.440. In addition to any other provisions of law, a court may require that any person who is found guilty of a first intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined in section 577.001, and a court shall require that any person who is found guilty of a second or subsequent intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined in section 577.001, **or any person who is found guilty of an intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined under section 577.001, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or personal injury** shall not operate any motor vehicle unless that vehicle is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device **that the person must use** for a period of not less than six months from the date of reinstatement of the person's driver's license. In addition, any court authorized to grant a limited driving privilege under section 302.309 to any person who is found guilty of a second or subsequent intoxication-related traffic offense **or to any person who is found guilty of an intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined under section 577.001, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or personal injury** shall require the use of an ignition interlock device on all vehicles operated by the person as a required condition of the limited driving privilege, except as provided in section 302.441. These requirements shall be in addition to any other provisions of this chapter or chapter 577 requiring installation and maintenance of an ignition interlock device. Any person required to use an ignition interlock device shall comply with such requirement subject to the penalties provided by section 577.599.

302.525. 1. The license suspension or revocation shall become effective fifteen days after the subject person has received the notice of suspension or revocation as provided in section 302.520, or is deemed to have received the notice of suspension or revocation by mail as provided in section 302.515. If a request for a hearing is received by or postmarked to the department within that fifteen-day period, the effective date of the suspension or revocation shall be stayed until a final order is issued following the hearing; provided, that any delay in the hearing which is caused or requested by the subject person or counsel representing that person without good cause shown shall not result in a stay of the suspension or revocation during the period of delay.

2. The period of license suspension or revocation under this section shall be as follows:

(1) If the person's driving record shows no prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts during the immediately preceding five years, the period of suspension shall be thirty days after the effective date of suspension, followed by a sixty-day period of restricted driving privilege as defined in section 302.010 and issued by the director of revenue. The restricted driving privilege shall not be issued until he or she has filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, and is otherwise eligible. The restricted driving privilege shall indicate [whether] **that** a functioning, certified ignition interlock device is required as a condition of operating a motor vehicle. A copy of the restricted driving privilege shall be given to the person and such person shall carry a copy of the restricted driving privilege while operating a motor vehicle. In no case shall restricted driving privileges be issued pursuant to this section or section 302.535 until the person has completed the first thirty days of a suspension under this section. If a person otherwise subject to the provisions of this subdivision files proof of installation with the department of revenue that any vehicle that he or she operates is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device, there shall be no period of suspension. However, in lieu of a suspension the person shall instead complete a ninety-day period of restricted driving privilege. Upon completion of such ninety-day period of restricted driving privilege, compliance with other requirements of law, and filing of proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, the license and driving privilege shall be reinstated. However, if the monthly monitoring reports during such ninety-day period indicate that the ignition interlock device has registered a confirmed blood alcohol concentration level above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or such reports indicate that the ignition interlock device has been tampered with or circumvented, then the license and driving privilege of such person shall not be reinstated until the person completes an additional thirty-day period of restricted driving privilege. If the person fails to maintain such proof of the device with the director of revenue as required, the restricted driving privilege shall be terminated;

(2) The period of revocation shall be one year if the person's driving record shows one or more prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts during the immediately preceding five years;

(3) In no case shall restricted driving privileges be issued under this section to any person whose driving record shows one or more prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts **or to any person whose driving record shows a conviction of an intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined under section 577.001, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or personal injury** until the person has filed proof with the department of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device

as a required condition of the restricted driving privilege. If the person fails to maintain such proof the restricted driving privilege shall be terminated.

3. For purposes of this section, "alcohol-related enforcement contacts" shall include any suspension or revocation under sections 302.500 to 302.540, any suspension or revocation entered in this or any other state for a refusal to submit to chemical testing under an implied consent law, and any conviction in this or any other state for a violation which involves driving while intoxicated, driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or driving a vehicle while having an unlawful alcohol concentration.

4. Where a license is suspended or revoked under this section and the person is also convicted on charges arising out of the same occurrence for a violation of section 577.010 or 577.012 or for a violation of any county or municipal ordinance prohibiting driving while intoxicated or alcohol-related traffic offense, both the suspension or revocation under this section and any other suspension or revocation arising from such convictions shall be imposed, but the period of suspension or revocation under sections 302.500 to 302.540 shall be credited against any other suspension or revocation arising from such convictions, and the total period of suspension or revocation shall not exceed the longer of the two suspension or revocation periods.

5. Any person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked under this section or suspended under this section with one or more prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts **or a conviction for an intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined under section 577.001, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or personal injury** showing on their driver record shall be required to file proof with the director of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by that person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement. The ignition interlock device shall further be required to be maintained on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of not less than six months immediately following the date of reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the ignition interlock device has registered any confirmed blood alcohol concentration readings above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or that the person has tampered with or circumvented the ignition interlock device within the last three months of the six-month period of required installation of the ignition interlock device, then the period for which the person must maintain the ignition interlock device following the date of reinstatement shall be extended until the person has completed three consecutive months with no violations as described in this section. If the person fails to maintain such proof with the director, the license shall be suspended or revoked, until proof as required by this section is filed with the director, and the person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

302.574. 1. If a person who was operating a vehicle refuses upon the request of the officer to submit to any chemical test under section 577.041, the officer shall, on behalf of the director of revenue, serve the notice of license revocation personally upon the person and shall take possession of any license to operate a vehicle issued by this state which is held by that person. The officer shall issue a temporary permit, on behalf of the director of revenue, which is valid for fifteen days and shall also give the person notice of his or her right to file a petition for review to contest the license revocation.

2. Such officer shall make a certified report under penalties of perjury for making a false statement to a public official. The report shall be forwarded to the director of revenue and shall include the following:

(1) That the officer has:

(a) Reasonable grounds to believe that the arrested person was driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition; or

(b) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or

(c) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was committing a violation of the traffic laws of the state, or political subdivision of the state, and such officer has reasonable grounds to believe, after making such stop, that the person had a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater;

(2) That the person refused to submit to a chemical test;

(3) Whether the officer secured the license to operate a motor vehicle of the person;

(4) Whether the officer issued a fifteen-day temporary permit;

(5) Copies of the notice of revocation, the fifteen-day temporary permit, and the notice of the right to file a petition for review. The notices and permit may be combined in one document; and

(6) Any license, which the officer has taken into possession, to operate a motor vehicle.

3. Upon receipt of the officer's report, the director shall revoke the license of the person refusing to take the test for a period of one year; or if the person is a nonresident, such person's operating permit or privilege shall be revoked for one year; or if the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, an order shall be issued denying the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of one year.

4. If a person's license has been revoked because of the person's refusal to submit to a chemical test, such person may petition for a hearing before a circuit division or associate division of the court in the county in which the arrest or stop occurred. Pursuant to local court rule promulgated pursuant to Section 15 of Article V of the Missouri Constitution, the case may also be assigned to a traffic judge pursuant to section 479.500. The person may request such court to issue an order staying the revocation until such time as the petition for review can be heard. If the court, in its discretion, grants such stay, it shall enter the order upon a form prescribed by the director of revenue and shall send a copy of such order to the director. Such order shall serve as proof of the privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state and the director shall maintain possession of the person's license to operate a motor vehicle until termination of any revocation under this section. Upon the person's request, the clerk of the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the county and the prosecutor shall appear at the hearing on behalf of the director of revenue. At the hearing, the court shall determine only:

(1) Whether the person was arrested or stopped;

(2) Whether the officer had:

(a) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person was driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition; or

(b) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or

(c) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was committing a violation of the traffic laws of the state, or political subdivision of the state, and such officer had reasonable grounds to believe, after making such stop, that the person had a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater; and

(3) Whether the person refused to submit to the test.

5. If the court determines any issue not to be in the affirmative, the court shall order the director to reinstate the license or permit to drive.

6. Requests for review as provided in this section shall go to the head of the docket of the court wherein filed.

7. No person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked under the provisions of this section shall have that license reinstated until such person has participated in and successfully completed a substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010, or a program determined to be comparable by the department of mental health. Assignment recommendations, based upon the needs assessment as described in subdivision (24) of section 302.010, shall be delivered in writing to the person with written notice that the person is entitled to have such assignment recommendations reviewed by the court if the person objects to the recommendations. The person may file a motion in the associate division of the circuit court of the county in which such assignment was given, on a printed form provided by the state courts administrator, to have the court hear and determine such motion under the provisions of chapter 517. The motion shall name the person or entity making the needs assessment as the respondent and a copy of the motion shall be served upon the respondent in any manner allowed by law. Upon hearing the motion, the court may modify or waive any assignment recommendation that the court determines to be unwarranted based upon a review of the needs assessment, the person's driving record, the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the likelihood of the person committing a similar offense in the future, except that the court may modify but shall not waive the assignment to an education or rehabilitation program of a person determined to be a prior or persistent offender as defined in section 577.001, or of a person determined to have operated a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight. Compliance with the court determination of the motion shall satisfy the provisions of this section for the purpose of reinstating such person's license to operate a motor vehicle. The respondent's personal appearance at any hearing conducted under this subsection shall not be necessary unless directed by the court.

8. The fees for the substance abuse traffic offender program, or a portion thereof, to be determined by the division of behavioral health of the department of mental health, shall be paid by the person enrolled in the program. Any person who is enrolled in the program shall pay, in addition to any fee charged for the program, a supplemental fee to be determined by the department of mental health for the purposes of funding the substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010. The administrator of the program shall remit to the division of behavioral health of the department of mental health on or before the fifteenth day of each month the supplemental fee for all persons enrolled in the program, less two percent for administrative costs. Interest shall be charged on any unpaid balance of the supplemental fees

due to the division of behavioral health under this section, and shall accrue at a rate not to exceed the annual rates established under the provisions of section 32.065, plus three percentage points. The supplemental fees and any interest received by the department of mental health under this section shall be deposited in the mental health earnings fund, which is created in section 630.053.

9. Any administrator who fails to remit to the division of behavioral health of the department of mental health the supplemental fees and interest for all persons enrolled in the program under this section shall be subject to a penalty equal to the amount of interest accrued on the supplemental fees due to the division under this section. If the supplemental fees, interest, and penalties are not remitted to the division of behavioral health of the department of mental health within six months of the due date, the attorney general of the state of Missouri shall initiate appropriate action for the collection of said fees and accrued interest. The court shall assess attorneys' fees and court costs against any delinquent program.

10. Any person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked under this section and who has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact, as defined in section 302.525, **or who has been convicted of an intoxication-related traffic offense, as defined under section 577.001, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or personal injury** shall be required to file proof with the director of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of license reinstatement. Such ignition interlock device shall further be required to be maintained on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of not less than six months immediately following the date of reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the ignition interlock device has registered any confirmed blood alcohol concentration readings above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or that the person has tampered with or circumvented the ignition interlock device within the last three months of the six-month period of required installation of the ignition interlock device, then the period for which the person shall maintain the ignition interlock device following the date of reinstatement shall be extended until the person has completed three consecutive months with no violations as described in this section. If the person fails to maintain such proof with the director as required by this section, the license shall be rerevoked until proof as required by this section is filed with the director, and the person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

11. The revocation period of any person whose license and driving privilege has been revoked under this section and who has filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue in accordance with chapter 303 and is otherwise eligible shall be terminated by a notice from the director of revenue after one year from the effective date of the revocation. Unless proof of financial responsibility is filed with the department of revenue, the revocation shall remain in effect for a period of two years from its effective date. If the person fails to maintain proof of financial responsibility in accordance with chapter 303, the person's license and driving privilege shall be rerevoked.

12. A person commits the offense of failure to maintain proof with the Missouri department of revenue if, when required to do so, he or she fails to file proof with the director of revenue that any vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device or fails to file proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue in accordance with chapter 303. The offense of failure to maintain proof with the Missouri department of revenue is a class A misdemeanor.

**454.1050. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as "Bentley and Mason's Law".**

**2. If a person has been convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to an offense under sections 577.010 or 577.012, such offense caused the death of a parent or parents of a child or children, and a surviving parent or guardian files a petition to receive child maintenance from the person, such person shall be ordered by the court to pay child maintenance to the child or children until the child or children:**

**(1) Die;**

**(2) Marry;**

**(3) Enter active military duty;**

**(4) Reach eighteen years of age unless the provisions of subsection 3 of this section apply; or**

**(5) Reach twenty-one years of age unless the provisions of the maintenance order specifically extend beyond the child's or children's twenty-first birthdays for reasons provided under subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section.**

**3. (1) If the child or children are physically or mentally incapacitated from supporting themselves and insolvent and unmarried, the court may extend the maintenance obligation past the child's or children's eighteenth birthday.**

**(2) (a) If the child or children reach eighteen years of age and are enrolled in and attending a secondary school program of instruction, maintenance shall continue, if the child or children continue to attend and progress toward completion of such program, until the child or children complete such program or reach twenty-one years of age, whichever first occurs.**

**(b) If the child or children are enrolled in an institution of vocational or higher education no later than October first following graduation from a secondary school or completion of a graduation equivalence degree program and so long as the child or children enroll for and complete at least twelve hours of credit each semester, not including the summer semester, at an institution of vocational or higher education and achieve grades sufficient to reenroll at such institution, maintenance shall continue until the child or children complete their education or until the child or children reach twenty-one years of age, whichever first occurs. To remain eligible for such continued maintenance, at the beginning of each semester the child or children shall submit to the court a transcript or similar official document provided by the institution of vocational or higher education that includes the courses the child or children are enrolled in and have completed for each term, the grades and credits received for each such course, and an official document from the institution listing the courses that the child or children are enrolled in for the upcoming term and the number of credits for each such course. When enrolled in at least twelve credit hours, if the child or children receive failing grades in half or more of the child's or children's courseload in any one semester, payment of maintenance for the child or children receiving the failing grades may be terminated and shall not be eligible for reinstatement. Upon request for notification of the child's or children's grades by the court, the child or children shall produce the required documents to the court within thirty days of receipt of grades from the education institution. If the child or children fail to produce the required documents, payment of maintenance may terminate without the accrual of any**

**maintenance arrearage and shall not be eligible for reinstatement. If the circumstances of the child or children manifestly dictate, the court may waive the October first deadline for enrollment required by this subdivision. As used in this subdivision, "institution of vocational education" means any postsecondary training or schooling for which the child is assessed a fee and attends classes regularly. "Higher education" means any community college, college, or university at which the child attends classes regularly. A child or children who have been diagnosed with a developmental disability, as defined under section 630.005, or whose physical disability or diagnosed health problem limits the child's or children's ability to carry the number of credit hours prescribed in this subdivision, shall remain eligible for maintenance so long as such child or children are enrolled in and attending an institution of vocational or higher education and the child or children continue to meet the other requirements of this subdivision. A child or children who are employed at least fifteen hours per week during the semester may take as few as nine credit hours per semester and remain eligible for maintenance so long as all other requirements of this subdivision are complied with.**

**4. The court shall order the person who was convicted, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to an offense under sections 577.010 or 577.012 as provided under subsection 2 of this section to pay maintenance in an amount that is reasonable or necessary for the maintenance of the child or children after considering all relevant factors, including:**

**(1) The financial needs and resources of the child or children;**

**(2) The financial resources and needs of the surviving parent or, if no other parent is alive or capable of caring for the child or children, the guardian of the child or children, including the state if the state is the guardian;**

**(3) The standard of living the child or children would have enjoyed;**

**(4) The physical and emotional condition of the child or children and the child's or children's educational needs;**

**(5) The child's or children's physical and legal custody arrangements; and**

**(6) The reasonable work-related child care expenses of the surviving parent or guardian.**

**5. In addition to the relevant factors listed under subsection 4 of this section, the court shall consider the guidelines set out under subsection 8 of section 452.340 and Missouri supreme court civil procedure rule form 14 in determining the amount reasonable or necessary for the maintenance of the child or children.**

**6. (1) The court shall order that child maintenance payments be made to the circuit clerk as trustee for remittance to the surviving parent or guardian entitled to receive the payments. The circuit clerk shall remit such payments to the surviving parent or guardian within three working days of receipt by the circuit clerk. Circuit clerks shall deposit all receipts no later than the next working day after receipt.**

**(2) As an alternative to subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court may, upon its own motion, order that maintenance payments be made to the family support payment center established under section 454.530 as trustee for remittance to the surviving parent or guardian. However, the court**

shall not order payments to be made to the payment center if the family support division notifies the court that such payments shall not be made to the center. In such cases, payments shall be made to the clerk as trustee until the division notifies the court that payments shall be directed to the payment center.

7. In addition to any other remedy provided by law for the enforcement of child maintenance, if a maintenance order has been entered, the director of the family support division or the director's designee shall issue an order directing any employer or other payer of the person required to pay child maintenance under this section to withhold and pay over to the family support division or the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which a trusteeship is or will be established moneys due or to become due to the surviving parent or guardian for the child or children in an amount not to exceed federal wage garnishment limitations.

8. If a person ordered to pay child maintenance under this section is incarcerated and unable to pay the required maintenance, the person shall have up to one year after the release from incarceration to begin payment, including any arrearage. If any obligation under this section is to terminate as provided under subsection 2 of this section but the person's obligation is not paid in full, payments shall continue until the entire arrearage is paid.

9. (1) If the surviving parent or guardian of the child or children brings a civil action on behalf of such child or children against the person who was convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to an offense under sections 577.010 or 577.012 prior to any child maintenance order under this section and the surviving parent or guardian obtains a judgment in his or her favor in the civil suit, no maintenance shall be ordered under this section.

(2) If the court orders child maintenance under this section but the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action and obtains a judgment on behalf of such child or children in his or her favor, the child maintenance order shall offset the judgment awarded in the civil action.

(3) No funds received under section 595.045 shall result in a reduction of an amount provided by a child maintenance order under this section.

10. The provisions of any order respecting maintenance under this section may be modified only upon a showing of changed circumstances so substantial and continuing as to make the terms unreasonable.

**537.057. 1.** A person who sustains bodily injury or injury to real or personal property as a result of the negligent provision of alcoholic beverages by a social host to a person who has attained twenty-one years of age may recover damages from the social host only if:

(1) The social host willfully and knowingly provided alcoholic beverages either:

(a) To a person who was visibly intoxicated in the social host's presence; or

(b) To a person who was visibly intoxicated under circumstances manifesting reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another;

(2) The social host provided alcoholic beverages to the visibly intoxicated person under circumstances that created an unreasonable risk of foreseeable harm to the life or property of

**another, and the social host failed to exercise reasonable care and diligence to avoid the foreseeable harm; and**

**(3) The injury arose out of an accident caused by the negligent operation of a vehicle by the visibly intoxicated person who was provided alcoholic beverages by the social host.**

**2. To determine the liability of a social host under subsection 1 of this section, if a test to determine the presence of alcohol in the blood indicates a blood alcohol concentration of:**

**(1) Less than ten-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in the blood, there shall be an irrebuttable presumption that the person tested was not visibly intoxicated in the social host's presence and that the social host did not provide alcoholic beverages to the person under circumstances that manifested reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another; or**

**(2) At least ten-hundredths of one percent but less than fifteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in the blood, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person tested was not visibly intoxicated in the social host's presence and that the social host did not provide alcoholic beverages to the person under circumstances that manifested reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another.**

**3. This section shall be the exclusive civil remedy for personal injury or property damage resulting from the negligent provision of alcoholic beverages by a social host to a person who has attained twenty-one years of age.**

577.010. 1. A person commits the offense of driving while intoxicated if he or she operates a vehicle while in an intoxicated condition.

2. The offense of driving while intoxicated is:

(1) A class B misdemeanor;

(2) A class A misdemeanor if:

(a) The defendant is a prior offender; or

(b) A person less than seventeen years of age is present in the vehicle;

(3) A class E felony if:

(a)] the defendant is a persistent offender; [or

(b)While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to another person; ]

(4) A class D felony if:

(a) The defendant is an aggravated offender; **or**

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to [a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel] **another person**; [or

(c) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to another person; ]

(5) A class C felony if:

(a) The defendant is a chronic offender; **or**

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to [a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel] **another person**; [or

(c) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of another person; ]

(6) A class B felony if:

(a) The defendant is a habitual offender; **or**

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of [a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel] **another person**;

[(c) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vehicle operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vehicle leaving a highway, as defined in section 301.010, or the highway's right-of-way;

(d) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of two or more persons; or

(e) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood; ]

(7) A class A felony if:

**(a) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person;**

**(b) The defendant has previously been found guilty of an offense under [paragraphs] paragraph (a) [to (e)] or (b) of subdivision (6) of this subsection and is found guilty of a subsequent violation of [such paragraphs] this section.**

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, a person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated as a first offense shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence:

(1) Unless such person shall be placed on probation for a minimum of two years; or

(2) In a circuit where a DWI court or docket created under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program is available, and where the offense was committed with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, unless the individual participates and successfully completes a program under such DWI court or docket or other court-ordered treatment program.

4. If a person is found guilty of a second or subsequent offense of driving while intoxicated, the court may order the person to submit to a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day as a condition of probation.

5. If a person is not granted a suspended imposition of sentence for the reasons described in subsection 3 of this section:

(1) If the individual operated the vehicle with fifteen-hundredths to twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than forty-eight hours;

(2) If the individual operated the vehicle with greater than twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than five days.

6. A person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated:

(1) As a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, chronic offender, or habitual offender shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or be sentenced to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, section 557.011 to the contrary notwithstanding;

(2) As a prior offender shall not be granted parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available, and as part of either program, the offender performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court;

(3) As a persistent offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of thirty days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available, and as part of either program, the offender performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court;

(4) As an aggravated offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of sixty days imprisonment; **and**

(5) As a chronic or habitual offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of two years imprisonment[; and].

[(6)] **7.** Any probation or parole granted under [this] subsection **6 of this section** may include a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day.

**8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an offender found guilty under paragraph (b) of subdivision (6) of subsection 2 of this section shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of five years' imprisonment.**

**9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an offender found guilty under subdivision (7) of subsection 2 of this section shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten years' imprisonment.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

Emergency Clause Adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Madam President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HCS for SB 1408**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Madam President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS for SB 1408**, as amended. Representatives: Voss, Hurlbert, Kelley, Boyko, Anderson.

Also,

Madam President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SB 1629**.

Bill ordered enrolled.

Also,

Madam President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SCS for SB 959**.

Bill ordered enrolled.

Also,

Madam President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SB 1119**.

Bill ordered enrolled.

## **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

On behalf of Senator Luetkemeyer, Chair of the Committee on Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Ethics, Senator Trent submitted the following report:

Madam President: Your Committee on Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Ethics, to which was referred **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 1694** and **1688**, begs leave to report that it has examined the same and finds that the bill has been truly perfected and that the printed copies furnished the Senators are correct.

#### **REFERRALS**

President Pro Tem O’Laughlin referred **HB 2896**, with **SCS**, **HB 2146**, with **SCS**, **HB 1867**, with **SCS**, **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 1694** and **1688**, and **HB 3000**, with **SCS**, to the Committee on Fiscal Oversight.

#### **PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Schroer moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SS** for **SB 1421**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Black moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 2818** and grant the House a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Trent, the Senate recessed until 7:45 p.m.

#### **RECESS**

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by Senator Gregory (21).

#### **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

On behalf of Senator Luetkemeyer, Chair of the Committee on Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Ethics, Senator Trent submitted the following report:

Madam President: Your Committee on Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Ethics, to which was referred **SS No. 2** for **SB 999**, begs leave to report that it has examined the same and finds that the bill has been truly perfected and that the printed copies furnished the Senators are correct.

#### **REFERRALS**

On behalf of President Pro Tem O’Laughlin, Senator Trent referred **SS No. 2** for **SB 999** to the Committee on Fiscal Oversight.

#### **RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Burger offered Senate Resolution No. 1031, regarding Stacy Benson, Scott City, which was adopted.

Senator Burger offered Senate Resolution No. 1032, regarding Layna Kirchner, Jackson, which was adopted.

Senator Burger offered Senate Resolution No. 1033, regarding Amanda Dannemueller, Cape Girardeau, which was adopted.

Senator Burger offered Senate Resolution No. 1034, regarding Stephanie Rhyne, Jackson, which was adopted.

Senator Burger offered Senate Resolution No. 1035, regarding Elizabeth Thomas, Cape Girardeau, which was adopted.

Senator Burger offered Senate Resolution No. 1036, regarding Marcia Daniels, Jackson, which was adopted.

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Senator Burger offered Senate Resolution No. 1037, regarding Becky Montgomery, Scott City, which was adopted.

Senator Burger offered Senate Resolution No. 1038, regarding Sarah Pruden, Scott City, which was adopted.

Senator Webber offered Senate Resolution No. 1039, regarding Megan McGowan Crocker, Columbia, which was adopted.

## COMMUNICATIONS

President Pro Tem O'Laughlin submitted the following:

May 5, 2026

Kristina Martin  
Secretary of the Senate  
201 W Capitol Ave, Room 325  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Secretary Martin,

Pursuant to Rule 12, I am making the following changes to the Standing Committee on Families, Seniors, and Health:

I appoint Senator Gregory (21).

Sincerely,



President Pro Tem

Also,

May 5, 2026

Kristina Martin  
Secretary of the Senate  
201 W Capitol Ave, Room 325  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Secretary Martin,

I authorize the Assistant Majority Floor Leader to exercise these duties:

- Refer any bills perfected and printed to the Committee on Fiscal Oversight, per Missouri Senate Rule 28 Section 9

Sincerely,



President Pro Tem

Senator Beck submitted the following:

May 5, 2026

Kristina Martin  
Secretary of the Senate  
201 W. Capitol Ave, Room 325  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Secretary Martin,

Pursuant to Rule 12, I am making the following changes to the Standing Committee on Fiscal Oversight:

I remove Senator Mosley and I appoint Senator Roberts.

Sincerely,



Senator Doug Beck

### **INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS**

Senator Williams introduced to the Senate, Dr. Whitney Kaefring, St. Louis.

Senator Black introduced to the Senate, Northwest MO State University Bearcat Steppers Dance Team head coach, Taylor Merrill; assistant coach, Debrielle Merrill; team captains, Austyn Payton; and Chloe Tomney; and team, Maryville.

Senator Bernskoetter introduced to the Senate, Trinity Lutheran School 3rd and 4th graders, Jefferson City.

Senator Coleman introduced to the Senate, John, Jane, Andrew and Dan Guenther, St. Louis County.

Senator Burger introduced to the Senate, Bunker Eagles Boys Basketball head coach, Rod Gorman; assistant coaches, Blake Mathis; Brian Meloy; and Allen Ritter; team manager, Kenny Benton; and team, Wyatt Amsden; Grady Barton; Evan Bick; Jackson Bryant; Chetan Calzado; Payden Lanham; Brennen Meloy; Brayden Radford; Owen Sanders; Gus Skaggs and Jayton Skaggs.

Senator Trent introduced to the Senate, Barbara Smith.

Senator Lewis introduced to the Senate, A3G Architects, Aimee Gray; Ashley Foland; Michelle Travers; and Brandi Atwell, Liberty.

Senator Crawford introduced to the Senate, Greg Armstrong, Buffalo.

On motion of Senator Trent, the Senate adjourned under the rules.

## SENATE CALENDAR

SIXTY-SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 2026

## FORMAL CALENDAR

## SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

SB 1700-Henderson	SB 1734-Gregory (15)
SB 1701-Nurrenbern	SB 1735-Washington
SB 1702-Nurrenbern	SB 1736-Washington
SB 1703-Carter	SB 1737-Washington
SB 1704-Gregory (15)	SB 1738-Washington
SB 1705-Lewis	SB 1739-Washington
SB 1706-Lewis	SB 1740-Washington
SB 1707-McCreery	SB 1741-Washington
SB 1708-McCreery	SB 1742-Lewis
SB 1709-McCreery	SB 1743-Lewis
SB 1710-McCreery	SB 1744-Lewis
SB 1711-McCreery	SB 1745-Lewis
SB 1712-McCreery	SB 1746-Moon
SB 1713-McCreery	SB 1747-McCreery
SB 1714-McCreery	SB 1748-McCreery
SB 1715-McCreery	SB 1749-McCreery
SB 1716-McCreery	SB 1750-McCreery
SB 1717-Nurrenbern	SB 1751-Hough
SB 1718-Hudson	SB 1752-Hough
SB 1719-Schroer	SB 1753-Hough
SB 1720-Schroer	SB 1754-Hough
SB 1721-Schroer	SB 1755-Hough
SB 1722-Gregory (21)	SB 1756-Hough
SB 1723-Brown (16)	SB 1757-Hough
SB 1724-Brown (16)	SB 1758-Hough
SB 1725-Beck	SB 1759-Hough
SB 1726-Carter	SB 1760-Hough
SB 1727-Carter	SB 1761-Hough
SB 1728-Carter	SB 1762-Hough
SB 1729-Henderson	SB 1763-Hough
SB 1730-Henderson	SB 1764-Hough
SB 1731-May	SB 1765-Hough
SB 1732-Trent	SB 1766-Hough
SB 1733-Gregory (15)	SB 1767-Brattin

SB 1768-Brattin	SB 1791-Cierpiot
SB 1769-Brattin	SB 1792-Webber
SB 1770-Brattin	SB 1793-Webber
SB 1771-Brattin	SB 1794-Webber
SB 1772-Brattin	SB 1795-Webber
SB 1773-Gregory (21)	SB 1796-Trent
SB 1774-Gregory (21)	SB 1797-Trent
SB 1775-Gregory (21)	SB 1798-Trent
SB 1776-Coleman	SB 1799-Trent
SB 1777-Coleman	SB 1800-Schroer
SB 1778-Mosley	SB 1801-Schroer
SB 1779-Henderson	SB 1802-Carter
SB 1780-Burger	SB 1803-Carter
SB 1781-Burger	SB 1804-Beck
SB 1782-Schnelting	SB 1805-Lewis
SB 1783-Schnelting	SB 1806-Washington
SB 1784-Schnelting	SB 1807-Washington
SB 1785-Hudson	SB 1808-Luetkemeyer
SB 1786-Black	SJR 118-Nurrenbern
SB 1787-Black	SJR 119-Lewis
SB 1788-Williams	SJR 120-Lewis
SB 1789-Bean	SJR 121-McCreery
SB 1790-Bean and Trent	SJR 122-Moon

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

HB 1758-Gragg	HB 3405-Thompson
HB 3329-Thompson	

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SS for SCS for SB 1534-Nicola (In Fiscal Oversight)	SS for SCS for SBs 1694 & 1688-Roberts, et al (In Fiscal Oversight)
SS#2 for SCS for SB 1012-Nicola	SS#2 for SB 999-Hudson, et al (In Fiscal Oversight)

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SJR 97-Nicola	SB 1481-Henderson
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## HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

1. HCS for HB 2710, with SCS (Trent)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
2. HB 2125-Banderman (Brattin)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
3. HCS for HBs 3231 & 2531, with SCS  
(Gregory (21)) (In Fiscal Oversight)
4. HB 2383-Simmons, with SCS  
(Henderson) (In Fiscal Oversight)
5. HCS for HBs 2404 & 2172, with  
SCS (Trent)
6. HCS for HB 1840, with SCS (Burger)
7. HCS for HBs 1839, 2921 & 3015  
(Henderson) (In Fiscal Oversight)
8. HCS for HB 2085 (Brown (26))
9. HCS for HB 2587, with SCS (Schroer),  
with Emergency Clause (In Fiscal Oversight)
10. HCS for HB 1788, with SCS (Black)
11. HB 1940-McGaugh, with SCS (Henderson)
12. HCS for HB 2057 (Gregory (15))
13. HCS for HB 2600 (Black)
14. HB 2636-Owen (Crawford)
15. HB 2473-Voss (Burger)
16. HCS for HBs 1717 & 1643, with SCS  
(McCreery) (In Fiscal Oversight)
17. HS for HB 2576-Black, with SCS (Schroer)
18. HCS for HB 2872, with SCS (Hudson)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
19. HCS for HB 1757 (Trent)
20. HCS for HBs 2097 & 1905 (Washington)
21. HCS for HB 2774 (Henderson)
22. HCS for HB 2742 (Gregory (15))  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
23. HB 2928-Schulte (Carter)
24. HB 3205-Casteel (Trent)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
25. HCS for HBs 2505 & 2044, with  
SCS (Coleman)
26. HCS for HB 2610 (Schroer)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
27. HB 3146-Simmons (Brattin)
28. HCS for HBs 1826, 2560, 2349 & 2194 (Burger)
29. HCS for HB 1696, with SCS (Gregory (15))
30. HCS for HB 2355, with SCS (Hudson)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
31. HB 1707-Coleman (32), with SCS  
(Schnelting) (In Fiscal Oversight)
32. HCS for HB 2508, with SCS (Hudson)
33. HCS for HJR 169 (Brown (26))  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
34. HCS for HBs 1768 & 2060, with SCS  
(Brown (26)) (In Fiscal Oversight)
35. HCS for HB 2384, with SCS (Trent)
36. HCS for HB 1871, with SCS (Crawford)
37. HB 1825-Busick, with SCS (Crawford)
38. HB 2898-Owen (Trent)
39. HCS for HB 2372, with SCS  
(Bernskoetter) (In Fiscal Oversight)
40. HCS for HBs 2230 & 2978, with  
SCS (Carter)
41. HB 2896-Brown C. (16), with SCS  
(Bernskoetter) (In Fiscal Oversight)
42. HCS for HB 2292, with SCS (McCreery)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
43. HCS for HB 3004, with SCS (Burger)
44. HB 2146-Kalberloh, with SCS  
(Crawford) (In Fiscal Oversight)
45. HCS for HB 2711 (Hudson)
46. HCS for HB 3080 (Bernskoetter)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
47. HCS for HB 2819 (Gregory (15))
48. HB 1867-Roberts, with SCS (Carter)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
49. HCS for HBs 2387 & 2480 (Gregory (15))  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
50. HB 3000-Perkins, with SCS (Henderson)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
51. HCS for HB 2017, with SCS (Black)
52. HCS for HB 2018, with SCS (Black)
53. HCS for HB 2019, with SCS (Black)
54. HCS for HB 2020, with SCS (Black)

INFORMAL CALENDAR

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SS for SCS for SB 838-Cierpiot

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 836-Crawford, with SCS	SB 998-Hudson, with SCS
SB 841-Bernskoetter, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 6 (pending)	SB 1003-Schnelting, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 4 (pending)
SB 849-O'Laughlin	SB 1029-Brattin, with SCS & SS#2 for SCS (pending)
SB 856-Brattin and Coleman	SB 1057-Schroer
SB 879-Fitzwater, with SS (pending)	SB 1064-Brown (26)
SB 887-Schroer	SB 1065-Brown (26), with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)
SB 896-Brown (26), with SCS	SB 1085-Nicola, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)
SB 904-Gregory (15), with SS & SA 2 (pending)	SB 1094-Crawford, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 2 (pending)
SB 917-Burger, with SS & SA 1 (pending)	SB 1376-Trent, with SS (pending)
SB 918-Burger	SB 1392-Schroer
SB 919-Nicola, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)	SB 1393-Schroer
SB 931-Crawford	SB 1442-Hudson, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)
SB 942-Brown (16)	SB 1605-Henderson, with SS (pending)
SB 948-Brattin, with SS & SA 3 (pending)	SBs 1653 & 1194-Trent, with SCS
SB 970-Fitzwater, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)	SJR 111-Hudson, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 1 (pending)
SBs 971 & 906-Trent, with SCS	
SBs 984 & 968-Carter, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)	
SB 996-Gregory (15), with SS (pending)	

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

HCS for HBs 1664, 1610, 1645 & 2182, with SS & SA 2 (pending) (Hudson)	HB 1980-Cook (Brown (16))
HCS for HB 1797 (Trent)	HB 2397-Bromley (Beck)
	HB 2591-Stinnett, with SCS (McCreery)

SENATE BILLS WITH HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SS for SB 937-Bernskoetter, with HCS, as amended (Dist.)	SS#2 for SB 1233-Trent, with HCS, as amended (Dist.)
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BILLS IN CONFERENCE AND BILLS  
CARRYING REQUEST MESSAGES

In Conference

SS for SCS for SB 973-Trent, with HCS, as amended	HCS for HB 2007, with SS for SCS (Black)
SS for SB 975-Black, with HCS, as amended	HCS for HB 2008, with SS for SCS (Black)
SS for SCS for SBs 1066 & 1088-Brown (26), with HCS, as amended	HCS for HB 2009, with SS for SCS (Black)
SB 1408-Burger, with HCS, as amended	HCS for HB 2010, with SS for SCS (Black)
HCS for HB 2002, with SS for SCS (Black)	HCS for HB 2011, with SS for SCS (Black)
HCS for HB 2003, with SS for SCS (Black)	HCS for HB 2012, with SS for SCS (Black)
HCS for HB 2004, with SS for SCS (Black)	HCS for HB 2013, with SS for SCS (Black)
HCS for HB 2005, with SS for SCS (Black)	HCS for HB 2596, with SS, as amended (Crawford)
HCS for HB 2006, with SS for SCS (Black)	HB 2818-Shields, with SS for SCS, as amended (Black)

Requests to Recede or Grant Conference

SS for SB 1421-Schroer, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 3, HA 4, HA 5, HA 6, HA 7, HA 9, HA 10, HA 11, HA 12, HA 13, HA 14, HA 15, HA 16, HA 17, HA 1 to HA 18, HA 18, as amended, HA 19, HA 1 to HA 20, HA 20, as amended, HA 21, HA 22, HA 23, HA 1 to HA 24, HA 2 to HA 24, HA 24, as amended, HA 25, HA 27, HA 28, HA 29, HA 30, HA 31, HA 1 to HA 32, HA 32, as amended, HA 33, HA 34, HA 35, HA 36, HA 38, HA 39, HA 40, HA 41, HA 42, HA 43 & HA 44, with Emergency Clause (Senate requests House recede or grant conference)

RESOLUTIONS

SR 565-Beck  
SR 566-Beck

SR 567-Beck  
SR 984-Moon

ACTIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 27

SS for SB 1 - Hough

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