

Tracking List: Missouri Fraternal Order of Police

HB1260 - Modifies the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm

Sponsor

Rep. Richard Brown (D)

Summary

This bill modifies the categories of persons who cannot possess firearms so that Missouri law conforms with federal law. The bill specifies that any person who has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic assault, any person who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States, any person who was once a United States citizen but has renounced that citizenship, or any person subject to certain court orders relating to domestic violence cannot possess a firearm.

This bill contains an emergency clause.

This bill is the same as HB 163 2019.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1261 - Repeals provisions that prohibit political subdivisions from adopting orders, ordinances, or regulations relating to firearms

Sponsor

Rep. Richard Brown (D)

Summary

This bill repeals Section 21.750, RSMo, in which the General Assembly preempted the entire field of firearms regulation. Political subdivisions will now be able to regulate firearms in any manner allowed by state and federal law and that is consistent with their police powers or charter.

This bill is the same as 1st Extraordinary Session HB 9 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1263 - Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation

Sponsor

Rep. Gretchen Bangert (D)

Summary

This bill defines the term "emergency worker" to include any air ambulance pilot, air ambulance registered professional nurse, emergency medical technician, firefighter, or law enforcement officer. The bill establishes a presumption that post-traumatic stress disorder diagnosed in an emergency worker, during his or her service or within three years of the date of last active service, is an occupational disease compensable under Section 287.067, RSMo. The presumption may be rebutted by evidence that non-serviceconnected risk factors or exposure caused the post-traumatic stress disorder.

This bill is the same as HB 48 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1264 - Requires driver's license examiners to demonstrate to applicants what the applicant is likely to experience during a traffic stop and requires driver's education providers to include curriculum on traffic stops

Sponsor

Rep. Gretchen Bangert (D)

Summary

This bill requires those conducting driver's education programs to incorporate information about traffic stops made by law enforcement into the curriculum prior by January 1, 2021. It also requires those giving driving examinations to present such information during the operation of a motor vehicle portion of the exam.

This bill is the same as HB 49 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1265 - Prohibits anyone from using a hand-held electronic wireless communication device while driving a non-commercial motor vehicle unless the device is equipped for hands-free operation and is being used in that manner

Sponsor

Rep. Gretchen Bangert (D)

Summary

Currently, an individual 21 years of age or younger is prohibited from sending, reading, or writing a text message or electronic message from a hands-held electronic wireless communications device while operating a moving motor vehicle on any highway in this state. This bill prohibits anyone operating a moving noncommercial motor vehicle, regardless of age, from these activities and from making or taking part in a phone call unless the device is equipped with technology allowing for hands-free operation or equipped for voice-recognition hands-free texting and is being used in that manner.

This bill is the same as HB 50 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1266 - Requires the Governor to maintain and regularly update a list of each state board, commission, committee, or council that contains members appointed by the Governor

Sponsor

Rep. Gretchen Bangert (D)

Summary

This bill creates the Transparency on Boards and Commissions Act. The bill requires the Office of the Governor to maintain and regularly update a list of the name, city or county of residence, and expiration date for his or her term for each member of a state board, commission, committee, other organization, and council with a Governor-appointed member. Beginning May 31, 2021, specified information regarding any vacancies and current appointees must be displayed on the Governor's website.

The list and the required information must be a public record under the Sunshine Law; however, the Office of the Governor or the Office of Administration must be exempt from any fines or monetary damages under the provisions of that bill. Any required production of the list or disputes about its redaction must be enforced only by injunctive relief.

The Office of the Governor may delegate responsibility for the maintenance of the list and website to the Office of Administration.

These provisions cannot prohibit an individual from completing his or her term of office as a member of a state board, commission, committee, council, or other organization or create any private right of action except for the authorized injunctive relief.

This bill is the same as HB 53 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1267 - Adds improperly transporting or storing a firearm in a motor vehicle to the offense of unlawful use of a weapon

Sponsor

Rep. Gretchen Bangert (D)

Summary

Under this bill, if a person transports or stores in a motor vehicle, outside of a locked container or locked trunk, a loaded, concealed firearm, he or she commits the offense of unlawful use of a weapon and shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor. The bill makes exceptions for certain individuals if the concealable firearm is in the passenger compartment of the vehicle, is lawfully possessed, and the firearm is a handgun under the direct control of the person carrying the firearm, the person is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, the person and motor vehicle are in the person's dwelling unit or premises, or the person is traveling on a continuous journey peaceably through this state.

This bill is the same as HB 56 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1269 - Provides immunity from civil liability for persons who render assistance to animals trapped in motor vehicles

Sponsor

Rep. Gretchen Bangert (D)

Summary

This bill provides civil immunity to any individual for damage resulting from his or her use of forcible entry to free from a locked vehicle an animal, except livestock, who the individual in good faith believes is in imminent danger of suffering harm if not immediately removed from the vehicle. This bill is the same as HB 59 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1275 - Changes the laws regarding school reporting requirements to law enforcement

Sponsor

Rep. Sarah Unsicker (D)

Summary

This bill removes the requirement that, when a student is believed to have committed an act, if committed by an adult, would be assault in the third degree or harassment on school property, including a school bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities, the principal immediately report such incident to the appropriate law enforcement agency and the superintendent. The principal must still report to law enforcement, the superintendent, and the parents of any victim as soon as reasonably practical when a student commits any offense specified in Subsection 2 of Section 160.261, RSMo.

Currently, when a pupil is discovered to have on his or her person, among the pupil's possessions, or placed elsewhere on the school premises any controlled substance or any weapon, the principal is required to report the discovery to the appropriate law enforcement agency immediately. This bill changes the requirement to being reported as soon as reasonably practical. Furthermore, the bill specifies that, any time a teacher becomes aware of such possession, he or she shall report such incident to the principal as soon as reasonably practical.

The bill provides civil immunity for school employees, superintendents, or their designees who provide information to law enforcement or juvenile authorities regarding an instance in which a pupil is believed to have committed an act that, if committed by an adult, would be assault in the third degree or assault in the fourth degree.

This bill is similar to HCS HB 1803 (2018) and HB 62 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Student Accountability 03/11/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/17/2020 12:00 PM - House-Special Committee on Student Accountability, HR 6

HB1277 - Abolishes the death penalty and specifies that any person sentenced to death before August 28, 2020, must be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole

Sponsor

Rep. Sarah Unsicker (D)

Summary

Currently, the punishment for first degree murder is either the death penalty or life imprisonment without eligibility for parole. This bill eliminates the punishment of the death penalty. Any person sentenced to death prior to August 28, 2020, must be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.

This bill is similar to HB 64 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1289 - Modifies provisions relating to sexual offenders

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that sexual offenders who are subject to lifetime supervision during the offender's probation, parole, or conditional release move to a different state, such offenders may remain in the state to which they move and be subject to that state's standards of supervision. However, if such offenders return to Missouri and remain for more than 30 consecutive days, such offenders will be subject to Missouri's lifetime supervision requirements.

The bill removes an exemption from registration on the Sexual Offender Registry when a registrant is no longer required to register and his or her name must be removed from the registry under the provisions of Section 589.414, RSMo.

The bill also removes sexual misconduct involving a child under Section 566.083, if it is a first offense and the punishment is less than one year, from Tier I of the registry. A first offense of sexual misconduct involving a child under Section 566.083, whether a misdemeanor or felony, remains on Tier II of the registry. It also changes sexual abuse in the second degree, child molestation in the second degree as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, and sexual conduct with a nursing facility resident or vulnerable person in the first degree on Tier I of the registry from when the punishment is less than a year to if the offense is a misdemeanor. Additionally, the bill adds certain offenses to Tier I and certain offenses to Tier II.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 6:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 501/28/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 2139 ** - House-Judiciary, HR 502/04/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/11/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 02/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/13/2020 9:30 AM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/13/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/13/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/25/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/25/2020 H - Committee substitute adopted 02/25/2020 H - Floor Amendment(s) Adopted - 1 02/25/2020 H - Perfected 02/27/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/27/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-150 N-1 02/27/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

HB1290 - Prohibits the use of a hand-held wireless communications device for texting by drivers of any age

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Summary

Currently, drivers 21 years of age or younger are prohibited from sending, reading, or writing text messages or electronic messages while operating a moving vehicle upon the highways of this state. This bill repeals the age limitation and subjects drivers of any age to the provisions of the statute.

This bill is the same as HB 896 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1293 - Modifies a provision relating to sexual offenders who are Tier I sexual offenders

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that sexual offenders who are subject to lifetime supervision during the offender's probation, parole, or conditional release move to a different state, such offenders may remain in the state to which they move and be subject to that state's standards of supervision. However, if such offenders return to Missouri and remain for more than 30 consecutive days, such offenders will be subject to Missouri's lifetime supervision requirements.

Currently, Tier I sexual offenses include child molestation in the second degree under Section 566.098, RSMo, as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, if the punishment is less than one year. This bill changes the provision to include the offense if the offense is a misdemeanor.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice 01/16/2020 H - Scheduled
for House Committee Hearing - Special Committee on Criminal Justice - 01/16/20 - 8:00 am - HR 1
01/21/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/23/2020 9:00 AM - ** CANCELLED ** -
House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 101/22/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled -
House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice - 01/23/20 - 9:00 am - HR 1 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled
for Committee Hearing 01/30/2020 9:00 AM - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR
101/30/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 01/30/2020 H - Reported Do Pass
Committee as substituted 01/30/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative
Oversight 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/03/2020 5:00 PM - House-Rules-
Administrative Oversight, HR 402/03/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/04/2020 H -
Reported Do Pass Committee 02/25/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/25/2020 H - Committee
substitute adopted 02/25/2020 H - Floor Amendment(s) Adopted - 1 02/25/2020 H - Perfected
02/27/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/27/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-150 N-1
02/27/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time
03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

HB1295 - Creates new provisions related to firearm safety instruction

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

Summary

This bill requires schools to offer instructions on hunter safety with a firearm safety component as a required part of sixth, seventh, or eighth grade physical education courses, beginning in school year 2021-22.

The bill allows high schools to offer at least one elective physical education course that includes firearm safety instruction with a qualified firearm safety instructor.

This bill requires school districts beginning in the school year 2021-22 to teach in first grade a gun safe program as specified in Section 171.410, RSMo.

A student shall not be required to participate in any hunter safety instruction or gun safe program if the student or the student's parent or legal guardian has any objection to such instruction.

This bill is similar to HCS HB 572 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB1296 - Prohibits two-way telecommunications devices and their component parts in correctional centers and jails

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

Summary

Currently, it is unlawful to possess, deliver, deposit, or conceal certain items in a prison or jail. This bill adds two-way telecommunications devices and their component parts to the list of prohibited items.

The bill provides that the prohibition on telecommunications devices does not apply to law enforcement officers lawfully engaged in their duties or any person who is authorized to use such a device in the facility as specified in the bill. However, the bill prohibits any such person from knowingly delivering, attempting to deliver, or depositing a two-way telecommunications device or its component parts to any inmate, prisoner, or detainee. Anyone refusing to comply with an order to surrender such device or its component parts is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

This bill is the same as HB 70 (2019)

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Corrections and Public Institutions 01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for House Committee Hearing - Corrections and Public Institutions - 01/14/20 - 9:00 am - HR 6 01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 6:00 PM - House-Corrections and Public Institutions, HR 301/21/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/22/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/22/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/27/2020 5:00 PM - House-Administrative Oversight, HR 601/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/27/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/04/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/04/2020 H - Perfected 02/10/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/10/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-126 N-32 02/10/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

HB1297 - Modifies the offense of false impersonation by including a person who falsely represents himself or herself to a law enforcement officer upon being lawfully detained

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that a person commits the offense of false impersonation if he or she, upon being lawfully detained, falsely represents himself or herself, to a law enforcement officer, with the first and last name, date of birth, or Social Security number, or a substantial number of identifying factors or characteristics as that of another person.

This bill is the same as HB 616 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice 03/03/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED for BILLS ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 103/05/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1757 ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 103/10/2020 H - Removed from House Hearing Agenda - Special Committee on Criminal Justice - 03/12/20 - 8:00 am - HR 1

HB1301 - Modifies provisions relating to school protection officers

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

Summary

Currently, school districts may designate teachers or administrators to be school protection officers. This bill adds other designated school personnel to the list of employees a school district may designate as a school protection officer (Sections 160.665, 571.107, 571.215, 590.010, and 590.205, RSMo).

This bill is similar to HB 457 from 2019.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1304 - Prohibits the use of a hand-held wireless communication device within a school zone**Sponsor**

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that no person shall operate a motor vehicle within a school zone while using a wireless communication device to make or take part in a phone call or to send, read, or write a text message or electronic message unless the device is equipped with technology allowing for hands-free operation or for voicerecognition hands-free texting and is being used in such manner.

This bill is the same as HB 68 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1309 - Authorizes the village of Claycomo to levy, upon voter approval, a sales tax whose revenue is dedicated to public safety**Sponsor**

Rep. Noel Shull (R)

Summary

This bill adds certain villages to the list of cities and villages authorized to impose, upon voter approval, a sales tax of up to .05% for public safety purposes, including expenditures on equipment, city employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire, and emergency medical providers.

Currently, this only applies to the village of Claycomo.

This bill is similar to HB 610 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/23/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Local Government 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 12:00 PM - House-Local Government, HR 102/04/2020 H - Not
heard in committee

HB1318 - Allows school districts to install and operate school bus safety cameras to detect violations that require a driver to stop for a school bus that is receiving or discharging students

Sponsor

Rep. Chrissy Sommer (R)

Summary

This bill defines "automated school bus safety camera" and allows school districts to install and operate automated school bus safety cameras to detect violations of "Jessica's Law" Section 304.050, RSMo, relating to stopping for school buses.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1321 - Imposes certain vehicle safety requirements on ice cream trucks

Sponsor

Rep. Chrissy Sommer (R)

Summary

This bill requires ice cream trucks, as defined in the bill, to be equipped with certain safety devices when engaged in operation as an ice cream truck. It also requires that certain signage be visible from the rear of the truck stating "Caution" or "Watch for Children".

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1327 - Designates October 28 each year as First Responder Appreciation Day in Missouri

Sponsor

Rep. Chrissy Sommer (R)

Summary

This bill designates October 28th of each year as "First Responder Appreciation Day" and encourages citizens to recognize the contributions of firefighters, police officers, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1332 - Modifies the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment

Sponsor

Rep. Rudy Veit (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on Judiciary by a vote of 15 to 1.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HB 1332.

A person commits the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment if he or she fails to charge or otherwise disables the electronic monitoring equipment.

The House Committee Substitute specifies that the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment when a person fails to charge or otherwise disables the equipment is a class E felony.

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPONENTS: Supporters say that if people are required to wear electronic monitors, they should be required to honor the requirements of wearing them, which should include charging them. New

monitors have removable batteries, so people are not cutting them off anymore. They just remove the batteries or do not charge them. Doing this makes the program far less effective.

Testifying for the bill were Representative Veit; and Jon Beetem.

OPPONENTS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee
Hearing 01/28/2020 6:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 501/28/2020 H - Public hearing completed
02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB
2374 ** - House-Judiciary, HR 502/18/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee
02/20/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House
Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing
03/11/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1972 ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR
403/11/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB1334 - Allows Missouri driver's license applicants to elect to have a medical alert notation placed on the person's driver's license or nondriver's identification card

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

Summary

This bill allows a resident of Missouri to have a medical alert notation placed on his or her driver's license or nondriver's identification card. The bill specifies the medical conditions that may be listed on the license or identification card.

The applicant must sign a waiver for the release of medical information and provide a sworn statement with the applicant's diagnosis from a physician or psychologist. Parental consent is required for anyone under 18 years of age.

This bill has a delayed effective date of July 31, 2021.

This bill is the same as HB 207 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Transportation 01/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/30/2020 8:30 AM - House-Transportation, HR 701/30/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/03/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/06/2020 8:30 AM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-Transportation, HR 702/04/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - Transportation - 02/06/20 - 8:30 am - HR 7 02/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 12:00 PM - House-Transportation, HR 502/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/10/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 02/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/13/2020 9:30 AM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/13/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/13/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/03/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/03/2020 H - Committee substitute adopted 03/03/2020 H - Floor Amendment(s) Adopted - 1 03/03/2020 H - Perfected 03/04/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Fiscal Review 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/09/2020 1:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HJR 103 ** - House-Fiscal Review, HR 503/09/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 03/09/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/09/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/09/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-143 N-6 03/09/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time

HB1342 - Creates an affirmative defense to prosecution for law enforcement officers who acted under exigent circumstances in failing to execute an arrest warrant on a person who committed certain motor vehicle offenses

Sponsor

Rep. Lane Roberts (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that it is an affirmative defense to prosecution of the offense of failure to execute a warrant if the law enforcement officer acted under exigent circumstances in failing to execute an arrest warrant on a person who has committed a misdemeanor offense under Chapters 301, 302, 304, or 307, RSMo, with the exception of certain offenses, specified in the bill.

This bill is similar to HB 900 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety 01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 6:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 101/21/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee

Hearing 01/27/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 601/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/04/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 02/17/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 9:30 AM - ** REVISED to ADD AND REMOVE BILLS ** - House-Rules-Legislative Oversight, HR 402/18/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/26/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/11/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/11/2020 H - Floor Amendment(s) Adopted - 1 03/11/2020 H - Perfected

HB1343 - Establishes procedures for a violent offender registry, which will include any person on probation or parole for first or second degree murder

Sponsor

Rep. Lane Roberts (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that the State Highway Patrol must maintain on their website a registry for violent offenders who are on probation or parole for the offense of first or second degree murder in Missouri or for an equivalent offense in any other state. The Division of Probation and Parole of the Department of Corrections must notify the State Highway Patrol if a violent offender is placed on probation or parole, is removed from probation or parole, or relocates to the state under the Interstate Compact for adult offender supervision so the State Highway Patrol can update the Offender Registry accordingly.

This bill is the same as HB 729 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1357 - Directs fines from certain municipal ordinances to be distributed annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for the breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

This bill allows county schools to receive the proceeds of fines for specified municipal ordinance violations in the same manner that they currently collect revenue for fines collected for the breach of state laws.

This bill is similar to HB 1202 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1359 - Provides that a person may be charged with promoting a suicide attempt or voluntary manslaughter if such person is convicted of abusing certain persons and such conduct significantly contributed to the suicide or suicide attempt

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that an individual may be charged with voluntary manslaughter if he or she abuses an elderly person, a person with a disability, or a vulnerable person and such abuse significantly contributed to the victim's suicide.

The bill also creates the offense of promoting a suicide attempt, which is a class E felony. A person commits the offense of promoting a suicide attempt if he or she abuses an elderly person, a person with a disability, or a vulnerable person and such abuse significantly contributed to the victim's suicide attempt.

This bill is the same as HB 224 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1361 - Requires probation officers to report all probation violations

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

This bill requires a probation officer to report any probation violation to the court responsible for placing the offender on probation and the office of the prosecuting attorney by the last day of the month in which the violation occurred.

This bill is similar to HB 382 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1362 - Specifies that the limits on fines for traffic violations shall not apply if the defendant is represented by counsel and negotiated a plea agreement

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

Ellebracht This bill specifies that limits on fines for traffic violations shall not apply if the defendant is represented by counsel and entered into a plea agreement with the court.

This bill is similar to HB 385 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1363 - Modifies provisions of sunshine laws relating to data exchanged on government-issued cell phones

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

This bill amends the Missouri Sunshine Law in Chapter 610, RSMo. It amends the definition of "public record" to include the social media pages of a public governmental body, including the personal social media pages of members of the governmental body in specified circumstances. The bill expands the requirements for preservation of communications through electronic means, including social media accounts, and requires the public entity to produce such records in usable electronic format.

This bill is the same as HB 386 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1364 - Specifies that attorneys shall only be prohibited from serving as special prosecutors in counties where they represent criminal defendants if a conflict is found after a hearing

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

Currently, when a special prosecutor is appointed because the prosecuting attorney and assistant prosecuting attorney have a conflict of interest related to the duties of their office, the special prosecutor may not represent a party other than the State of Missouri in any criminal case or proceeding in that circuit for the duration of the appointment. This bill provides that the special prosecutor may not represent a party other than the State of Missouri in a criminal case or proceeding for the duration of the appointment only if, after a hearing and a finding by clear and convincing evidence, an actual conflict of interest is found to exist in such criminal case or proceeding.

This bill is the same as HB 387 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB1365 - Establishes the offense of failure to identify

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

This bill creates the offense of failure to identify. A person commits the offense of failure to identify if the person intentionally refuses to give his or her name, address of residence, or date of birth to a peace officer who has lawfully arrested the person and requested the information. The offense of failure to identify is a class D misdemeanor. If the person is a fugitive from justice at the time of the offense, the offense of failure to identify is a class B misdemeanor.

A person also commits the offense of failure to identify if the person intentionally gives a false or fictitious name, address of residence, or date of birth to a peace officer who has lawfully arrested or detained the person. Under this provision, the offense of failure to identify is a class B misdemeanor, unless the person is a fugitive from justice at the time of the offense, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor.

This bill is the same as HB 388 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1366 - Modifies provision for closed meetings of governmental bodies

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

This bill modifies the law to allow records or meetings of governmental bodies that include descriptions of discussion about security procedures, including evacuation and lock down procedures, to remain confidential and closed to the public.

This bill is the same as HB 389 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Homeland Security 01/16/2020 H -
Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 6:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1741 ** - House-
Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 601/21/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/23/2020
H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED for NOTES ** - House-
Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 601/28/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee
01/29/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/29/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on
Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/03/2020 5:00
PM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/03/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee
02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB1373 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of driving while intoxicated

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

Currently, a person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated as a prior offender, a persistent offender, or an aggravated offender will not be granted probation or parole until such person serves a specified time of imprisonment. This bill allows such offender to be granted probation or parole as long as the specified term of imprisonment is a condition of the probation or parole.

This bill is the same as HB 912 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1375 - Allows certain persons or agencies to request an audit if there is an investigation of an offense of theft or fraud by a public servant or an offense of official misconduct

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that a prosecuting or circuit attorney or law enforcement agency that is conducting an investigation related to fraud or theft by a public servant or an offense of misconduct within the attorney's or law enforcement agency's jurisdiction may request the State Auditor or his or her designee to audit all or part of the jurisdiction in which the attorney represents or the law enforcement agency serves regarding the receipt and expenditure of public funds. The State Auditor must report any findings to the attorney or law enforcement agency that requested the audit.

This bill is the same as HB 997 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/27/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Corrections and Public Institutions 02/27/2020 H -
Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 9:00 AM - House-Corrections and Public Institutions,
HR 603/03/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing
03/10/2020 9:30 AM - House-Corrections and Public Institutions, HR 603/10/2020 H - Voted do
pass as substitute from committee 03/10/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted
03/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight

HB1384 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings

Sponsor

Rep. Barbara Washington (D)

Summary

This bill amends the definition of "parent" as it relates to juvenile court. The bill also specifies that it will be the duty of a judge to transfer a case to juvenile court within seven days of the juvenile being brought before the transferring judge. Currently, the juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over any child 15 years of age who is alleged to have violated a state or municipal traffic ordinance or regulation. This bill raises that age to 17. Additionally, juveniles who are at least 12 years old may be certified as adults under certain circumstances.

This bill raises that minimum age to 14 years old. The bill has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2021.

This bill is similar to HB 961 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1385 - Requires the court to expunge certain marijuana offenses

Sponsor

Rep. Barbara Washington (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that if a person has been, or is, convicted of the offense of possession of 35 grams or less of marijuana such conviction shall be expunged.

This bill is similar to HB 292 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1391 - Establishes the offense of unlawfully storing a firearm in the presence of a child

Sponsor

Rep. Wiley Price (D)

Summary

This bill creates the offense of unlawfully storing a firearm in the presence of a child. This offense is committed if a person, acting with criminal negligence, (1) failed to secure a readily dischargeable firearm or left such a firearm in a place they knew or should have known a child could access, (2) a child gains access to that firearm, and (3) discharges it, and injures or kills him or herself or someone else.

Unlawfully storing and securing a firearm is punishable as a class D misdemeanor, unless the child discharges a round from the firearm causing death or serious bodily injury to themselves or someone else, in which case it is punishable as a class A misdemeanor.

The bill also provides several affirmative defenses to the offense of unlawfully storing a firearm in the presence of a child. These affirmative defenses include if the child's access to the firearm was under the supervision of someone who is at least 18 years of age and the firearm was used for a hunting or sporting purpose, or if the child obtains access to the firearm by illegal means. Also, it is an affirmative defense if the child ultimately uses the firearm in an act of lawful self-defense.

This bill is the same as HB 995 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1392 - Requires law enforcement agencies to adopt a written policy for interactions with minors

Sponsor

Rep. Wiley Price (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that, prior to January 1, 2021, every law enforcement agency in the state must adopt a written policy regarding interactions with minors. The bill specifies the policies that shall have an outlined process and the circumstances that may be considered when creating these policies. The policies shall include field interrogations and preliminary investigations involving minors; consent of a minor when in contact with law enforcement; and arresting an offender who is a minor.

This bill is similar to HB 1174 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1411 - Removes the statute of limitations for certain actions to recover damages regarding child abuse and sexual offenses committed against a child

Sponsor

Rep. Sheila Solon (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on Children and Families by a vote of 9 to 0.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HB 1411.

HB 1411 -- STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

SPONSOR: Solon

This bill specifies that there is no statute of limitation on any action for damages for personal injury or illness caused to an individual by childhood sexual abuse. Currently, there is a 10- year statute of limitation on this cause of action. This bill applies to any action commenced on or after August 28, 2020.

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPONENTS: Supporters say that this bill is important to allow victims of abuse to seek compensation from their abusers. Currently, the rest of society is paying the price, either through increased health insurance or other ways when people are not able to overcome the problems caused by past abuse.

Testifying for the bill were Representative Solon; Bryan C. Bacon; Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence; Kids Win Missouri; Dianna Fine, National Council of Jewish Women; Missouri Kids First; Julie Donelon, Metropolitan Organizational to Counter Sexual Assault; and Mary Chant, Missouri Coalition of Child Agencies.

OPPONENTS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

OTHERS: Others testifying on the bill say that they support going after perpetrators, as long as consequences are limited to the perpetrators and not carried by insurance companies.

Testifying on the bill were Missouri Insurance Coalition and Wayne Lee.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Children and Families 01/10/2020 H - Scheduled for
House Committee Hearing - House-Children and Families - 01/14/20 - 8:00 a.m. - HR 1 01/14/2020 H
- Public hearing completed 01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 12:00 PM
- House-Children and Families, HR 501/21/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee
01/21/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 01/21/2020 H - Referred to House
Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing

01/27/2020 5:00 PM - House-Administrative Oversight, HR 601/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/27/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB1413 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of trespass in the first degree

Sponsor

Rep. Sheila Solon (R)

Summary

A person commits the offense of trespass in the first degree if he or she knowingly or intentionally enters or refuses to leave the real property of another after having been prohibited from entering or asked to leave the real property by a law enforcement officer if the real property is vacant real property or a vacant structure. "Vacant real property" and "vacant structure" are defined in the bill.

A law enforcement officer will not be held liable for acts or omissions made in good faith under this bill.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/06/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 02/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HCR 74 ** - House-Judiciary, HR 502/11/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/28/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 503/03/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/05/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/05/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/11/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1972 ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 403/11/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB1418 - Adds corrections officers to the list of persons whose motor vehicle and driver's license records are to be kept confidential

Sponsor

Rep. Mike McGirl (R)

Summary

This bill includes anyone employed by the Department of Corrections, corrections officers, and jailers in the list of persons whose home address and vehicle information is to be kept confidential by the Department of Revenue under Section 32.056, RSMo.

This bill is the same as HB 1134 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Transportation 01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for House Committee Hearing - Transportation - 01/16/20 - 8:30 am - HR 7 01/16/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/21/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/23/2020 8:30 AM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-Transportation, HR 701/22/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - House-Transportation - 01/23/20 - 8:30 am - HR 7 01/22/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/27/2020 12:00 PM - House-Transportation, HR 501/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/27/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/27/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/29/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/30/2020 9:00 AM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 401/30/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/30/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/18/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/18/2020 H - Perfected 02/19/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Consent and House Procedure 02/20/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/24/2020 1:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1696 ** - House-Fiscal Review, South Gallery 02/24/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/24/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/24/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/24/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-153 N-1 02/24/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

HB1453 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of armed criminal action

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill adds armed criminal action to the definition of "dangerous felony" under Section 556.061, RSMo.

The bill also specifies that any person who commits a felony with the use of an unlawfully-possessed firearm is also guilty of armed criminal action and will be punished by imprisonment of at least eight years in addition to any punishment provided for the offense committed with the unlawfully-possessed firearm. Any person convicted of a second offense of armed criminal action under these provisions will be punished by at least 18 years' imprisonment in addition to any punishment provided for the offense committed with the unlawfully-possessed firearm. Finally, any person who is convicted of a third or subsequent offense of armed criminal action under these provisions will be sentenced to at least 28 years' imprisonment in addition to any punishment provided for the offense committed with the unlawfully-possessed firearm.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Homeland Security 02/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 5:00 PM - House-Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 603/03/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB1456 - Prohibits employers from requiring employees to use paid time off on days that a workplace is closed

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits any employer offering paid time off to an employee as an employee benefit from requiring the employee to use his or her paid time off when the workplace is closed.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1457 - Allows persons who can lawfully carry firearms to sue for certain injuries sustained on the property of businesses that voluntarily prohibit firearms

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill makes a business that posts signs prohibiting concealed firearms liable for injuries or damages sustained by individuals, who would otherwise be authorized to carry firearms, while on the premises of that business. By posting signs prohibiting firearms the business would assume a duty to defend its customers. The business would be held responsible for the intentional or reckless conduct of third parties, including trespassers and wild or vicious animals. The bill authorizes the injured individual to sue the business and if successful, recover attorneys' fees, expert witness costs, and court costs.

This bill is similar to HB 96 (2017).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws

HB1459 - Changes the laws regarding the time a person may be detained upon arrest

Sponsor

Rep. Dan Shaul (R)

Summary

Currently, a person arrested and confined in jail without a warrant, for any alleged breach of the peace or other criminal offense, or suspicion thereof, must be discharged within 24 hours from the time of arrest. This bill allows a person reasonably believed to be a danger to himself, herself, or others to be detained for 72 hours or until the person is reasonably believed to no longer be a danger, whichever occurs first.

This bill is the same as HB 273 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1467 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri LAGERS

Sponsor

Rep. Patricia Pike (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: Standing Committee on Pensions This bill modifies the Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement system (LAGERS) member employer contribution elections for retirement benefit funding.

Currently, an employer can elect to cover the full cost of funding the retirement benefit of its eligible employees or require all eligible employees to contribute 4% of their gross wages to help pay for the retirement benefit. This bill expands the available contribution options by allowing employers to additionally elect a 2% or 6% contribution rate that all eligible employees would make to help pay for the retirement benefit.

The bill allows a political subdivision to elect one benefit program for members whose employment is concurrently covered by federal Social Security and a different benefit program for members whose employment is not concurrently covered by federal Social Security, as provided in Section 70.655, RSMo. The political subdivision is also allowed, by majority vote of the governing body, to make one election concerning member contributions for members concurrently covered by federal Social Security and one election concerning member contributions for members whose employment is not concurrently covered by federal Social Security.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Pensions 01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for House Committee Hearing - Pensions - 01/14/20 - 8:00 am - HR 7 01/14/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 6:00 PM - House-Pensions, HR 401/21/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/22/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/22/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/27/2020 5:00 PM - House-Administrative Oversight, HR 601/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/27/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/29/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 01/29/2020 H - Perfected 02/03/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/03/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-152 N-3 02/03/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Health and Pensions

HB1468 - Modifies provisions relating to certain persons found guilty of criminal offenses

Sponsor

Rep. Cheri Toalson Reisch (R)

Summary

This bill provides that the supervisor of liquor control shall not prohibit a person from participating in the sale of alcohol solely on the basis of being found guilty of a felony offense. The bill also repeals language requiring an employer that has a liquor license to report to the Division of Liquor Control within the Department of Public Safety the identity of any employee that has been convicted of a felony.

The bill specifies that the Missouri Gaming Commission will not prohibit a person from participating in the sale of lottery tickets solely on the basis of being found guilty of a criminal offense, but the person is not eligible to be a licensed lottery game retailer.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice 01/13/2020 H - Scheduled
for Committee Hearing: 01/16/2020 8:00 AM - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR
101/16/2020 H - Scheduled for House Committee Hearing - Special Committee on Criminal Justice -
01/16/20 - 8:00 am - HR 1 01/21/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/23/2020 9:00 AM -
** CANCELLED ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 101/22/2020 H - Committee
hearing cancelled - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice - 01/23/20 - 9:00 am - HR 1
01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/30/2020 9:00 AM - House-Special Committee
on Criminal Justice, HR 101/30/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/30/2020 H - Reported Do
Pass Committee 01/30/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight
02/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/13/2020 9:30 AM - House-Rules-
Administrative Oversight, HR 402/13/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/13/2020 H -
Reported Do Pass Committee 03/03/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/03/2020 H - Perfected
03/05/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/05/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-148 N-1
03/05/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time
03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

HB1474 - Imposes certain restrictions on the use of handheld wireless communications devices by persons operating motor vehicles

Sponsor

Rep. Joe Runions (D)

Summary

This bill prohibits the use of specified electronic communication devices while driving. Exceptions for emergency vehicles, roadside assistance, emergency services contact, and operator dispatch operations are specified in the bill. Certain hands-free communications devices are allowed for individuals 18 years of age or older. A violation of the bill is punishable by a \$50 fine unless it occurs in specified work or school zones in which case the fine shall be \$100.

A violation is not a moving violation for purposes of point assessment, but is a serious traffic violation under the commercial driver's license rules and regulations.

The state preempts the field regulating the use of hand-held electronic wireless communication devices by the operators of 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 hand-held electronic wireless communicated devices by the operator of a motor vehicle.

The bill also prohibits the use of a hand-held electronic wireless communication device and a hands-free electronic wireless communication device by a person under the age of 18, or with an instruction permit or intermediate license regardless of age, while driving.

This bill is similar to HB 1531 (2020).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1475 - Modifies provisions relating to safety belt enforcement

Sponsor

Rep. Joe Runions (D)

Summary

This bill changes the name of the standards that must be met for safety belts in cars from the Federal National Highway, Transportation and Safety Act to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and Regulations.

The bill also repeals the provision that prohibits a person from being stopped, inspected, or detained solely to determine compliance with this section.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1481 - Changes the laws regarding the requirements to serve or be employed as certain public safety personnel

Sponsor

Rep. Shane Roden (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits fire departments, fire protection districts, ambulance districts, and law enforcement agencies from requiring non-salaried employees to live within the fire department's geographical jurisdiction, the fire protection district, the ambulance district, or a jurisdiction more specific than the state, respectively.

Counties are prohibited from requiring attendance at a specific training academy by candidates for firefighter positions but are allowed to require a specific certification from any training academy.

Members of the board of directors of fire protection districts and ambulance districts only can receive compensation for meetings actually attended. If more than one meeting occurs on the same day, board members only can receive compensation for one meeting.

This bill is the same as HB 1642 (2018).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB1486 - Exempts health care entities registered with the Department of Health and Senior Services that distribute hypodermic needles or syringes from the crime of unlawful delivery of drug paraphernalia.

Sponsor

Rep. Holly Rehder (R)

Summary

This bill exempts any entity registered with the Department of Health and Senior Services that possesses, distributes, or delivers hypodermic needles or syringes for the purpose of operating a syringe exchange program or otherwise mitigating health risks associated with unsterile injection drug use from provisions of law prohibiting the distribution, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia. No entity shall be present within 500 feet of any school building, unless such entity was already operating at a location prior to a school being built.

This bill also exempts any entity registered with the department that delivers or manufactures hypodermic needles or syringes for the purpose of operating a syringe exchange program or otherwise mitigating health risks associated with unsterile injection drug use from the provisions of law prohibiting the manufacture of drug paraphernalia.

This bill is the same as HCS HB 168 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Health and Mental Health Policy 01/21/2020 H -

Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/27/2020 12:00 PM - House-Health and Mental Health Policy, HR 701/27/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/29/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/03/2020 12:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD BILLS and NOTES ** - House-Health and Mental Health Policy, HR 702/03/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/03/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/03/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 02/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 9:30 AM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 2030 and HB 2088 ** - House-Rules-Legislative Oversight, HR 402/11/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/18/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/18/2020 H - Floor Amendment(s) Adopted - 1 02/18/2020 H - Perfected 02/24/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/24/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-133 N-22 02/24/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on General Laws

HB1488 - Requires any person who has pled guilty to or been found guilty of driving while intoxicated to complete a victim impact program approved by the court

Sponsor

Rep. Bob Bromley (R)

Summary

This bill requires a person who has pled guilty to or been found guilty of driving while intoxicated to complete a victim impact program approved by the court, except for good cause shown, and makes him or her responsible for any charges imposed by the program.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety 01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 6:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 101/21/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/27/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 601/27/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/04/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 02/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 9:30 AM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 2030 and HB 2088 ** - House-Rules-Legislative Oversight, HR 402/11/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/18/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/18/2020 H - Committee substitute adopted 02/18/2020 H - Perfected 02/20/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/20/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-144 N-4 02/20/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

HB1496 - Modifies the offenses of unlawful transfer of weapons and unlawful possession of a firearm

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Beck (D)

Summary

This bill makes it a crime to knowingly sell or give a firearm to an individual whose name is on the federal Terrorist Screening Center's No Fly List or to a member of an international or domestic terrorist group.

The bill adds individuals whose names appear on the federal Terrorist Screening Center's No Fly List and members of international or domestic terrorist groups to the list of people prohibited from possessing a firearms.

This bill is the same as 1st Extraordinary Session HB 20 (2019) and similar to HB 87 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1500 - Establishes employees' right to compensation for unused vacation leave at end of employment

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Beck (D)

Summary

This bill provides that when an employer ends an employment relationship, with or without cause, or an employee resigns or otherwise ends the employment relationship, the employee shall be paid all accrued vacation leave.

This bill is the same as HB 330 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1520 - Changes the laws regarding probation and parole violations

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Summary

This bill contains a presumption that offenders are competent to participate in parole hearings without appointed counsel unless it is shown that they cannot understand the circumstances and procedures of the hearing.

Where there is probable cause that an offender committed a felony while on probation or parole for a felony offense, then they may be presumed to pose a danger and held for a violation hearing.

The bill also modifies the relevant evidence for granting bail by including factors such as whether a defendant is a flight risk or has previously been found guilty of specified crimes.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 02/24/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/25/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 502/25/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/28/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 503/03/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/04/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight

HB1521 - Establishes the "Capitol Police Board"

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill establishes the "Capitol Police Board" which shall consist of the Governor, the Speaker of the House, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, or their designees, and the chair of the State Capitol Commission. This board shall be housed in the House of Representatives for administration purposes and provide for public safety at the seat of government and for the safety and security of elected officials, government employees, and their guests as needed outside the seat of government. The board shall hire a chief of police and establish all necessary rules and regulations.

The bill specifies the Circuit Court of Cole County has authority to enforce the traffic or parking regulations of the Capitol Police Board.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Homeland Security 01/14/2020 H - **
REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - Scheduled for House Committee Hearing - Special Committee on
Homeland Security - 01/14/20 - 4:00 pm - HR 6 01/14/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/16/2020
H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 6:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1741 ** -
House-Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 601/21/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute
from committee 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 4:00 PM - **
REVISED for NOTES ** - House-Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 601/28/2020 H -
Voted do pass as substitute from committee 01/29/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as
substituted 01/29/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight
01/29/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/30/2020 9:00 AM - House-Rules-
Administrative Oversight, HR 401/30/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/30/2020 H -
Reported Do Pass Committee 02/04/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/04/2020 H - Committee
substitute adopted 02/04/2020 H - Perfected 02/05/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Fiscal
Review 02/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 2:30 PM - House-Fiscal
Review, HR 102/10/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/10/2020 H - Reported Do Pass
Committee 02/10/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/10/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-105
N-51 02/10/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/20/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

HB1529 - Requires that all sales or transfers of firearms be processed through a licensed firearms dealer

Sponsor

Rep. Greg Razer (D)

Summary

This bill requires all sales or transfers of firearms to be processed by a federally licensed firearms dealer who is first required to conduct a National Instant Criminal Background Check System background check to determine if the purchaser or transferee is legally barred from possessing a firearm. This bill does not require federally licensed dealers to ask for any additional information or take any additional steps beyond those actions currently required by federal law. This bill ensures that the information obtained by the dealer or submitted to the FBI cannot be disclosed. A violation of the provisions of this bill is a class B misdemeanor.

This bill is similar to HB 210 (2019) and HB 23 (2019) Ex. Session.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1531 - Imposes certain restrictions on the use of handheld wireless communication devices by persons operating motor vehicles

Sponsor

Rep. Greg Razer (D)

Summary

This bill prohibits the use of specified electronic communication devices while driving. Exceptions for emergency vehicles, roadside assistance, emergency services contact, and operator dispatch operations are specified in the bill. Certain hands-free communications devices are allowed for individuals 18 years of age or older. A violation of the bill is punishable by a \$50 fine unless it occurs in specified work or school zones in which case the fine shall be \$100.

A violation is not a moving violation for purposes of point assessment, but is a serious traffic violation under the commercial driver's license rules and regulations.

This bill is similar to HB 211 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1533 - Creates a class C felony for manufacturing, importing, possessing, purchasing, sell, or transfer any assault weapon or large capacity magazine

Sponsor

Rep. Barbara Washington (D)

Summary

This bill prohibits any person, corporation, or other entity in the State of Missouri from manufacturing, importing, possessing, purchasing, selling, or transferring any assault weapon or large capacity magazine. The bill provides specific definitions for "assault weapon", which may include specified types of semiautomatic rifles, pistols, and shotguns, and defines "large capacity magazines" as those accepting more than 10 rounds of ammunition with certain exceptions.

The bill does not apply to government officers, agents, or employees; members of the Armed Forces of the United States; or peace officers, to the extent that such person is otherwise authorized to acquire or possess an assault weapon or large capacity magazine, and does so while acting within

the scope of his or her duties. The manufacture of an assault weapon or large capacity ammunition feeding device by a firearms manufacturer for the purpose of sale to any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States or to a law enforcement agency in the State of Missouri for use by that agency or its employees is authorized, provided the manufacturer is properly licensed under federal and state laws. The sale or transfer of an assault weapon or large capacity ammunition feeding device by a dealer that is properly licensed under federal, state, and local laws to any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States or to a law enforcement agency in the State of Missouri for use by that agency or its employees for law enforcement purposes is also exempt. The bill also exempts any person who, prior to the effective date of this Section, was legally in possession of an assault weapon or a large capacity magazine.

The unlawful manufacture, import, possession, purchase, sale, or transfer of an assault weapon or a large capacity magazine is a class C felony.

This bill is similar to HB 24 (2019 Ex. Session).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1535 - Adds public libraries to the list of places CCW permit holders are not authorized to carry concealed weapons

Sponsor

Rep. Barbara Washington (D)

Summary

This bill adds public libraries to the list of places concealed firearms cannot be carried.

This bill is the same as HB 173 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1541 - Allows motor vehicles to turn left on red light when turning onto a one-way street

Sponsor

Rep. Chuck Basye (R)

Summary

This bill allows drivers, when following certain criteria, to turn left after stopping at a red light on a one-way street.

This bill is the same as HB 402 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Transportation 02/18/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 02/20/2020 8:30 AM - House-Transportation, HR 702/20/2020 H - Public
hearing completed 02/24/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/27/2020 8:30 AM - House-
Transportation, HR 702/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/27/2020 H - Reported Do Pass
Committee 02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight
03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/11/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB
1972 ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 403/11/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB1542 - Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation law

Sponsor

Rep. Rudy Veit (R)

Summary

The Division of Workers' Compensation within the Department of Labor may give priority to and pay from the Second Injury Fund, all death benefits related to claims before January 1, 2014 and ongoing medical expenses occurring before January 1, 2014.

If a group of employers who have been granted self-insurance authority under Chapter 537, RSMO or a public sector individual employer granted self-insurance authority under Chapter 537, files for bankruptcy, and fails to pay any of its obligations that are owed to an injured employee or an injured employee's dependent or dependents, the division shall call upon the entire security posted by the group of employers or public sector individual employer.

The division may refer all known losses or cases of the group of employers or public sector individual employer to a third-party administrator or any such entity authorized in this state to administer the Workers' Compensation cases. Any unused portion of the security proceeds must be returned to the division.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB1544 - Returns the control of the City of St. Louis Police Department back to the Board of Police Commissioners

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Carter (D)

Summary

This bill provides that, on or after July 1, 2021, the Board of Police Commissioners shall assume control of any municipal police force established in St. Louis City. Upon such assumption any municipal police force within St. Louis City shall convey, assign, or otherwise transfer to the board title and ownership of all debts and assets, and the state shall accept responsibility, ownership, and liability as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations, debts, and other lawful obligations of the municipal police forces established in St. Louis City.

The bill provides that the board will employ, without change in pay or benefits, all commissioned and civilian personnel who were employed by the municipal police department prior to the date the board assumed control. This bill specifies the rights and benefits afforded such personnel, as well as those who retire from service before the board assumes control.

Currently, the Board of Trustees is comprised of nine members. This bill increases the number of trustees to 10 by adding the president of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city as an ex officio member of the Board of Trustees in which the general administration and responsibility of proper operation of the retirement system is vested. The bill also increases the number of trustees appointed by the mayor of the city from two members to three and reduces the retired members from three to two members.

This bill is similar to HB 1914 (2018).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1546 - Modifies the penalty for certain traffic offenses

Sponsor

Rep. Lane Roberts (R)

Summary

This bill repeals certain provisions that authorize arrest warrants for failure to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear in court with respect to a traffic citation issued for an infraction under Chapter 304, RSMo, and instead authorizes a court to issue a notice of failure to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear. No driver's license or driver's license renewal shall be issued if the applicant has delinquent fines and fees in connection with the traffic offense that have not been satisfied.

The bill also lowers the penalty for certain traffic offenses as specified in the bill.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 02/24/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/25/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 502/25/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB1552 - Creates privileged communication protections for persons who report alleged criminal activities to a crime stoppers organization

Sponsor

Rep. Steven Roberts (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that no person will be required to disclose, by testimony or otherwise, a privileged communication between a person who submits a report of alleged criminal activity to a crime stoppers organization and the person who accepts the report on behalf of the organization or to produce, under subpoena, any records, documentary evidence, opinions, or decisions related to the privileged communication, as specified in the bill.

Any person arrested or charged with a criminal offense may petition the court for private inspection of the records of a privileged communication concerning the person made to a crime stoppers organization. The petition must allege facts showing that the records would provide evidence favorable to the defendant and relevant to the issue of guilt or punishment. If the court determines that the person is entitled to any or all of the records, the court may order production and disclosure as it deems appropriate.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice 03/03/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED for BILLS ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 103/05/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1757 ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 103/12/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 03/12/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/12/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight

HB1554 - Allows the circuit court in St. Louis City to collect a fee not to exceed twenty dollars, rather than fifteen, to go toward the law library

Sponsor

Rep. Bruce DeGroot (R)

Summary

Currently, the circuit court in any circuit may collect a fee in civil cases not to exceed \$15, and that fee shall go toward maintenance and upkeep of the law library in the designated county. Jackson County and any circuit that reimburses the state for salaries of family court commissioners are allowed to charge a fee not to exceed \$20. The bill adds the circuit court in the city of St. Louis to the circuits that may charge a fee not to exceed \$20.

This bill is the same as HB 124 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1557 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal offenses

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that a court shall be obligated to charge the jury with respect to an included offense only if it is established by proof of the same or less than all the elements required to establish the

commission of the offense charged, there is a rational basis in the evidence for a verdict acquitting the person of the offense charged and convicting the person of the included offense, and either party requests the court to charge the jury with respect to a specific included offense.

Failure of the defendant or defendant's counsel to request the court to charge the jury with respect to a specific included offense shall not be a basis for plain-error review on direct appeal or post-conviction relief. It shall be the trial court's duty to determine if a rational basis in the evidence for a verdict exists.

The bill changes the definition of "dangerous felony" under Section 556.061, RSMo.

The bill also provides that if an offender is determined to be a predatory sexual offender, the offender shall be sentenced to life without eligibility for probation or parole. Predatory sexual offenders shall not receive final discharge from parole or be furloughed by the Department of Corrections or any of its divisions. The bill specifies a two-stage process by which a second trial stage shall be held after the conviction of an offender to determine whether that offender is a predatory sexual offender.

The bill also creates a process for determining whether an offender is a prior or persistent sexual offender and creates provisions regarding the sentencing of prior and persistent sexual offenders, including the provisions that an offender determined to be a prior sexual offender shall be sentenced to the authorized term of imprisonment one class step higher than the offense for which the offender was found guilty, and that an offender determined to be a persistent sexual offender shall be sentenced to the authorized term of imprisonment two class steps higher for which the offender was found guilty.

The bill changes the offense of resisting or interfering with an arrest, detention, or stop to the offense of resisting, interfering with, or escaping or attempting to escape from detention or custody, and specifies that a person commits such offense when the person, while being held in custody after a stop or detention or after an arrest has been made, escapes or attempts to escape from custody. The offense is a class E felony unless a person is escaping or attempting to escape by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or by holding any person hostage, in which case the offense is a class A felony. Resisting an arrest, detention, or stop for a misdemeanor or an infraction under some circumstances, specified in the bill, is a class A misdemeanor.

This bill is similar to HCS HB 1065 (2019).

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1562 - Removes the miles driven restriction on historic motor vehicle license plates

Sponsor

Rep. Jay Mosley (D)

Summary

This bill repeals a 1,000 miles per year driving restriction imposed on historic motor vehicles.

This bill is the same as HB 1118 (2019).

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Transportation

HB1566 - Modifies definition of "surviving spouse" as it relates to state personnel law

Sponsor

Rep. Ingrid Burnett (D)

Summary

This bill modifies the definition of "surviving spouse" as it relates to state personnel law.

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Veterans 01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee
Hearing 01/22/2020 2:00 PM - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - House-Veterans, HR
101/22/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing
01/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/29/2020 12:00 PM - House-Veterans, HR
101/29/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/29/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee
01/29/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/30/2020 H -
Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/03/2020 5:00 PM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR
402/03/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee
02/17/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/17/2020 H - Floor Amendment(s) Adopted -1 02/17/2020
H - Perfected 02/20/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/20/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-
145 N-0 02/20/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate
Committee on General Laws

HB1567 - Prohibits an employer from terminating an employee for having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the employer's premises

Sponsor

Rep. Hardy Billington (R)

Summary

An employer is prohibited from terminating an employee for having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the employer's property if the employee's vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible.

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws

HB1570 - Expands the definition of special victim to include sports officials at a sporting event

Sponsor

Rep. Jerome Barnes (D)

Summary

This bill expands the definition of "special victim" under Section 565.002, RSMo, to include sports officials at a sporting event while performing their duties as sports officials. This bill is the same as HB 319 (2019).

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 02/03/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 02/05/2020 10:15 AM - House-General Laws, HR 102/05/2020 H - Not heard in
committee 02/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 2:00 PM - House-General
Laws, HR 502/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 2:00 PM - House-General
Laws, HR 502/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/10/2020 H - Reported Do
Pass Committee as substituted 02/10/2020 H - Superseded by HB1809

HB1573 - Modifies provisions relating to law enforcement officer's use of force in making an arrest

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that, where feasible, a law enforcement officer must, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify himself or herself as a law enforcement officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1576 - Requires a firearm owner to report lost or stolen firearms

Sponsor

Rep. Judy Morgan (D)

Summary

This bill requires a firearm owner to report to local law enforcement the loss or theft of a firearm within 72 hours of discovering the loss or theft. Failure to report a lost or stolen firearm is an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100 for the first violation, \$1000 for the second violation, and a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not to exceed six months or a fine not to exceed \$1000, or both, for the third violation.

This bill is the same as HB 21 (2019) Ex Session.

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1578 - Provides that prosecutions for felony sexual offenses against any person may be commenced at any time

Sponsor

Rep. Keri Ingle (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that prosecutions for felony sexual offenses may be commenced at any time.

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1580 - Requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to promulgate regulations consistent with CDC guidelines for prescribing opioids for chronic pain

Sponsor

Rep. Keri Ingle (D)

Summary

This bill requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to create regulations regarding tapering a patient off of opioids for all health care professionals with the authority to prescribe opioids. The regulations must be consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain. The department must review the regulations, and update them if necessary, every five years.

This bill is similar to HB 1472 (2020) and HB 642 (2019).

Intro Date

12/03/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1592 - Changes offenses not eligible for expungement

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

Summary

This bill adds the offenses of committing a fraudulent insurance act, defrauding secured creditors, and money laundering to the offenses that are eligible for expungement.

Intro Date

12/04/2019

Actions

12/04/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1593 - Allows a civil action for summoning a police officer

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that a person may bring a civil action for damages against any person who knowingly causes a police officer to arrive at a location to contact another person for certain reasons, provided in the bill. The bill also specifies what a prevailing plaintiff may recover.

Intro Date

12/04/2019

Actions

12/04/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety

HB1595 - Modifies provisions relating to compensation for victims of crime

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

Summary

This bill amends the definition of "survivor" in Section 595.010, RSMo. The bill also specifies that, in the case of death, a victim's survivor requiring counseling as a direct result of the death of the victim may apply for compensation in Missouri if certain factors are met. Currently, compensation may not exceed \$400 per week and no award may exceed \$25,000. This bill increases those amounts to up to \$500 per week and no more than a total of \$30,000.

Intro Date

12/04/2019

Actions

12/04/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1757 ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 103/10/2020 H - Removed from House Hearing Agenda - Special Committee on Criminal Justice - 03/12/20 - 8:00 am - HR 1

HB1599 - Modifies the offense of unlawful use of a weapon to apply to the open or concealed carrying of a firearm in the City of St. Louis without a concealed carry permit

Sponsor

Rep. Steven Roberts (D)

Summary

This bill modifies the offense of the unlawful use of a weapon to apply when a person is open or concealed carrying a firearm in the City of St. Louis without a concealed carry permit.

Intro Date

12/04/2019

Actions

HB1604 - Modifies residency requirements for personnel of certain municipal police forces

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill amends the restriction that commissioned and civilian personnel who were previously employed by the Board of Police Commissioners be required, throughout their employment for the City of St. Louis, to retain a primary residence in the City of St. Louis for a total of seven years before being permitted to maintain a residence outside the City of St. Louis as long as the residence is located within a one-hour response time. This bill specifies that, commissioned and civilian personnel who are employed by a municipal police force will not be subject to a residency restriction so long as the employee's primary residence is located within a one-hour response time. The bill also specifies that no city, village, town, county, township, or board of police or of police commissioners may require current or prospective law enforcement officers to reside within any jurisdictional limit but may require such current or prospective officers to reside within a one-hour response time. These provisions will not apply to the Missouri Highway Patrol.

Additionally, all St. Louis City employees will not be required to reside within city limits.

Intro Date

12/05/2019

Actions

12/05/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for House
Committee Hearing - Judiciary - 01/14/20 - 2:00 pm - HR 5 01/14/2020 H - Public hearing completed
01/21/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 01/23/2020 H - Reported Do Pass
Committee as substituted 01/23/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative
Oversight 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/27/2020 5:00 PM - House-
Administrative Oversight, HR 601/27/2020 H - Returned to committee without amendments
01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB
2139 ** - House-Judiciary, HR 502/04/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee
02/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/11/2020 H - Referred to House
Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 02/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing
02/13/2020 9:30 AM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/13/2020 H - Voted do pass
from committee 02/13/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/04/2020 H - Laid out for
consideration 03/04/2020 H - Committee substitute adopted 03/04/2020 H - Floor Amendment(s)
Adopted - 1 03/04/2020 H - Perfected 03/09/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/09/2020 H - Third
Read and Passed - Y-106 N-43 03/09/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time

HB1610 - Modifies and establishes provisions relating to criminal street gangs

Sponsor

Rep. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

Summary

The bill establishes Sections 578.419 to 578.439, RSMo, as the "Missouri Criminal Street Gangs Prevention Act", and may be cited as such. This bill adds any dangerous felony, as defined in Section 556.061 to the list of offenses that could constitute a "pattern of criminal street gang activity". The bill also specifies that any person who knowingly participates in any criminal street gang is guilty of a class B felony. The bill repeals language relating to convictions for misdemeanors committed with the specific intent to further criminal conduct by a criminal street gang.

Currently, if a person is convicted of a felony with the specific intent to further criminal conduct by a street gang, such person will, in addition to the punishment for the felony he or she committed, be punished by an additional term of one, two, or three years at the court's discretion. This bill specifies that the person will be punished by an additional three years and it removes the court's discretion. Currently, if the felony is committed on the grounds of or within 1,000 feet of a school, the additional punishment is two, three, or four years in the court's discretion. This bill specifies that the additional punishment is four years and it removes the court's discretion.

Finally, upon receiving a referral from a law enforcement agency alleging a violation of the Missouri Criminal Street Gangs Prevention Act, the prosecuting attorney in Jackson County or St. Louis County, or a circuit attorney in St. Louis City, must, within 60 days, either commence a prosecution based on the referral or decline to prosecute. If the attorney fails to commence a prosecution within 60 days or declines to prosecute, the law enforcement agency may make a written request to reconsider. Upon such written request by the law enforcement agency, the prosecuting or circuit attorney must, within 15 days, commence a prosecution or decline to prosecute. If the attorney fails to commence a prosecution within 15 days after receiving the written request to reconsider, the Attorney General will have authority to commence a prosecution alleging a violation of the act.

Intro Date

12/05/2019

Actions

12/05/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice

HB1620 - Modifies the offense of resisting or interfering with arrest**Sponsor**

Rep. Jeff Shawan (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety by a vote of 9 to 0.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HB 1620.

This bill specifies that a person commits the offense of resisting arrest by fleeing in a motor vehicle if he or she resists an arrest, stop or detention by fleeing from law enforcement in a motor vehicle and, during the course of fleeing, drives at a speed in a manner that demonstrates a disregard for the safety of a person or property, including that of the pursuing officer or other occupants of the fleeing vehicle. The offense of resisting arrest by fleeing in a motor vehicle is a class E felony. For a second or subsequent conviction, it is a class D felony.

If, during the commission of resisting arrest by fleeing in a motor vehicle, serious bodily injury or death to another person, including any officer, results, the person is guilty of the offense of aggravated resisting arrest by fleeing in a motor vehicle, which is a class D felony. For a second or subsequent conviction, it is a class C felony.

The House Committee Substitute specifies that a prosecuting attorney shall not be required to prove that the defendant knew why he or she was being stopped, arrested, or detained.

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPOSERS: Supporters say that this does not make the offense of resisting arrest on its own a felony; this applies when someone is specifically fleeing in a vehicle and is driving in such a way that endangers lives. The legislature is proposing many reforms but it is not doing anything about protecting law enforcement with the reforms. This is a big issue because people need to know that there will be significant penalties if they flee from police.

Testifying for the bill were Representative Shawan; Alonzo Bradwell; Missouri Troopers Association; Brent Hugh, Missouri Bicycle And Pedestrian Federation; Jeff Weber, Cass County Sheriff's Office; Kevin F. Jorz; Missouri Association of Prosecuting Attorneys and Missouri Office Prosecutor Service; Missouri Fraternal Order of Police; St. Louis Police Officers Association; Kansas City Fraternal Order of Police; Robert Adams; Robert Shockey, Missouri Police Chiefs Association; Ben Barbarick, Cass County Sheriff's Association; Blake Adams; Craig McMein; David Rodgers; Kevin Neville; Mitch Phillips; Nicholas Sack; and Dale A. Schmidt, Missouri Peace Officers Association.

OPPOSERS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

Intro Date

12/05/2019

Actions

12/05/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety 02/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public

Safety, HR 602/10/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/17/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 602/17/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/18/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/18/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 03/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 9:30 AM - House-Legislative Oversight, HR 403/05/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 03/05/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB1621 - Prohibits certain cities in St. Louis County from imposing a fee for a false alarm to which the police department responds if it is the alarm user's first false alarm in a twelve-month period

Sponsor

Rep. Alan Gray (D)

Summary

This bill prohibits any third or fourth class city in St. Louis County from imposing a false alarm fee for service upon an alarm user for a false alarm to which the city police department responds if it is the alarm user's first false alarm in a 12-month period.

This bill is the same as HB 412 (2019).

Intro Date

12/06/2019

Actions

12/06/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time

HB1630 - Changes the law regarding concealed carry permits by lowering the age requirement to eighteen or older

Sponsor

Rep. Dirk Deaton (R)

Summary

This bill lowers the age requirement from 19 to 18 years of age or older for a concealed carry permit.

Intro Date

12/06/2019

Actions

12/06/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1633 - Prohibits the use of hand-held wireless communication devices by drivers of any age

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Porter (R)

Summary

Currently, drivers 21 years of age or younger are prohibited from sending, reading, or writing text messages or electronic messages while operating a moving vehicle upon the highways of this state. This bill repeals the age limitation and subjects drivers of any age to the provisions of the statute.

This bill is the same as HB 896 (2019).

Intro Date

12/06/2019

Actions

12/06/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1635 - Modifies provisions relating to the requirement to yield for emergency vehicles

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Porter (R)

Summary

This bill clarifies that when an emergency vehicle is approaching, every other vehicle must yield the right-of-way and pull over:

(1) On two-lane roadways, as far as possible to the right of, the traveled portion of the highway; and

(2) On roadways with more than two lanes, as far as possible to the left of, or to the right of, the traveled portion of the highway.

Intro Date

12/06/2019

Actions

12/06/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety 02/13/2020 H -

Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/17/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 602/17/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/20/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/24/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 603/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/09/2020 12:00 PM - REVISED for EXECUTIVE SESSION - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 6

HB1637 - Establishes the "Second Amendment Preservation Act," which creates additional protections to the right to bear arms

Sponsor

Rep. Jered Taylor (R)

Summary

The bill establishes the "Second Amendment Preservation Act," that:

- (1) Declares that laws, rules, orders, or other actions which restrict or prohibit the manufacture, ownership, and use of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition exclusively within this state exceed the powers granted to the federal government except to the extent they are necessary and proper for governing and regulating land and naval forces of the United States or for organizing, arming, and disciplining militia forces actively employed in the service of the United States Armed Forces;
- (2) Declares that all federal acts, laws, executive orders, administrative orders, court orders, rules, and regulations, whether past, present, or future, that infringe on the people's right to keep and bear arms as guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 23 of the Missouri Constitution must be invalid in this state, including those that impose a tax, levy, fee, or stamp on these items as specified in the bill; require the registration or tracking of these items or their owners; prohibit the possession, ownership, use, or transfer of a firearm; or order the confiscation of these items;
- (3) Declares that it must be the duty of the courts and law enforcement agencies to protect the rights of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms and that no person, including a public officer or state employee of this state or any political subdivision of this state, can have authority to enforce or attempt to enforce any federal laws, orders, or rules infringing on the right to keep and bear arms;
- (4) Specifies that any entity or person who knowingly acts under the color of any federal or state law to deprive a Missouri citizen of the rights or privileges ensured by the federal and state constitutions to keep and bear arms must be liable to the injured party for redress. Reasonable attorney fees and costs may be awarded to the prevailing party with specified exceptions. Qualified immunity shall not be a defense; and
- (5) States that any person while acting as an official, agent, employee, or deputy of the United States Government who enforces or attempts to enforce any of the infringements identified in this bill or gives material aid and support to the efforts of others who enforce or attempt to enforce any of the

infringements identified in this bill may be permanently ineligible to serve as a law enforcement officer or to supervise law enforcement officers in this state or in any political subdivision of this state.

This bill contains a severability clause.

This bill is the same as HB 1039 (2019).

Intro Date

12/06/2019

Actions

12/06/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 03/04/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/11/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight

HB1638 - Modifies provisions relating to the concealed carrying of firearms

Sponsor

Rep. Jered Taylor (R)

Summary

This bill makes changes to the list of locations an individual can carry a concealed firearm within this state and the list of locations an individual with a concealed carry permit can carry a concealed firearm within the state. This bill also prohibits the state, political subdivisions, and public institutions of higher learning from imposing any policies or contractual requirements that would have the effect of prohibiting employees or students from the carrying of concealed firearms into locations where concealed carry is not otherwise prohibited by law.

No changes have been made to the penalties for carrying a concealed firearm in locations prohibited under these sections.

This bill is similar to HB 258 (2019).

Intro Date

12/06/2019

Actions

12/06/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws

HB1646 - Establishes a firearm-owner registry under the management of the Attorney General

Sponsor

Rep. Kevin Windham (D)

Summary

This bill requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain a firearm-owner registry. Each firearm owner in the state will be required to complete a firearm catalog form (created by the Attorney General) each year by March 1st and each nonresident must submit the form within 10 days of either entering the state with a firearm or acquiring a firearm. The registry will consist of hard copies of these firearm catalog forms and can be implemented in the form of an electronic database. The registry must be confidential and closed to the public, but the Attorney General may release information to law enforcement agencies pursuant to a warrant. The Attorney General may also release anonymous aggregate data specified in the bill. Violations of these provisions will result in a civil penalty up to \$5000.

This bill is the same as Extraordinary Session HB 28 (2019).

Intro Date

12/06/2019

Actions

12/06/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1674 - Prohibits text messaging while driving for all drivers

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

Summary

Currently, drivers under the age of 21 and drivers of commercial vehicles are prohibited from using hand-held cell phones to send, read, or write text messages or electronic messages. This bill applies the ban on use of hand-held cell phones to all drivers, subject to exceptions specified in the bill.

This bill is the same as HB 223 (2019).

Intro Date

12/10/2019

Actions

12/10/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1676 - Requires that all sales or transfers of firearms and ammunition be processed through a licensed firearms dealer

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

Summary

This bill requires all sales or transfers of firearms or ammunition to be processed by a federally licensed firearms dealer who is first required to conduct a background check in accordance with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System to determine if the purchaser or transferee is legally barred from possessing a firearm. This bill does not require federally licensed dealers to ask for any additional information or take any additional steps beyond those actions currently required by federal law. The licensed dealer may require the purchaser or transferee to pay a fee not to exceed \$25 for administrative costs incurred by the licensed dealer and pay other fees pursuant to federal, state, and local law. This bill ensures that the information obtained by the dealer or submitted to the FBI cannot be disclosed.

A violation of a provision of this Section is a class B misdemeanor. Each day a violation of this Section is committed or continued shall be considered a separate violation and punished accordingly.

This bill is similar to HB 7 2019 Ex. Session.

Intro Date

12/10/2019

Actions

12/10/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1680 - Changes the laws regarding firearm offenses

Sponsor

Rep. Chuck Basye (R)

Summary

This bill states that a person commits the offense of defacing a firearm if he or she knowingly alters, defaces, destroys, mars, or removes the manufacturer's serial number, or other identification mark required by law, of any firearm.

A person has an affirmative defense to this offense if the person reported the possession to the police or a government agency prior to arrest; or the firearm was manufactured before any law requiring a serial number or other identification mark existed.

This bill also changes the penalty of this offense from a class A misdemeanor to a B felony. This offense is a class D misdemeanor if the manufacturer's serial number is covered or obstructed but still retrievable.

Intro Date

12/10/2019

Actions

12/10/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 02/25/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/26/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 2056 ** - House-General Laws, HR 102/26/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB1685 - Provides that a full-time judge shall not be a judge or prosecutor for any other court

Sponsor

Rep. Ingrid Burnett (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that a full-time judge shall not be a judge or prosecutor for any other court.

Intro Date

12/11/2019

Actions

12/11/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB1687 - Modifies residency requirements for personnel of certain municipal police forces

Sponsor

Rep. Derek Grier (R)

Summary

Currently, commissioned and civilian personnel who were previously employed by the Board of Police Commissioners are required, throughout their employment for the City of St. Louis, to retain a primary residence in the City of St. Louis for a total of seven years before being permitted to maintain a residence outside the City of St. Louis as long as the residence is located within a onehour response time. This bill specifies that, commissioned and civilian personnel currently employed by the board are not subject to a residency restriction so long as the employee's primary residence is located within a one-hour response time.

Intro Date

12/11/2019

Actions

12/11/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB1693 - Establishes the "Narcotics Control Act"

Sponsor

Rep. Holly Rehder (R)

Summary

SS/HB 1693 - This act modifies several provisions relating to the monitoring of certain prescribed controlled substances, including: (1) drug incineration; (2) the Narcotics Control Act; and (3) drug trafficking.

DRUG INCINERATION (Section 195.140)

Under this act, certain controlled substances which have come into the custody of a peace officer or an officer or agent of the Department of Health and Senior Services may be disposed of through incineration, as described in the act, to the extent permissible under federal law.

NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT (Sections 195.450 to 195.465)

This act also establishes the "Narcotics Control Act". The Department of Health and Senior Services shall be required to establish and maintain a program to monitor the prescribing and dispensing of all Schedule II, III, and IV controlled substances by all licensed professionals who prescribe or dispense these substances in Missouri. The provisions of this act shall be subject to appropriations and may also be funded with federal or private moneys.

A dispenser shall electronically submit to the Department specified information for each controlled substance dispensed. The Department may issue a waiver to a dispenser who is unable to submit the required information electronically. If a waiver is obtained, a dispenser may submit the required information in paper format or by other approved means. Beginning January 1, 2022, the Department shall begin phasing in a requirement that dispensers report data in real time with all reported data to be submitted in real time by January 1, 2023.

All dispensation information shall be kept confidential with specified exceptions. This act authorizes the release of non-personal, general information for statistical, educational, and research purposes. The Department shall review the dispensation information and, if there is reasonable cause to believe a violation of law or breach of professional standards may have occurred, the Department shall notify the appropriate law enforcement or professional regulatory entity and provide the dispensation information required for an investigation. No dispensation information submitted to the Department shall be used by any local, state, or federal authority to prevent an individual from owning or obtaining a firearm, or used as the sole basis for probable cause to obtain an arrest or search warrant in a criminal investigation.

Beginning August 28, 2022, the Department shall maintain an individual's prescription and dispensation information obtained under this act for a maximum of 3 years, after which the information shall be deleted from the program.

If a political subdivision of this state is operating a narcotics control program prior to August 28, 2020, such program may continue until such time as the Department's program is available for statewide utilization.

Dispensers who knowingly fail to submit the required information or who knowingly submit incorrect dispensation information shall be subject to a penalty of \$1,000 per violation. Any persons who are authorized to have prescription or dispensation information and who knowingly disclose such information or who knowingly use it in a manner and for a purpose in violation of this act shall be guilty of a Class E felony.

These provisions are identical to SB 677 (2020) and similar to HB 188 (2019), (SB 155 (2019), HB 1619 (2018), SB 737 (2018), SB 762 (2018), CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 90 & 68 (2017), SCS/SBs 314 & 340 (2017), SB 231 (2017), SS/SCS/SB 74 (2017), HB 1892 (2016), SB 768 (2016), HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 63 & 111 (2015), HCS/HB 130 (2015), and HCS/HB 816 (2015).

DRUG TRAFFICKING (Sections 579.065 and 579.068)

This act adds to the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree knowingly distributing, delivering, manufacturing, or producing or attempting to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce more than 10 milligrams of fentanyl or any derivative thereof, or any mixture or substance containing more than 10 milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil, as a Class B felony and a Class A felony when the amount is 20 milligrams or more. Additionally, trafficking in the first degree of one or more grams of flunitrazepam or any amount of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid for the first offense shall be a Class B felony and a Class A felony for any second or subsequent offense.

This act adds to the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree knowingly possessing or having under one's control, purchasing or attempting to purchase, or bringing into the state more than 10 milligrams of fentanyl or any derivative thereof, or any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or carfentanil as a Class C felony and a Class B felony when the amount is 20 milligrams or more. Additionally, trafficking in the second degree of less than one gram of

flunitrazepam shall be a Class C felony for the first offense and a Class B felony for any second or subsequent offense.

Finally, this act modifies current law for the Class B felony offense of trafficking of drugs in the first degree and the Class C felony offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree by removing the ceiling of the ranges of grams or milligrams of various controlled substances, including heroin, cocaine, LSD, PCP, phencyclidine, marijuana, and amphetamines and methamphetamines.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS#2/SCS/SB 523 (2020), substantially similar to HB 1450 (2020) and HCS/HB 239 (2019), and similar to SB 702 (2020), SB 6 (2019), SCS/SB 953 (2018), and HB 1254 (2018).

Intro Date

12/11/2019

Actions

12/11/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Insurance Policy 01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/22/2020 12:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1619 ** - House-Insurance Policy, HR 401/22/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/29/2020 12:00 PM - House-Insurance Policy, HR 401/29/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/30/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/30/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/03/2020 5:00 PM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/03/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/12/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/12/2020 H - Laid over on perfection 02/12/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/12/2020 H - Perfected - Y- 95 N- 56 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Fiscal Review 02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/17/2020 1:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1693 ** - House-Fiscal Review, HR 502/17/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/17/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/17/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/17/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-98 N-56 02/17/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence 02/20/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/24/2020 1:30 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 102/24/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/24/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee 03/02/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/04/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Fiscal Oversight 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/09/2020 3:30 PM - Senate-Fiscal Review, Bingham Conference Room 03/09/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee 03/09/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/09/2020 S - Laid out for consideration 03/09/2020 S - Floor Substitute Adopted 03/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Fiscal Oversight 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 9:30 AM - Senate-Fiscal Oversight, Bingham Conference Room 03/12/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee 03/12/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/12/2020 S - Laid out for consideration 03/12/2020 S - Third Read and Passed - Y-21 N-10 03/12/2020 S - Senate requests House concurrence 03/12/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Fiscal Review 03/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/16/2020 1:00 PM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-Fiscal Review, HR 503/12/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - Fiscal Review - 03/16/20 - 1:00 pm - HR 5 03/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/18/2020 9:00 AM - House-Fiscal Review, HR 5

HB1701 - Authorizes a sales tax dedicated to public safety in the cities of Branson West, Claycomo, Clinton, Cole Camp, Hallsville, Kearney, Lincoln, and Smithville upon voter approval

Sponsor

Rep. Rodger Reedy (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on Local Government by a vote of 13 to 0.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HB 1701.

This bill adds certain cities and villages to the list of cities and villages authorized to impose, upon voter approval, a sales tax of up to one-half of one percent for public safety purposes, including expenditures on equipment, city and village employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers.

Currently, the only additional cities described in Section 94.900 are Branson West, Smithville, Kearney, and Hallsville, and the only additional cities described in Section 94.902 are Clinton, Lincoln, and Claycomo.

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPOSERS: Supporters say that some cities cannot afford to hire and keep law enforcement officers and regular staff. This bill would let the voters decide if that is important to them.

Testifying for the bill were Representative Reedy and Richard Shields.

OPPOSERS: Those who oppose the bill say that a property tax, not a sales tax, should be used to fund law enforcement.

Testifying against the bill was Arnie C. "AC" Dienoff.

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/23/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Local Government 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 12:00 PM - House-Local Government, HR 102/04/2020 H - Public
hearing completed 02/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 12:00 PM -
House-Local Government, HR 102/11/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee
02/12/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/12/2020 H - Referred to House
Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 02/17/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing
02/18/2020 9:30 AM - ** REVISED to ADD AND REMOVE BILLS ** - House-Rules-Legislative
Oversight, HR 402/18/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/26/2020 H - Reported Do Pass
Committee

HB1706 - Establishes laws relating to discovery in criminal cases

Sponsor

Rep. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

Summary

This bill establishes criminal discovery statutes, replacing Missouri Supreme Court Rule 25, which currently dictates the procedure for discovery in criminal cases.

The bill provides that discovery in criminal cases must not begin earlier than the arraignment of the defendant, whereas Rule 25.02 allows for discovery to begin on filing of a felony complaint or after the filing of an indictment or information. The bill further requires the state to, upon written request of defendant's counsel, or of defendant if counsel has been waived, disclose certain documents and other items specified in the bill; however, the state may redact any personal identifying information of witnesses or other individuals named in the documents and other items and must make it clear that the information has been redacted. Rule 25.03 allows the state to redact information on a separate copy provided to the defendant and to provide an unredacted copy to defendant's counsel. This bill removes that ability. Currently, Rule 25.03 requires the state to disclose the names and last known addresses of persons the state plans to call as witnesses. This bill specifies that only the names, and not the last known addresses, of the individuals may be disclosed. Additionally, if there are no written or recorded statements or memoranda summarizing a witness's testimony, the state must provide a summary of the witness's expected testimony. The bill requires the prosecutor to use diligence and good faith to make available discoverable information that is not in the prosecutor's possession but is in the possession of other governmental personnel.

The bill allows the defense to make a written motion in the proper court requesting the state to disclose material in the prosecutor's possession or control and state with particularity the relevance and materiality of the material and information. If the court finds the request reasonable and necessary to ensure a fair trial, the court must order the state to disclose the material and information to the defendant.

The bill also requires the defendant to, upon written request by the state, disclose all or part of the material or information specified in the bill, including the names and last known addresses of people the defendant intends to call as witnesses, as well as the birth dates of witnesses by whom the defendant intends to establish an alibi. If there are no written or recorded statements or memoranda summarizing a witness's testimony, the defense must provide a summary of the expected testimony of a witness other than the defendant.

Subject to constitutional limitations, the state may make a written motion to the court requesting the defendant to disclose material and information not already covered, and the motion must specify the material or information sought. The state may also make a motion and show good cause asking the court to require the defendant to participate in various activities specified in the bill, such as appearing in a lineup or providing a handwriting sample, for example. These provisions do not apply to investigative procedures before an indictment or information is filed. The defendant has the right to have counsel present during any disclosure under these provisions.

The bill specifies material and information that is not subject to disclosure, including, among other things, attorney notes prepared for the purpose of presenting testimony of identified witnesses at trial. The court may, at any time, on motion and for good cause shown:

- (1) Order specified disclosures be denied or restricted;
- (2) Order non-discoverable material or information contained within discoverable material be removed or redacted;
- (3) Order the recording of a private proceeding be sealed and preserved in the records of the court; and
- (4) Make various considerations, specified in the bill, when determining a motion for a protective order.

Currently, under Rule 25.12, a defendant in any criminal case, after an indictment or filing of an information, may depose any person by oral examination or written questions, and the manner or the deposition is governed by the Rules governing depositions in civil matters. This bill provides that depositions must be taken only of expert witnesses and for purposes of preserving testimony for trial. Additionally under Rule 25.12, a defendant must not be physically present at a discovery deposition unless there is good cause shown. The bill provides that the defendant must not be at a deposition except upon a showing by defendant's counsel that defendant's presence at a deposition is constitutionally required. Under Rule 25.12, the defense may discover by deposition the facts and opinions to which an expert is expected to testify. Under this bill, both parties may discover such information by deposition. The party seeking such discovery is responsible for paying the expert a reasonable hourly fee; however, in the case of an indigent defendant, the court may dispense with this requirement. The bill also provides that, at trial or upon any hearing, a deposition obtained properly that is otherwise admissible may be used under certain circumstances specified in the bill.

A prosecuting or circuit attorney or a defense attorney may file a motion to take a deposition of a witness to preserve testimony. The motion must not seek the deposition of a defendant or the spouse of a defendant. The order must require the defendant to attend the deposition or to waive the right to be present and the right of confrontation in writing or in open court. The court must direct the deposition to be taken in the county where the offense occurred or at another location designated by the court.

The bill provides that no victim's testimony may be excluded as a discovery sanction, and no motion for sanctions or to compel discovery will be heard unless the counsel for the party that filed the motion has certified to the court that informal efforts to resolve the dispute have failed.

Finally, unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown, neither counsel nor any party, or their agents or employees, may contact or communicate with identified witnesses for the opposing party, except upon advance notice to counsel for the opposing party. However, nothing will limit or prevent the state or its officers from conducting lawful investigations into any offenses or from continuing to conduct further investigation of any charged offense.

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 503/10/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB1722 - Allows concealed carrying of firearms on public transportation systems and transporting nonfunctional or unloaded firearms on public buses

Sponsor

Rep. Adam Schnelting (R)

Summary

Currently, it is a crime to board a bus with a dangerous or deadly weapon or carry such a weapon in a terminal. Weapons may not be carried in any facility or on any conveyance used for a public transportation system of the Bi-State Development Agency.

This bill allows a concealed carry permit holder to lawfully carry firearms on public transportation, as defined in the bill. Anyone with a permit may also carry a firearm while traveling by bus. A person with or without a permit may transport a firearm in a nonfunctioning state by bus if ammunition is not available. This bill does not apply to property of Amtrak or any partnership in which Amtrak engages.

This bill is similar to HB 643 (2019).

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 02/25/2020 H - Scheduled for

Committee Hearing 02/26/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 2056 ** - House-General Laws, HR 102/26/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/11/2020 H - Superseded by HB1901

HB1723 - Requires the display of both front and back license plates on dump trucks

Sponsor

Rep. Adam Schnelting (R)

Summary

This bill requires that a dump truck, as defined in the bill, to have license plates fastened to the front and rear of the truck.

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1726 - Authorizes certain cities to levy a 1/2 cent sales tax for public safety

Sponsor

Rep. Ken Wilson (R)

Summary

This bill authorizes any fourth class city with a population of more than 8,000 but less than 12,000 and located in any first class county with a population of more than 250,000 but less than 260,000 to levy a 1/2% sales tax for public safety upon voter approval.

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/23/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Local Government 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 12:00 PM - House-Local Government, HR 102/04/2020 H - Not heard in committee

HB1731 - Authorizes Hallsville to levy a sales tax whose revenue is dedicated to public safety upon voter approval

Sponsor

Rep. Cheri Toalson Reisch (R)

Summary

This bill authorizes any city of the fourth classification with more than 1350 but fewer than 1500 inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than 150,000 but fewer than 200,000 inhabitants to levy a sales tax of up to one-half of one percent dedicated to public safety upon voter approval.

Currently, this bill only applies to Hallsville.

This bill is similar to HB 1173 (2019).

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/23/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Local Government 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 12:00 PM - House-Local Government, HR 102/04/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB1735 - Changes the law regarding the boarding of prisoners

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Summary

This bill modifies Section 221.105, RSMo, concerning state reimbursement for the boarding of prisoners. Any county or city not within a county may request reimbursement at a rate not to exceed \$40 per day per prisoner.

The department will verify payment requests for accuracy and make quarterly payments from funds appropriated for that purpose. Payment shall be made at a calculated rate based on the appropriation and requests are considered satisfied once paid at the calculated quarterly rate.

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Budget

HB1739 - Adds provisions relating to occupational diseases diagnosed in first responders

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill provides that if, preceding the date of injury or death, an employee who is on active duty as a first responder is diagnosed with a mental impairment and he or she was not previously diagnosed with such an impairment, then the impairment shall presumptively be considered an occupational disease and presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of employment. This presumption may be rebutted by the employer or insurer.

The bill specifies that one or more compensable mental impairment claims arising out of a single accident shall constitute a single injury. Furthermore, a mental impairment shall not be considered an occupational disease if it results from a disciplinary action, work evaluation, job transfer, layoff, demotion, promotion, termination, retirement, or similar action taken in good faith by the employer.

This bill is similar to SB 281 (2019).

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1741 - Creates the "Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activity Commission"

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill establishes within the Department of Public Safety a "Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activity Commission", consisting of 18 sheriffs and 18 chiefs of police representing the nine regions of the state. The commission shall make recommendations on spending the discretionary portion of grants the state receives from the United States Department of Homeland Security.

This bill is the same as HB 1255 (2019).

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Homeland Security 01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 6:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1741 ** - House-Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 601/21/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED for NOTES ** - House-Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 601/28/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/29/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/29/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/03/2020 5:00 PM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/03/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB1753 - Establishes provisions relating to the protection of health care workers

Sponsor

Rep. Bryan Spencer (R)

Summary

This bill requires a law enforcement officer to remain with any person the officer transports or sends by ambulance to a hospital emergency room if he or she is intoxicated or requires involuntary commitment.

The bill requires the Attorney General to conduct a study to determine the number of violent acts committed against health care workers or entities that resulted in police reports and correlate the number of violent acts and the number of cases in which the prosecutor initiated charges.

A person commits the offense of interference with a health care facility if the person acts alone or with someone else to willfully or recklessly interfere with access to or from a health care facility or willfully or recklessly commits any of the acts specified in the bill. A person commits the offense of interference with an ambulance service if the person acts alone or with someone else to willfully or recklessly interfere with access to or from an ambulance or willfully or recklessly disrupt any ambulance service by committing any of the acts specified in the bill. The offense of interfering with a health care facility or an ambulance service is a class D misdemeanor for a first offense and a class C misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense.

A person or health care facility aggrieved by these actions may seek civil damages from those who committed the prohibited acts. An individual plaintiff aggrieved by the prohibited actions may recover up to \$500 for each day the actions occurred or up to \$5,000 for each day the actions occurred if the plaintiff is a health care facility.

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1754 - Enacts provisions relating to traffic enforcement

Sponsor

Rep. Bryan Spencer (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits the use of automated traffic enforcement systems to establish evidence a motor vehicle or its operator has committed a traffic-related offense, or to impose or collect any civil or criminal fine, fee, or penalty for such offense. As specified in the bill, the term "automated traffic enforcement system" does not include systems or devices that would qualify as a "mobile video recorder" under the Sunshine Law.

State agencies and political subdivisions with automated traffic enforcement installation or maintenance contracts existing on the effective date of this bill are required to complete or terminate the contracts within one year, and thereafter must comply with the other provisions.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no state agency or political subdivision shall be exempt from the provisions of this bill, except by explicit reference in state law to, or modification of, the provisions of the bill.

The provisions of this bill do not apply to data and information recorded at weigh stations managed by the Department of Transportation or the Highway Patrol.

This bill is the same as SB 709 (2020).

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1756 - Modifies provisions relating to murder in the first degree

Sponsor

Rep. Tom Hannegan (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that a person cannot be sentenced to death if he or she is found to have suffered from a serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense. The bill specifies what must apply in order for a person to be found to be suffering from a serious mental illness. The diagnosis of a person with one or more of the specified conditions may be made at any time prior to, on, or after the commission of the offense or the day on which the matter is raised. Diagnosis of the condition or conditions does not preclude the person from presenting evidence that the person had a serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense or from having the benefit of the rebuttable presumption specified in the bill.

A person charged with murder in the first degree may raise the issue of having a serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense to exempt himself or herself from eligibility for a sentence of death. If the defense raises the matter, the court shall, at the request of the state or defense, order an evaluation of the accused in accordance with the provisions of the bill, and the state shall not use any evidence acquired as a result of any evaluation ordered under the section against the defendant unless and until the defense presents the evidence at a hearing on the matter. The state may then call the examiner and use the information the examiner obtained at the hearing on this issue.

If a person raises the matter of his or her serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense and submits evidence likely to prove that he or she had a serious mental illness and it existed at the time of the commission of the offense, the prosecution shall have the opportunity to present evidence to contest the serious mental illness or to rebut the presumption that the condition, if present, significantly impaired the person's capacity at the time of the commission of the offense.

If the person raises the matter of his or her serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense, and the state contests the application of the exemption based on the information the defense provides, the defense shall be entitled to a pretrial hearing and determination on eligibility for the exemption. The determination of eligibility for the exemption shall be made pretrial by the court. The bill specifies procedures related to the presenting of evidence and rebutting the presumption.

A person's pleading of not guilty due to mental disease or defect or incapacity to stand trial, or a finding after such a plea that the person does not suffer from mental disease or defect or has capacity to stand trial, does not preclude the person from raising the matter of the person's serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense and, if a person so raises that matter, does not limit or affect any of the procedures described in this section or the authority of a court to make any finding described in this bill.

This bill is similar to HB 353 (2019).

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice 03/03/2020 H - Scheduled

for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED for BILLS ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 103/05/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1757 ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 103/12/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/12/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/12/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight

HB1776 - Establishes provisions relating to asset forfeiture

Sponsor

Rep. Tony Lovasco (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities from referring, transferring, or otherwise relinquishing possession of seized property to a federal agency for the purpose of the property's forfeiture under federal law. Law enforcement agencies that participate in a multijurisdictional collaboration must transfer responsibility for the seized property to the state prosecuting authority. If federal law requires transfer of the property to a federal agency, the transferring law enforcement agency is prohibited from accepting payment of any kind or distribution of forfeiture proceeds from the federal agency.

This bill does not restrict a law enforcement agency from acting alone or collaborating with another agency, including a federal agency, to seize contraband or property a law enforcement agency has probable cause to believe is the proceeds or instrument of an offense.

This bill is similar to HCS HB 444 (2019).

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1778 - Modifies provisions relating to special personalized license plates

Sponsor

Rep. Tony Lovasco (R)

Summary

This bill increases from \$15 to \$30 the fee for getting personalized license plates. The fee shall be collected only for new or reissued special personalized license plates and not annually upon renewal of existing plates. This fee is in addition to the regular registration fees.

The bill repeals the provisions that prohibit personalized license plates containing letters or numbers that are obscene or offensive.

Intro Date

12/12/2019

Actions

12/12/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1793 - Removes references to repealed statutes that related to weapons offenses

Sponsor

Rep. Wes Rogers (D)

Summary

This bill repeals references to obsolete and repealed firearms statutes.

This bill is the same as HB 1181 (2019).

Intro Date

12/13/2019

Actions

12/13/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1794 - Requires only one motor vehicle license plate for certain motor vehicles

Sponsor

Rep. Wes Rogers (D)

Summary

This bill requires the issuance and display of only one license plate for most personal vehicles and personalized license plates. Criteria for purchase and renewal of a single plate are specified in the bill.

This bill is the same as HB 1182 (2019).

Intro Date

12/13/2019

Actions

12/13/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1805 - Changes the laws regarding weapon offenses by defining fugitive from justice

Sponsor

Rep. Chuck Basye (R)

Summary

This bill defines the term "fugitive" for the purposes of Chapter 571, RSMo. Fugitive is defined as any person who flees from law enforcement or a court to avoid being prosecuted for a crime or to avoid providing testimony in a criminal proceeding.

Intro Date

12/17/2019

Actions

12/17/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws

HB1809 - Expands the definition of special victim to include sports officials at a sporting event

Sponsor

Rep. Bradley Pollitt (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on General Laws by a vote of 10 to 2.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HB 1809.

This bill expands the definition of "special victim" under Section 565.002, RSMo, to include sports officials at a sporting event while performing their duties as sports officials.

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPOSERS: Supporters say that there needs to be a bill that protects referees. Supporters also say that this bill will address physical abuse and send a message that Missouri supports sports officials.

Testifying for the bill was Representative Pollitt.

OPPOSERS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

OTHERS: Others testifying on the bill say that there is a decline in register officials. People are concerned that they will be physically and verbally abused for being a sports official.

Testifying on the bill was Kenny Seifert, Missouri State High School Activities Association.

Intro Date

12/18/2019

Actions

12/18/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 02/03/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/05/2020 10:15 AM - House-General Laws, HR 102/05/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 2:00 PM - House-General Laws, HR 502/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/10/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 02/17/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 9:30 AM - ** REVISED to ADD AND REMOVE BILLS ** - House-Rules-Legislative Oversight, HR 402/18/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/26/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB1810 - Authorizes a city or county to proclaim the United States flag be flown at half-staff upon the death of certain persons

Sponsor

Rep. Bryan Spencer (R)

Summary

This bill authorizes the chief executive officer of a city or county to proclaim that the United States Flag be flown at halfstaff upon the death of certain persons specified in the bill.

Intro Date

12/18/2019

Actions

12/18/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1815 - Modifies provisions relating to electronic tracking systems for evidentiary collection kits

Sponsor

Rep. Hannah Kelly (R)

Summary

This bill modifies current law regarding procedures for tracking evidentiary collection kits.

Currently, the Attorney General must establish an electronic tracking system for evidentiary collection kits and their components, including individual specimen containers. This bill removes the requirement to track the individual components, while retaining the requirement to track the kits.

Currently, the Attorney General is required to permit sexual assault victims or their designees access to the system to monitor the current status of their kits. This bill allows such victims to track, obtain reports, and receive updates on the status and location of their kits through a secure web-based or similar system that allows victims or their designees to register to be notified by mail, phone, text, email, or other similar electronic communication of any updates on the status and location of their kits.

This bill requires appropriate medical providers, law enforcement agencies, laboratories, court personnel, persons or entities involved in the final disposition or destruction of the kits, and all other entities and persons having custody of the kits to participate in the tracking system.

The Department of Public Safety, with the advice of the Attorney General and the assistance of the Department of Health and Senior Services, shall develop and retain within the state a central repository for unreported evidentiary collection kits that is temperature-controlled to preserve the integrity of the kits and diminish degradation. Unreported kits shall be retained for 30 years.

Finally, records entered into the electronic tracking system shall be confidential and not subject to disclosure under state law.

his bill is similar to SB 569 (2020).

Intro Date

12/18/2019

Actions

12/18/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB1821 - Provides that costs of a defendant in a criminal case are collected as court costs and disbursed to the state or county

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that any costs that are the responsibility of a defendant in a criminal case to pay, may be collected as court costs and may be disbursed to the state or county.

This bill is similar to SB 667 (2020).

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1822 - Establishes provisions relating to the collection of court costs

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

Summary

Currently, when a special process server in a county that receives money from the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund serves a summons, writ, subpoena, or other specified order of the court, the process server has to deposit \$10 into the fund. This bill specifies that the \$10 will be collected by the court clerk, paid into the county treasury, sent to the State Treasurer, and then deposited into the fund.

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/06/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB1823 - Modifies the definition of court costs to include jail board bills for incarceration

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

Summary

This bill adds jail board bills for incarceration to the definition of "court costs".

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1824 - Requires a firearm owner to report lost or stolen firearms

Sponsor

Rep. Rasheen Aldridge (D)

Summary

This bill requires a firearm owner to report to local law enforcement the loss or theft of a firearm within 72 hours of discovering the loss or theft. Failure to report a lost or stolen firearm is an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100 for the first violation, \$1000 for the second violation, and a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not to exceed six months or a fine not to exceed \$1000, or both, for the third violation.

This bill is the same as HB 1576 (2020) and HB 235 (2019).

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1829 - Establishes the "Extreme Risk Protection Order Act"

Sponsor

Rep. Alan Green (D)

Summary

This bill establishes the "Extreme Risk Protection Act", and makes it a crime to possess a firearm while subject to an extreme risk protection order. Any person, as specified in the bill, who has or has had a close relationship with a person who poses a significant risk of personal injury to him or herself or others may file a petition for an extreme risk protection order with a court. If the court, based on testimony, documents, or other evidence, finds that there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant poses a significant risk to him or herself or others the court shall issue an extreme risk protection order.

The court may issue the order without notice to the individual posing the danger if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that irreparable injury will result from the delay required for notification. But the restrained individual may file a motion to modify or rescind the order within 14 days of receiving notice of the order. The court must then conduct a hearing on the motion within five days of it being filed.

An extreme risk protection order shall not be good for more than a year. An order may give law enforcement the authority to seize firearms owned by the restrained person but firearms shall be returned to the owner once the order is no longer in effect.

Methods for enforcing the order and seizing and returning firearms are specified in the bill. Orders may be extended after notice and a hearing.

This bill is similar to HB 3 (2019) Ex. Sess. and HB 545 (2019).

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1832 - Requires the department of public safety to commission a study on gun violence in the state of Missouri

Sponsor

Rep. Alan Green (D)

Summary

This bill requires the Department of Public Safety to commission a study on gun violence in Missouri and appoint a committee to oversee and review the results of the study.

This bill is the same as HB 90 (2019).

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1833 - Prohibits the sale of an assault weapon to a person under the age of 21

Sponsor

Rep. Alan Green (D)

Summary

This bill makes it a crime to sell, lease, loan, or give away an assault weapon to a person under the age of 21, except for the delivery of a weapon to any peace officer or Armed Forces or National Guard member while performing his or her duty.

This bill is the same as HB 97 (2019).

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1839 - Establishes provisions relating to limited access to certain criminal records

Sponsor

Rep. Alan Green (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that, prior to releasing criminal history information to a noncriminal justice agency, certain information must be redacted, as specified in the bill.

The bill provides that an individual who has been free from a felony conviction for more than 10 years may petition the court where the conviction occurred for access to his or her criminal record be limited as specified in the bill. The offense must have a maximum penalty of no more than five years.

There are specific convictions and certain individuals for which limited access to criminal records will not be granted. The bill establishes which types of records will be subject to limited access and provides that, upon petition of a prosecuting attorney to the court where a conviction occurred, a court will vacate an order for limited access granted under these provisions if the court determines that the order was erroneously entered.

An individual will not be required or requested to disclose information about his or her criminal history record that has been provided limited access, subject to exceptions in the bill. This will not apply if federal law requires the consideration of an applicant's criminal history for purposes of employment. A record subject to limited access under this bill will not be considered a conviction that would prohibit the employment of a person under any law that prohibits employment based on state convictions.

This bill is the same as HB 1103 (2019).

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1847 - Prohibits the use of a hand-held wireless communication device within a school zone

Sponsor

Rep. Bradley Pollitt (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that no person shall operate a motor vehicle within a school zone while using a wireless communications device to make or take part in a phone call or to send, read, or write a text message or electronic message unless the device is equipped with technology allowing for hands-free operation or for voicerecognition hands-free texting and is being used in such manner.

This bill is the same as HB 68 (2019).

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1856 - Changes the law regarding the sale of firearm ammunition

Sponsor

Rep. LaKeySha Bosley (D)

Summary

Beginning January 1, 2022, only a licensed ammunition seller is permitted to sell firearm ammunition. Beginning July 1, 2021, the Secretary of State will accept applications for licensed ammunition sellers. The license will be valid for one year to sell ammunition from any location stated on the license or at a gun show or event.

Any person who sells firearm ammunition without a license shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor. This does not apply to commercial and recreational shooting clubs and lawful hunting activity (Section 407.1170, RSMo).

A licensed ammunition seller is not permitted to employ a person who is prohibited by law to possess, receive, own or purchase a firearm. No licensed ammunition seller shall sell, offer for sale, or display for sale any ammunition in a manner that allows the ammunition to be accessible to a purchaser without the assistance of the seller.

A person is prohibited from supplying, delivering, selling, or giving possession or control of any firearm ammunition to a person who is prohibited by a court order from owning or possessing firearm ammunition.

The sale, delivery, or transfer of firearm ammunition must occur face-to-face with a seller. Ammunition may be purchased over the Internet if the ammunition is first delivered to a licensed ammunition seller who verifies the purchaser.

Beginning January 1, 2022, no state resident can bring or transport firearm ammunition into Missouri that the resident purchased outside of this state unless the resident first has the ammunition delivered to a licensed ammunition vendor in Missouri for delivery to the resident after the vendor verifies the purchaser.

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1857 - Establishes the "Firearm Violence Prevention Act"

Sponsor

Rep. Greg Razer (D)

Summary

The bill allows a family or household member or a law enforcement officer to petition the court for an extreme risk protection order (ERPO). A warrant may be issued to search and seize a firearm from a person subject to an ERPO if there is probable cause that the person possesses a firearm.

A family member of the person subject to the protection order may request a temporary ERPO without notice to the person by including relevant evidence in the petition. The court must hold a temporary ERPO hearing in person or by telephone on the day the petition is filed or on the court day immediately following the day the petition is filed. If the court finds that the respondent is a significant risk of causing personal injury to his or herself or others by having a firearm, the court must issue a

temporary ERPO. The court must then schedule a hearing within 7 days of the issuance of the temporary order to determine if an 182 day ERPO should be issued.

The ERPO must include a statement of the ground for the order, the date and time the order is issued and expires, and the requirements for the surrender of firearms.

Upon issuance of the ERPO, the respondent shall surrender all of his or her firearms and his or her concealed carry permit if the respondent has one. The respondent may surrender his or her firearms either to a law enforcement agency or a federally licensed firearms dealer. If a person other than the respondent claims title to any firearms surrendered to law enforcement, the firearm shall be returned to him or her.

The bill also requires the State Court Administrator to develop and prepare standard petitions and ERPO forms.

Intro Date

12/20/2019

Actions

12/20/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1865 - Repeals a provision allowing scrap metal operators to purchase older inoperable motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts without receiving a title

Sponsor

Rep. Judy Morgan (D)

Summary

This bill repeals provisions allowing scrap metal operators to purchase older inoperable motor vehicles or vehicle parts without receiving a title. With this bill, scrap metal operators will no longer be allowed to submit the seller's state identification and bill of sale to the Department of Revenue instead of a title.

This bill is the same as HB 1092 (2019).

Intro Date

12/20/2019

Actions

12/20/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1873 - Creates the offense of vehicle hijacking

Sponsor

Rep. David Gregory (R)

Summary

This bill creates the offense of vehicle hijacking, which is committed when an individual knowingly uses or threatens the use of physical force upon another individual to seize or attempt to seize possession or control of a vehicle. This offense is punished as a class B felony unless one of the aggravating circumstances listed in the bill was present during the commission of the offense, in which case it is punished as a class A felony.

Additionally, the definition of dangerous felony is modified to include the offense of vehicle hijacking when punished as a class A felony.

This bill specifies that, beginning January 1, 2021, if a person is charged with the offense of vehicle hijacking and is between the ages of 12 and 18, a mandatory hearing will be conducted to determine whether the case shall proceed in a juvenile court or the offender will be certified as an adult. As of the effective date of the bill and prior to January 1, 2021, if a person is charged with the offense of vehicle hijacking and is between the ages of 12 and 17, a mandatory hearing will be conducted to determine whether the case shall proceed in juvenile court or the offender will be certified as an adult.

Intro Date

12/23/2019

Actions

12/23/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 6:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 2140 ** - House-Judiciary, HR 501/21/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 6:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 501/28/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/29/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/29/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/03/2020 5:00 PM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/03/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/19/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/19/2020 H - Perfected 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Fiscal Review 02/20/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/24/2020 1:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1696 ** - House-Fiscal Review, South Gallery 02/24/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/24/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/24/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/24/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-123 N-33 02/24/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

HB1879 - Prohibits the use of hand-held electronic wireless communications devices while driving non-commercial and

commercial motor vehicles; but allows the use of such devices when used hands-free by operators of non-commercial motor vehicles who are fully licensed and eighteen years of age or older

Sponsor

Rep. Nate Tate (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits the use of specified electronic communication devices while driving. Exceptions for emergency vehicles, roadside assistance, emergency services contact, and operator dispatch operations are specified in the bill. Certain hands-free communications devices are allowed for individuals 18 years of age or older. A violation of the bill is punishable by a \$50 fine unless it occurs in specified work or school zones, in which case a \$100 fine is set.

A violation is not a moving violation for purposes of point assessment but is a serious traffic violation under the commercial driver's license rules and regulations.

The bill contains a preemption clause, which prohibits additional or contrary laws, rules, or ordinances at the political subdivision level that involve hand-held electronic wireless communications devices and motor vehicles.

This bill is the same as HB 74 (2019).

Intro Date

12/23/2019

Actions

12/23/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1881 - Designates the first Friday in May each year as "Law Enforcement Appreciation Day"

Sponsor

Rep. Nate Tate (R)

Summary

This bill designates the first Friday in May each year as "Law Enforcement Appreciation Day", and encourages the citizens to observe the day with appropriate activities and events to recognize and support the brave men and women who undertake the difficult and sometimes unattainable pledge to protect and serve the public.

This bill is the same as HB 73 (2019).

Intro Date

12/23/2019

Actions

12/23/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Tourism 02/18/2020 S - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/20/2020 8:00 AM - House-Special Committee on Tourism, HR 602/20/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/25/2020 S - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/27/2020 8:00 AM - House-Special Committee on Tourism, HR 602/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/27/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/11/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1972 ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 403/11/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB1889 - Establishes the "Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights"

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill establishes the "Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights".

The bill defines a "law enforcement officer" as any sworn peace officer, except an elected sheriff or deputy, who possesses the duty and power of arrest for violations of the criminal laws of this state or for violations of ordinances of counties or municipalities of this state. These provisions do not apply to an officer serving in a probationary period or the highest ranking officer of any law enforcement agency.

The bill specifies certain rights a law enforcement officer has when he or she is the subject of an administrative investigation or is being questioned or interviewed. These rights include being informed of the violation, requiring the complaint to be supported by a sworn affidavit and allowing the officer to have an attorney.

This bill provides that any law enforcement officer who is suspended without pay, demoted, terminated, transferred, or placed on a status resulting in economic loss is entitled to a full due process hearing. The hearing requirements are specified in the bill.

This bill is the same as HB 928 (2019).

Intro Date

12/23/2019

Actions

12/23/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
03/05/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety

HB1893 - Establishes Blair's Law, which adds the discharging of a firearm within or into the limits of a municipality with criminal negligence to the offense of unlawful use of a weapon

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill establishes "Blair's Law" which specifies that a person commits the crime of unlawful use of a weapon if, with criminal negligence, he or she discharges a firearm within or into the limits of any municipality. Any such person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor. These provisions will not apply if the firearm is discharged under the circumstances listed in the bill.

Intro Date

12/23/2019

Actions

12/23/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 03/02/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 03/04/2020 - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws,
HR 303/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** -
General Laws - 03/04/20 - 4:00 PM or upon adjournment (whichever is later) - HR 3 03/04/2020 H -
Public hearing completed 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM -
** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am -
HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass
Committee as substituted 03/11/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative
Oversight

HB1898 - Creates the offenses of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a correctional center, unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility, and unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital

Sponsor

Rep. Mike Henderson (R)

Summary

This bill creates the offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft near a correctional center, mental health hospital, or certain open air facilities, including sports stadiums holding 5,000 or more persons, as defined in the bill.

A person commits such offense if he or she operates an unmanned aircraft within a distance of 400 feet of a correctional center, mental health hospital, or open air facility as specified in the bill or allows an unmanned aircraft to make contact with a correctional center, mental health hospital, or open air facility, including any person or object on the premises of or within the facility. The bill provides exceptions to the offense including a law enforcement agency, fire department, or utility company under specified circumstances.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft near a correctional center or mental health hospital is an infraction unless the person uses the unmanned aircraft for the purpose of:

- (1) Delivering a weapon or other article that may be used in such a manner to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center or mental health hospital employee, in which case it is a class B felony;
- (2) Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case it's a class C felony; or
- (3) Delivering a controlled substance, in which case it is a class D felony.

Each correctional center or mental health hospital shall post a sign of the provisions of the offense. The sign must be at least 11" by 14" and be posted in a conspicuous location.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft near an open air facility is a class A misdemeanor unless the person uses the unmanned aircraft for the purpose of:

- (1) Delivering a weapon or other article that may be used in such a manner to endanger the life of an employee or guest, in which case it is a class B felony;
- (2) Delivering a controlled substance, in which case it is a class D felony.

Intro Date

12/23/2019

Actions

12/23/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Corrections and Public Institutions 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 9:00 AM - House-Corrections and Public Institutions, HR 601/28/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 9:15 AM - House-Corrections and Public Institutions, HR 602/04/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/04/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 02/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/13/2020 9:30 AM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/13/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/13/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/03/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/03/2020 H - Committee substitute adopted 03/03/2020 H - Floor Amendment(s) Adopted -1 03/03/2020 H - Perfected 03/05/2020 H - Laid out for consideration

03/05/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-133 N-11 03/05/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

HB1900 - Provides that a prosecuting or circuit attorney has immunity from civil suits and provides that a case a prosecuting or circuit attorney determines not to commence may be forwarded to the attorney general's office for prosecution

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that a prosecuting or circuit attorney performing discretionary functions shall be immune from civil liability if his or her conduct does not violate a clearly established statutory or constitutional right.

Additionally, if a prosecuting or circuit attorney decides not to commence a case against a person after law enforcement notifies the attorney that there is probable cause of a violation of state law, law enforcement may forward the case to the Attorney General's Office for review. After review, if the Attorney General determines there is probable cause of a violation of state law, the Attorney General may prosecute the case in the county in which the offense was committed.

Intro Date

12/23/2019

Actions

12/23/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 02/28/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 503/03/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 503/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/11/2020 H - Superseded by HB1538

HB1901 - Changes the law regarding firearms

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill allows concealed carry permit holders to lawfully carry firearms on public transportation. "Public transportation system" is defined in the bill. In addition, this bill exempts persons transporting

non-functioning or unloaded firearms on buses from the crimes prohibiting the possession of weapons on buses.

This bill is similar to SB 700 and HB 641 (2019).

Intro Date

12/23/2019

Actions

12/23/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 02/25/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/26/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 2056 ** - House-General Laws, HR 102/26/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/11/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight

HB1906 - Modifies provisions governing the authorization of the deduction of moneys from the paychecks of public employees for the benefit of public labor organizations

Sponsor

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

Summary

A public body may withhold fees from public employee paychecks for the purpose of paying any portion of labor organization dues, agency shop fees, or any other fees paid to a labor organization only upon the annual consent of the public employee. Annual consent is also required for labor organizations to use such fees or dues for political purposes. This bill requires any such authorization to be submitted to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Furthermore, the department shall require clear and compelling evidence that the authorization was freely given by a public employee. The department is additionally required to create and maintain an electronic database whereby public employees can submit or revoke any authorization.

This bill is the same as SB 701 (2020).

Intro Date

12/24/2019

Actions

12/24/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1923 - Requires law enforcement agencies to adopt written investigation policies for officer-involved deaths

Sponsor

Rep. Shamed Dogan (R)

Summary

This bill requires every law enforcement agency to have a written policy regarding the investigation of officer-involved deaths. The written policy specified in the bill requires an investigation to be conducted by at least two investigators in the case of a traffic-related death; the investigation to use a crash reconstruction unit; and allows for an internal investigation.

The investigators conducting an investigation must provide a complete report to the prosecutor of the county or city not within a county in which the officer-involved death occurred.

Compensation for participating in an investigation is determined by a manner consistent with a mutual aid agreement.

This bill is the same as HB 446 (2019).

Intro Date

01/02/2020

Actions

01/02/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1925 - Modifies provisions relating to trial procedures for murder in the first degree

Sponsor

Rep. Shamed Dogan (R)

Summary

Currently, if a jury cannot decide or agree upon a defendant's punishment upon conviction of first degree murder, the jury is instructed that the court shall assess and declare the punishment at life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole, or release except by act of the Governor or death. This bill removes death as an option for the court to declare as punishment in cases where the jury cannot decide or agree upon the punishment.

This bill is the same as HB 811 (2019).

Intro Date

01/02/2020

Actions

01/02/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice 03/03/2020 H - Scheduled
for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED for BILLS ** - House-Special Committee
on Criminal Justice, HR 103/05/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1757 ** - House-Special
Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 103/12/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee
03/12/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted

HB1929 - Authorizes a tax credit to offset amounts paid in sales tax on gun safety mechanisms

Sponsor

Rep. Trish Gunby (D)

Summary

Beginning January 1, 2021, a taxpayer will be allowed to claim a tax credit against their tax liability for the amount of sales tax on the purchases of any firearms safes or firearm safety devices, as defined in the bill.

The amount of the tax credit must not exceed the taxpayer's tax liability.

This tax credit cannot be carried forward, assigned, transferred, or sold.

This bill will sunset six years after the effective date.

Intro Date

01/03/2020

Actions

01/03/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1937 - Modifies various Supreme Court Rules relating to criminal procedure

Sponsor

Rep. Justin Hill (R)

Summary

This bill repeals language in Supreme Court Rule 21.03 that states that, when an information or indictment charges a corporation with a misdemeanor, a summons shall be issued. It also repeals language stating that, if a warrant is issued under this rule, the court must take certain factors into account when setting conditions of release. The bill repeals language that, if a warrant is requested in a statement of probable cause for misdemeanors or felonies, the statement must state the facts supporting a finding of reasonable grounds to believe the defendant will not appear upon a summons or the defendant poses a danger to a crime victim, the community, or any other person. The bill also repeals language requiring a person's appearance under warrant, for either a misdemeanor or a felony, to be held no later than 48 hours, excluding holidays and weekends, after the defendant is confined. The bill repeals language stating that, if a defendant's initial appearance for a misdemeanor or felony is upon release from custody on a warrant, the court must inform the defendant of the conditions of release and that a warrant may be issued for any violations of the conditions. It also repeals language stating that, if a defendant is in custody after arrest on a warrant, the court must inform the defendant of the conditions of release and determine whether the defendant can meet those conditions. Language stating that, if a defendant is unable to meet the conditions, the court may modify the conditions and inform the defendant that a warrant may be issued for any violations of the conditions is also repealed.

Currently, when a complaint is filed and sufficient facts have been stated to show probable cause that a felony has been committed, a summons is issued unless the court finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe the defendant will not appear upon a summons or that the defendant poses a danger to a crime victim, to the community, or to any other person, in which case an arrest warrant will be issued. This bill specifies that, unless the court orders the issuance of a summons, an arrest warrant will be issued upon the filing of a complaint and a finding by the court that sufficient facts have been stated in the complaint to show probable cause that a felony has been committed by the defendant, or upon return of an indictment charging the commission of a felony. The bill repeals language that states that, if a warrant is issued under this rule, the court must take in certain factors when setting conditions of release.

The bill specifies that any person convicted of an offense entitled to be released upon appeal must be released upon appeal until adoption by the court of an opinion affirming the conviction. The affirming court may, by special order, permit the defendant to remain on bond after the affirmance, pending determination of motions or applications filed after the affirmance. The court will set conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the accused.

The bill repeals language in the Rules that require the court to release the defendant on his or her own recognizance subject only to conditions specified in the Rules, unless the court determines that such release will not secure the appearance of the defendant at trial or at any other stage of the proceedings or the safety of the community or any other person. In that case, the court may set additional conditions of release, and those conditions must be the least restrictive conditions and the court must not set any conditions greater than necessary to secure the appearance of the defendant at trial or at any other stage of the proceedings or the safety of the community or any other person. When considering the least restrictive conditions of release to set, the court must first consider non-monetary conditions. If the court determines that non-monetary conditions alone will not secure the appearance of the defendant at trial or at any other stage of the proceeding or the safety of the community or any other person, the court may consider monetary conditions but it is impermissible to set monetary conditions at an amount greater than is necessary. If the court determines that more

conditions are necessary, the court may impose them. Under this bill, the court must, in all cases, release the accused upon his or her written promise to appear, unless the court determines that the release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the accused. If the court so determines, the court must impose one or more of the conditions specified in the bill, including requiring the execution of a bond in a stated amount with sufficient solvent sureties, or the deposit in the registry of the court of the sum in cash or negotiable bonds of the United States or of the State of Missouri or any political subdivision thereof.

The bill also repeals language that states that if the court determines that no combination of non-monetary and monetary conditions of release will secure the appearance of the defendant or the safety of the community or any other person, the court must order the defendant to be detained pending trial or any other stage of the criminal proceedings. A detained defendant will, upon written request filed after arraignment, be entitled to a trial to begin within 120 days of the defendant's request or within 120 days of an order granting a change of venue, whichever occurs later. Any request to continue the trial beyond 120 days will be considered the defendant's waiver of the right to have the trial commence within 120 days.

When determining which conditions of release will reasonably assure the accused's appearance, the court must take certain factors into account. This bill specifies that, the court will no longer be required to consider whether the defendant was on probation, parole, or release pending trial or appeal at the time the current offense was committed or any validated evidentiary-based risk assessment tool approved by the Supreme Court of Missouri.

The bill repeals language entitling a detained defendant who is unable to comply with any condition of release to a release hearing. At such hearing, the court will allow either party to make a record on the defendant's financial status and ability to pay any monetary condition. The bill also repeals language requiring the court to inform the accused that conditions of release may be revoked and the accused detained for any violation of a condition. Instead, the court must inform the accused of the penalties applicable to violations of the conditions of his or her release and must advise the person that an arrest warrant will be issued immediately for any violation.

Currently, a defendant who continues to be detained after his or her initial appearance will have his or her detention or conditions of release reviewed at a hearing to occur no later than seven days, excluding weekends and holidays, after the initial appearance, unless good cause is shown by the parties or the court. This bill specifies that, a person for whom conditions of release are imposed and who after 24 hours from the time of the release hearing continues to be detained as a result of his or her inability to meet the conditions of release will, upon application, be entitled to have the conditions of release reviewed by the court that imposed them, and the application must be determined promptly.

This bill specifies that, the court may order the arrest of an accused person who has been released if it appears to the court that the bail should be increased or new or additional security is required or new conditions for release imposed. The bill repeals language stating that a defendant who has not previously had an initial appearance must be brought for an appearance before a judge no later than 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, after the defendant is confined under a warrant. It also repeals language stating that, if the defendant has previously had an initial appearance, the defendant must appear before a judge on the rearrest no later than seven days, excluding weekends and holidays, after the defendant is confined under the rearrest warrant.

Intro Date

01/03/2020

Actions

01/03/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/30/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee
Hearing 02/18/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 2374 ** - House-Judiciary, HR 502/18/2020
H - Public hearing completed 02/28/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 4:00
PM - House-Judiciary, HR 503/03/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/05/2020 H
- Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/05/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on
Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/11/2020 4:00
PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1972 ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 403/11/2020 H -
Voted do pass from committee

HB1940 - Requires law enforcement officers to give persons under arrest forty-eight hours to arrange for their motor vehicle to be removed before authorizing a towing company to remove a motor vehicle

Sponsor

Rep. Kevin Windham (D)

Summary

Currently, when an individual is operating a motor vehicle and arrested, he or she must arrange for the vehicle to be removed in a timely manner. This bill specifies that the vehicle must be removed with 48 hours of his or her arrest.

This bill is the same as HB 1100 (2019).

Intro Date

01/03/2020

Actions

01/03/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1944 - Establishes certain rental protections for persons diagnosed with PTSD

Sponsor

Rep. Trish Gunby (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that no applicant, tenant, or lessee of a residential property may be denied tenancy, be evicted from a premises, or be found in violation of a lease agreement on the basis of or as a direct result of having been diagnosed with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PSD) if the applicant, tenant, or lessee otherwise qualifies for tenancy or occupancy of the premises.

In any action brought by a landlord against a tenant, a tenant will have an affirmative defense and not be liable for rent if the tenant vacates the premises prior to the expiration of the lease and the tenant notifies the landlord that he or she has been diagnosed with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and provides documentation of such diagnosis. The submission of false documentation may be a basis for a denial of tenancy, eviction, or violation of a lease agreement.

Intro Date

01/06/2020

Actions

01/06/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1955 - Modifies the offense of tampering with a judicial officer to include the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney Generals as judicial officers

Sponsor

Rep. Curtis Trent (R)

Summary

This bill adds the Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General of this state to the definition of "judicial officer" as it relates to the offense of tampering with a judicial officer.

Intro Date

01/06/2020

Actions

01/06/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB1961 - Establishes the "Keep Our Schools Safe Act"

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill defines "law enforcement officer", "school protection officer", and "volunteer", and requires school districts in the state to designate at least one school protection officer in each of the district's school buildings. The bill requires school protection officers to carry a concealed firearm and self defense spray. The bill subjects any employee or administrator of a school to termination proceedings for failure to ensure that a school protection officer is present during normal school hours.

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Elementary and Secondary Education 02/13/2020 H
- Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED for BILLS ** - House-
Elementary and Secondary Education, HR 502/18/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/20/2020 H -
Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/25/2020 8:00 AM - House-Elementary and Secondary
Education, HR 502/25/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/27/2020 8:00 AM - House-
Elementary and Secondary Education, HR 702/27/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from
committee 03/02/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/02/2020 H - Referred to
House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/03/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee
Hearing 03/05/2020 9:00 AM - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE and BILLS ** - House-Rules-
Administrative Oversight, HR 403/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for
TIME CHANGE ** - Rules-Administrative Oversight - 03/05/20 - 9:00 am - HR 4 03/05/2020 H - Voted
do pass from committee 03/10/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB1962 - Modifies provisions relating to prisoner complaints against a psychologist's license

Sponsor

Rep. Travis Fitzwater (R)

Summary

Current statute prohibits any documentation to be placed in a psychologist's file or for any disciplinary action to be taken against a psychologist, unless there is merit to a complaint against a psychologist by an individual who is incarcerated or held under civil detention procedures. If a complaint against a psychologist by an individual who is incarcerated or held under civil detention procedures is found to be without merit, a psychologist may submit a written request to destroy all documentation about the complaint. This bill adds the same requirements for complaints against a psychologist by an individual who is being evaluated in a criminal proceeding involving mental illness.

This bill is the same as HB 441 (2019) and HB 2709 (2018).

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Professional Registration and Licensing 01/23/2020
H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 12:30 PM - House-Professional Registration and
Licensing, HR 701/28/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee
Hearing 02/11/2020 12:00 PM - ** REVISED for LOCATION ** - House-Professional Registration
and Licensing, HR 602/11/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - REVISED for LOCATION -
Professional Registration and Licensing - 02/11/20 - 12:00 pm - HR 6 02/11/2020 H - Voted do pass
from committee 03/09/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/09/2020 H - Referred to House

Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing
03/11/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1972 ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR
403/11/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB1964 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal actions

Sponsor

Rep. Barry Hovis (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that the offense of tampering with a witness or victim is a class C felony if the original charge is a class A felony.

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety 02/20/2020 H -
Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/24/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public
Safety, HR 602/24/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee
Hearing 03/02/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 603/02/2020 H -
Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as
substituted 03/04/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight

HB1965 - Creates new provisions relating to occupational diseases diagnosed in first responders Creates new provisions relating to occupational diseases diagnosed in first responders

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill provides that if, preceding the date of injury or death, an employee who is on active duty as a first responder is diagnosed with a mental impairment and such person was not previously diagnosed such an impairment, the impairment shall presumptively be considered an occupational disease and shall be presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of employment. This presumption may be rebutted by the employer or insurer.

One or more compensable mental impairment claim arising out of a single accident shall constitute a single injury. Furthermore, a mental impairment shall not be considered an occupational disease if it results from a disciplinary action, work evaluation, job transfer, layoff, demotion, promotion, termination, retirement, or similar action taken in good faith by the employer.

This bill is similar to SB 281 (2019).

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1975 - Modifies provisions relating to uninsured motorists

Sponsor

Rep. Lynn Morris (R)

Summary

This bill requires insurers to notify the Department of Revenue within three business days of any motor vehicle liability policy that lapses including required identifying language. The insurer must also notify the policyholder within three business days; however, the insurer cannot cancel or terminate the policy until at least 10 days after the policyholder has been notified.

After providing notice to the policyholder, the owner of the motor vehicle with a lapsed liability insurance policy must file proof of liability insurance coverage for the motor vehicle and pay all related fees to the department within 20 days of cancellation or termination.

The department must notify any owner of the motor vehicle not complying with these requirements in writing and instruct the owner to surrender the motor vehicle license plates to the nearest license office. If the owner has not complied after 30 days of when the policy was canceled or terminated the department will notify the State Highway Patrol to relay such information.

An additional \$50 reinstatement fee will be imposed for any new license plates or for renewal of the existing license plates.

This bill is similar to HB 688 (2019) .

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1978 - Establishes and modifies provisions relating to the legalization of marijuana

Sponsor

Rep. Peter Merideth (D)

Summary

This bill legalizes the possession and use of marijuana by an individual 21 years of age or older who purchases the marijuana from a licensed retail marijuana store. Possession, unlawful distribution, and manufacture of marijuana by persons under 21 years of age remains classified as criminal offenses based on the amount of marijuana involved as specified in current law.

Growing, manufacturing, selling, displaying, transferring, delivering, packaging, processing, cultivating, or harvesting marijuana or marijuana products will be legal only in political subdivisions that affirmatively vote to allow such activities.

This bill does not require an employer to permit or accommodate the use of marijuana in the workplace or allow driving under the influence of marijuana. The bill does not prevent a school, hospital, detention facility or any other entity from prohibiting or regulating the possession and use of marijuana on its property.

The bill creates a licensure system for the cultivation, testing, and sale of marijuana and marijuana products. It sets out the requirements for licensure, including a fingerprint-based criminal history record check by the FBI. The Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, within the Department of Public Safety, is given the authority to develop rules and regulations for the issuance, renewal, suspension, and revocation of licenses; licensure application and renewal fees; qualifications for licensure, including fingerprint-based criminal history checks; security requirements for retail marijuana establishments; labeling requirements; health and safety standards; advertising restrictions; and independent testing requirements.

This bill creates a tax, similar to the current cigarette tax, to be levied upon the sale or transfer of marijuana. The money from such tax shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund.

This bill is similar to HB 551 (2019).

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1982 - Repeals a provision of law stating that an officer may use all necessary means to effect an arrest when a defendant flees or forcibly resists arrest after he or she is given notice of the officer's intent to arrest

Sponsor

Rep. Peter Merideth (D)

Summary

Currently, a law enforcement officer may use all necessary means to effect an arrest after the officer has given notice of the intention to arrest the defendant and the defendant flees or forcibly resists.

The bill repeals this provision. This bill is the same as HB 1113 (2019).

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1983 - Changes the laws regarding phone privileges for prisoners of jails

Sponsor

Rep. Peter Merideth (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that any sheriff and jailer, or other specified persons, may place reasonable limits on the length and frequency of telephone calls by a committed person but there must be no charge for any local call, and each committed person must be allowed one long distance call at no cost during the person's incarceration.

This bill is the same as HB 1114 (2019).

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1985 - Authorizes the "Community Police Tax Credit" for law enforcement officers who live in high-crime areas

Sponsor

Rep. Peter Merideth (D)

Summary

Beginning January 1, 2021, this bill authorizes a \$3,000 individual income tax credit to any police officer who lives in both a highcrime area and a community policing zone. This section shall be known as and cited as the "Community Police Tax Credit". The bill requires the Department of Public Safety to issue a report to the Department of Revenue that determines the crime rate of areas in the state. The credit is refundable and cannot be sold or transferred.

The provisions of the bill will expire on December 31, six years after the effective date.

This bill is the same as HB 1130 (2019).

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB1993 - Requires the State Highway Patrol to host a website where the public can determine whether a serial number of a firearm has been reported stolen

Sponsor

Rep. Don Mayhew (R)

Summary

This bill requires the State Highway Patrol to establish a web page with stolen firearm information including the serial number of firearms reported stolen. The information shall be searchable by serial number and is subject to appropriation.

This bill is the same as HB 1215 (2019).

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-
General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION
CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB1996 - Requires inmates or detainees in a county jail to exhaust all administrative remedies before bringing a civil action

Sponsor

Rep. Ken Wilson (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that an inmate or detainee in a county jail may not bring a civil action, except for a constitutional deprivation, until all administrative remedies are exhausted. If a claim is, on its face, frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief, the court may dismiss the underlying claim without first requiring the exhaustion of administrative remedies. A civil action brought by an inmate or detainee in a county jail in a court of this state alleging a violation of federal law will be subject to all limitations on remedies established by federal law.

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 2374 ** - House-Judiciary, HR 502/18/2020
H - Public hearing completed 02/24/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/25/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 502/25/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/26/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/26/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/11/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1972 ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 403/11/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB1997 - Changes the laws regarding the compensation of sheriffs

Sponsor

Rep. Ken Wilson (R)

Summary

This bill changes the salary of a sheriff of a county of the first classification from being based upon the county's assessed valuation to being 90% of the salary of the prosecuting attorney of the county.

Currently, the salary of a sheriff for a county of the second, third, or fourth classification with an assessed valuation of between \$750,000,000 and \$899,999,999 is \$56,000, and the salary increases by \$2,000 for each of four higher assessed valuation brackets, with a maximum of \$64,000. This bill caps a sheriff's salary at \$56,000 for an assessed valuation of \$750,000,000 or higher, with no additional brackets.

These provisions shall not permit or require a reduction in the amount of compensation being paid for the office of sheriff on January 1, 1997.

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time
02/20/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Local Government 02/28/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 12:00 PM - House-Local Government, HR 103/03/2020 H - Public
hearing completed

HB1999 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

Sponsor

Rep. Rusty Black (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on Pensions by a vote of 8 to 0.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HB 1999.

The bill proposes cleanup language affecting the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System (MOSERS) and the MoDOT and Patrol Employees' Retirement System (MPERS).

MPERS

The bill makes the following modifications to MPERS:

(1) Allows a terminated vested employee to restore service if they become a member, working for a department, for one day instead of one year (Section 104.035, RSMo); (2) Removes language requiring the election of the chair and vice chair of the MPERS board from being by secret ballot (Section 104.170);

(3) Clarifies that the statute of limitations for correcting an error starts upon the member's annuity starting date or date of error, whichever is later. This change also adds language to exclude cases of fraud from the statute of limitations (Section 104.200); and

(4) Specifies employees of the State Water Patrol that terminate employment and return to the same position are members of the system in which he or she was a member prior to termination and if the employee returns to any other job he or she is a member of the system that currently covers that position.

MOSERS

The bill makes the following modifications to MOSERS:

(1) Moves language from Section 104.625 related to division of benefit orders and backdrop payments to Section 104.312 where other division of benefit order language resides (Section 104.312);

(2) Limits the amount of service a member of the General Assembly or statewide elected official can accrue while on long-term disability (Section 104.410);

(3) Removes the requirement that the contributions for unfunded accrued liabilities be determined using the level percent-ofpayroll amortization method (Section 104.436);

(4) Clarifies that the statute of limitations for correcting an error starts upon the member's annuity starting date or date of error, whichever is later. This change also adds language to exclude cases of fraud from the statute of limitations (Sections 104.490.1 and 104.1060);

(5) Allows members who terminate employment after reaching normal or early retirement age and becomes a retiree within 65 days of termination, instead of 60 days, to receive \$5,000 of life insurance coverage (Section 104.515);

(6) Removes the option for members to receive the lump sum backdrop payment in three equal installments (Sections 104.625 and 104.1024);

(7) Removes any service of a member accrued during the backdrop period from being considered creditable service when calculating the monthly amount under a division of benefit order pursuant to Section 104.312 (Section 104.625);

(8) Deletes the definition of year as used in the definition of employee. This language should have previously been removed when Section 104.1039 was modified to reflect requirements for reemployed members (Section 104.1003);

(9) Puts terminated non-vested members who become reemployed in a MOSERS covered position in the Year 2000 plan (Section 104.1015);

(10) Clarifies that members who terminate after reaching normal retirement eligibility are eligible to retire under the provisions of Section 104.1024 (Section 104.1018);

(11) Corrects a statutory citation (Section 104.1024);

(12) Clarifies that members who terminate after reaching normal eligibility are eligible to retire under the provisions of Section 104.1024 (Section 104.1024);

(13) Removes any service of a member accrued during the backdrop period from being considered creditable service when calculating the monthly amount under a division of benefit order (Section 104.1024);

(14) Excludes a member's sick leave accruals from the calculation of the monthly benefit amount subject to division under a division of benefit order (Section 104.1051);

(15) Moves language from Section 104.1024 related to division of benefit orders and backdrop payments to Section 104.1051 where other division of benefit order language resides (Section 104.1051);

(16) Removes the requirement that the contributions for unfunded accrued liabilities be determined using the level percent-ofpayroll amortization method (Section 104.1066);

(17) Allows members who terminate employment after reaching normal or early retirement age and becomes a retiree within 65 days of termination, instead of 60 days, to receive \$5,000 of life insurance coverage (Section 104.1072);

(18) Limits the amount of service a member of the General Assembly or statewide elected official can accrue while on long-term disability (Section 104.1084);

(19) Clarifies that members who terminate employment after reaching early retirement eligibility remain eligible for early retirement (Section 104.1091);

(20) Clarifies when a member can receive a refund of their employee contributions after termination (Section 104.1091); (21) Clarifies that members who terminate after reaching normal retirement eligibility are eligible to retire (Section 104.1091);

(22) Clarifies that members who terminate employment after reaching early retirement eligibility remain eligible for early retirement (Section 104.1091);

(23) Clarifies that the delayed survivor annuity provision applies to members who terminated employment prior to reaching early retirement eligibility (Section 104.1091);

(24) Clarifies that the delayed cost-of-living provision adjustment applies to members who terminated employment prior to reaching early retirement eligibility (Section 104.1091); and

(25) Makes the interest rate credited to a judge's employee contribution balance the 52 week treasury bill rate, instead of 4%. This change brings the Judicial 2011 plan in align with the MSEP 2011 plan (Section 476.521).

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPOSERS: Supporters say that this bill mostly contains clean up language to make the statutes clearer and easier to understand. Also it modifies General Assembly members who would go out on disability that the maximum service they could receive is the maximum time they could serve, currently 16 years. Modifies the back drop by removing a provision allowing members to take their lump sum over a 3 year period. Not many people used this provision.

Testifying for the bill were Representative Black; Ronda Stegeman, Missouri State Employees Retirement System; and Scott Simon, Missouri Patrol Employees Retirement System.

OPPOSERS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Pensions 01/22/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 8:00 AM - House-Pensions, HR 701/28/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 8:00 AM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-Pensions, HR 701/31/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - Pensions - 02/04/20 - 8:00 am - HR 7 02/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 8:00 AM - House-Pensions, HR 702/11/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/12/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/12/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 02/25/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/26/2020 4:00 PM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 402/26/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 03/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB2026 - Creates privileged communication protections for persons who report alleged criminal activities to a crime stoppers organization

Sponsor

Rep. Vic Allred (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that no one is required to disclose, by testimony or otherwise, a privileged communication between a person who submits a report of alleged criminal activity to a crime stoppers organization and the person who accepts the report on behalf of the organization or to produce, under subpoena, any records, documentary evidence, opinions, or decisions related to the privileged communication, as specified in the bill.

Any person arrested or charged with a criminal offense may petition the court for private inspection of the records of a privileged communication concerning the person made to a crime stoppers organization. The petition must allege facts showing that the records would provide evidence favorable to the defendant and relevant to the issue of guilt or punishment. If the court determines that the person is entitled to any or all of the records, the court may order production and disclosure as it deems appropriate.

This bill is the same as HB 1552 (2020).

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2034 - Authorizes the early parole of certain offenders over the age of sixty-five

Sponsor

Rep. Tom Hannegan (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that any incarcerated offender 65 years of age or older who has no prior felony convictions of a violent nature, who is not a convicted sexual offender, who is serving a sentence of life without parole for a minimum of 50 years or more, and who was sentenced under Section 565.008, RSMo, for an offense committed prior to October 1, 1984, must receive a parole hearing upon serving 30 years or more of his or her sentence.

The Parole Board must determine whether there is a reasonable probability that the offender will not violate the law upon release and therefore is eligible for release based upon a finding that the offender meets specified criteria.

The bill requires any offender granted parole under these provisions to be placed on a minimum of five years supervision by the Division of Probation and Parole.

This bill is similar to HB 352 (2019).

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Criminal Justice 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/06/2020 8:00 AM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 102/04/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - Special Committee on Criminal Justice - 02/06/2020 - 8:00 am - HR 102/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/13/2020 8:00 AM - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 102/13/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/20/2020 9:00 AM - House-Special Committee on Criminal Justice, HR 102/20/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/20/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 9:00 AM - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE and BILLS ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 403/05/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 03/05/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB2042 - Expands the Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Program to include all local law enforcement jurisdictions in the state

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Richey (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that all law enforcement agencies, municipal and county, located in any county or city not within a county will be eligible to receive funding under the "Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Program".

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2056 - Modifies and removes provisions relating to concealed firearms

Sponsor

Rep. Bryan Spencer (R)

Summary

This bill makes changes to the list of locations an individual can carry a concealed firearm within this state and the list of locations an individual with a concealed carry permit can carry a concealed firearm within the state. The following locations are added to the list of places into which carrying a concealed weapon is prohibited under Section 571.030, RSMo:

(1) Public higher education institution without the consent of a member of the governing body of the institution;

(2) Public elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of a member of the school board;

(3) School bus or on any premises of any school sponsored function;

(4) Police, sheriff, or highway patrol station;

(5) Jail, prison, or correctional institution;

(6) Building that is occupied by a court, including offices;

(7) Meeting, including committee meeting, of the General Assembly;

(8) Area of an airport that is controlled by a search of a person and their property;

(9) Place where carrying a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

(10) Private property where the owner has posted certain signs stating the property is off-limits to concealed firearms; and

(11) Arena or stadium with a seating capacity of 5,000 or more that is managed or leased by a private entity.

This bill also prohibits the state, political subdivisions, and public institutions of higher learning from imposing any policies or contractual requirements that would have the effect of prohibiting employees or students from the carrying of concealed firearms into locations where concealed carry is not otherwise prohibited by law.

This bill is similar to SB 663 (2020); HB 258 (2019).

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 02/25/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/26/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 2056 ** - House-General Laws, HR 102/25/2020 H - Removed from House Hearing Agenda - General Laws - 02/26/20 - 4:00 pm - HR 1

HB2059 - Prohibits the operation of automated motor vehicles unless a person who is licensed to operate a motor vehicle is present in the vehicle while it is being operated

Sponsor

Rep. Mike Moon (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits automated motor vehicles as defined in the bill from being operated in automatic mode on a highway or street unless a licensed, trained person is present in the vehicle who has the ability to monitor the vehicle's performance and take control of the vehicle if necessary.

Anyone violating this provision is subject to a fine not to exceed \$1000.

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2060 - Allows certain marijuana-related offenses and violations to be expunged if the offenses or violations occurred in Missouri prior to the issuance of a patient identification card

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill provides tiers of dates by which a person who has been convicted of a marijuana possession offense or municipal violation in Missouri prior to August 28, 2020, and who obtains a patient identification card under Article XIV, Section 1, of the Missouri Constitution prior to August 28, 2020, will have such convictions automatically expunged by the court. If a person was convicted of a marijuana possession offense or municipal violation prior to August 28, 2020, but obtains a patient

identification card after August 28, 2020, he or she may be eligible to have the offense or violation expunged by petitioning the court in which he or she was convicted if the offense or violation occurred in Missouri and it occurred prior to the person obtaining a patient identification card. These provisions must not be construed to authorize expungement of any conviction or plea of guilty for any offense committed by a commercial driver's license holder that will result in a violation of 49 CFR 384.226, as amended, or an offense committed by a person while he or she was operating a commercial motor vehicle in violation of 49 CFR 391.15.

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2061 - Creates new provisions relating to the sale of kratom products

Sponsor

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

Summary

This bill establishes the "Kratom Consumer Protection Act", which requires dealers who prepare, distribute, sell, or expose for sale a food that is represented to be a kratom product to disclose on the product label the basis on which this representation is made. A dealer is prohibited from preparing, distributing, selling, or exposing for sale a kratom product that does not conform to these labeling requirements.

A dealer may not prepare, distribute, sell or expose for sale a kratom product that is adulterated or contaminated with a dangerous non-kratom substance, contains a level of 7-hydroxymitragynine in the alkaloid fraction that is greater than 2% composition of the product, containing any synthetic alkaloids, or does not include on its package or label the amount of mitragynine, 7-hydroxymitragynine, or other synthetically derived compounds of the plant *Mitragyna speciosa*.

A dealer may not distribute, sell or expose for sale a kratom product to anyone under 18 years of age. The bill specifies penalties for a violation of the labeling requirements and allows for a person who is aggrieved by a violation of the labeling requirements to bring a cause of action for damages resulting from the violation.

This bill is similar to HB 1115 (2019).

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 01/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/15/2020 12:30 PM - House-General Laws, HR 101/15/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/16/2020 10:30 AM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-General Laws, South Gallery 01/15/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/15/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - General Laws - 01/16/2020 - 10:30 am - South Gallery 01/22/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/23/2020 9:20 AM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-General Laws, HR 401/22/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - House-General Laws - 01/23/2020 - 9:20 am - HR 4 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/27/2020 2:00 PM - House-General Laws, HR 601/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 01/27/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 01/27/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 9:30 AM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1957 ** - House-Rules-Legislative Oversight, HR 402/04/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/18/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/18/2020 H - Perfected 02/20/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 02/20/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-139 N-6 02/20/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on General Laws

HB2066 - Requires a peace officer to provide an oral advisement and obtain written consent for a voluntary search of a person not under arrest or the person's effects or vehicle

Sponsor

Rep. Gina Mitten (D)

Summary

This bill requires a peace officer to, prior to conducting a consensual search of a person who is not under arrest or of the person's effects or vehicle, provide written notice to and obtain voluntary written consent from the person. Other evidence of knowing and voluntary consent may be acceptable if the person is unable to provide written consent.

If a defendant moves to suppress any evidence obtained in the course of the search, the court shall consider failure to comply with these requirements as a factor in determining the voluntariness of the consent.

The provisions of this bill do not apply to searches conducted by peace officers who have probable cause, are conducting a search incident to a lawful arrest, or are conducting a search for which there is a legal basis to search other than voluntary consent.

This bill is the same as HB 910 (2019).

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2087 - Establishes Blair's Law, which adds the discharging of a firearm within or into the limits of a municipality with criminal negligence to the offense of unlawful use of a weapon

Sponsor

Rep. Rory Rowland (D)

Summary

This bill establishes "Blair's Law" which specifies that a person commits the crime of unlawful use of a weapon if, with criminal negligence, he or she discharges a firearm within or into the limits of any municipality. Any such person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor. These provisions will not apply if the firearm is discharged under the circumstances listed in the bill.

This bill is similar to HB 1893 (2020), HB 1034 (2019), and HB 2302 (2018).

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 03/02/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/04/2020 - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/04/20 - 4:00 PM or upon adjournment (whichever is later) - HR 3 03/04/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/11/2020 H - Superseded by HB1893

HB2096 - Removes concealing a knife from the offense of unlawful use of weapons

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Shawan (R)

Summary

This bill states that conceal carrying of a knife, that is not a switchblade, is not the offense of unlawful use of a weapon.

Intro Date

01/09/2020

Actions

01/09/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/13/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2099 - Specifies that lawful owners of firearms may transport or store the firearms in locked, privately-owned motor vehicles

Sponsor

Rep. Justin Hill (R)

Summary

This bill allows a firearms owner to transport and store firearms in privately owned, locked vehicles in parking garages, parking lots, and parking spaces. Property owners, tenants, employers, and business entities are exempt from both civil and criminal liability for any occurrences involving these firearms and the entity may require firearms to be kept in a locked case and hidden from view if stored in a vehicle. An employer may ban employee firearms from vehicles owned or leased by the employer. An employer and business may ban firearms from certain limited access parking areas if storage areas for firearms are made available to the employee or customer, or if alternative parking areas are provided that are reasonably close to the business or employer.

This bill is the same as HB 82 (2019).

Intro Date

01/09/2020

Actions

01/09/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/13/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws

HB2112 - Authorizes a one-time amnesty month for certain delinquent motor vehicle liabilities

Sponsor

Rep. Kevin Windham (D)

Summary

This bill creates an "amnesty month" for the month of December, this year, for taxpayers delinquent in taxes and fees resulting from purchasing a motor vehicle prior to August 28, 2020. Upon completing and submitting an application for the amnesty program, the Department of Revenue will grant the taxpayer full amnesty from state and local motor vehicle sales tax, motor vehicle titling costs, motor vehicle registration fees, and all associated late fees or penalties. Upon granting amnesty, the department will then issue motor vehicle titles, certificates of motor vehicle registration, valid license plates and license plate tabs, and other relevant documentation.

This bill is similar to HB 27 (2019 Special Session).

Intro Date

01/09/2020

Actions

01/09/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/13/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2115 - Modifies the offense of driving while intoxicated

Sponsor

Rep. Dirk Deaton (R)

Summary

This bill provides that, if a person is found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated, such offense resulted in the death of another, and such person is subsequently convicted of another driving while intoxicated offense, the person will be punished by imprisonment of no less than 15 years on top of any punishment provided by law for the offense committed.

Intro Date

01/09/2020

Actions

01/09/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/13/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2116 - Changes the laws regarding telecommunication practices

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Porter (R)

Summary

This bill establishes the "Caller ID Anti-Spoofing Act" which creates the offense of caller identification spoofing, which a person commits if he or she enters or causes to be entered false information into a caller ID service with the intent to deceive, defraud, or mislead the recipient of the call or the person places a call knowing that false information was entered into a caller ID service with the intent to deceive, defraud, or mislead the recipient of the call. The offense is a class A misdemeanor. The bill provides exceptions to the offense. The recipient of any call in which the caller uses false caller ID information shall have standing to recover punitive damages against the caller in an amount up to \$5,000 per call. Call recipients may bring action under this section as members of a class. Finally, the Attorney General may initiate legal proceedings or intervene in legal proceedings on behalf of call recipients.

Intro Date

01/09/2020

Actions

01/09/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/13/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 01/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/29/2020 2:00 PM - House-General Laws, HR 101/29/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/25/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/26/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 2056 ** - House-General Laws, HR 102/26/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/03/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/03/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight

HB2118 - Changes the law regarding concealed carry permits to allow proof of an honorable discharge to satisfy some firearm safety training requirements

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Shawan (R)

Summary

This bill allows a Certificate of Completion for a Firearms Safety Training Course be issued to an applicant who was honorably discharged from the military.

Intro Date

01/09/2020

Actions

01/09/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/13/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws

HB2125 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency medical services

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on Professional Registration and Licensing by a vote of 12 to 0.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HCS HB 2125.

This bill adds physician assistants and assistant physicians to statutes related to staffing ambulances. The bill also provides that duly licensed physician assistants are exempt from mileage requirements and are not required to hold an emergency medical technician's license. The bill also adds physician assistants to those who may supervise someone with a temporary emergency medical technician license.

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPOSERS: Supporters say that this bill is a technical fix. Physician assistants are qualified to provide care in an ambulance but the current mileage requirements for collaborative practice arrangements prevent it.

Testifying for the bill were Representative Dinkins and Gamble And Schlemeier.

OPPOSERS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

Intro Date

01/13/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/14/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/23/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Professional Registration and Licensing 02/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 12:00 PM - ** REVISED for LOCATION ** - House-Professional Registration and Licensing, HR 602/11/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - REVISED for LOCATION - Professional Registration and Licensing - 02/11/20 - 12:00 pm - HR 6 02/11/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/17/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 12:45 PM - House-Professional Registration and Licensing, HR 702/18/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/20/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/03/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 9:00 AM - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE and BILLS ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 403/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - Rules-Administrative Oversight - 03/05/20 - 9:00 am - HR 4 03/05/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 03/05/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB2130 - Allows the state auditor access to court records relating to a conviction or guilty plea for a sexual offense requiring registration and charges filed for failure to register as a sexual offender in order to conduct an audit

Sponsor

Rep. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

Summary

This bill provides the state Auditor access to court records relating to convictions or guilty pleas for offenses requiring registration as a sex offender and charges filed for failure to register, to the extent necessary to conduct an audit. The Auditor must maintain confidentiality as it relates to closed records, pursuant to statute.

Intro Date

01/13/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/14/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2131 - Prohibits certain individuals from possessing a firearm due to domestic violence protection orders

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Beck (D)

Summary

This bill requires courts that issue a full order of protection after a hearing to prohibit any respondent from possessing or purchasing firearms while the order is in effect, inform the respondent of the order either orally or in writing, and forward the order to the State Highway Patrol for enforcement as specified in the bill.

The bill also requires notification of the State Highway Patrol so that the National Instant Criminal Background Check system can be updated and the FBI notified when there is a conviction of stalking in the second degree. Unlawful possession of a firearm will include misdemeanor offenses of domestic violence under the law of any state or the United States and violations of the court order specified in the bill.

The bill has an emergency clause.

This bill is similar to HB 960 (2019).

Intro Date

01/13/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/14/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2134 - Establishes extreme risk orders of protection, which prohibit certain persons from having firearms in their custody, control, or possession

Sponsor

Rep. Deb Lavender (D)

Summary

This bill states that a court may issue an extreme risk protection order if the petition for such order:

(1) Alleges that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to self or others by having in custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, and is accompanied by an affidavit stating the specific statements, actions, or facts that give rise to a reasonable fear of future dangerous acts by the respondent;

(2) Identifies the number, types, and locations of any firearms the petitioner believes to be in the respondent's current ownership, possession, custody, or control;

(3) Identifies whether there is a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition, or other action between the parties to the petition under the laws of Missouri; and

(4) Identifies if petitioner has actual knowledge that respondent carries a firearm as a condition of respondent's employment;

The court must hold a hearing within 14 days after the petition is filed.

An ex parte order of protection shall be entered by the court on the same day as the filing or the next day the court is in session if the petitioner proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that an immediate and significant danger exists of the respondent causing personal injury to self or others by having in their custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm. Once an ex parte order is issued, the court must order the respondent to surrender all firearms to the local law enforcement. The law enforcement agency must hold all surrendered firearms until a hearing is held on the petition for the extreme risk protection order.

A respondent to an extreme risk protection order may file a motion to modify or rescind the order. If the respondent proves by clear and convincing evidence that the extreme risk order of protection must be modified or rescinded, the court shall modify or rescind the extreme risk order of protection.

The petitioner may move to renew the extreme risk order of protection if there is probable cause that the respondent continues to pose a significant risk of personal injury to him or herself or others by possessing a firearm. The order may be renewed for up to one year from the expiration of the order.

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2135 - Requires that all sales or transfers of firearms be processed through a licensed firearms dealer

Sponsor

Rep. Deb Lavender (D)

Summary

This bill requires all sales or transfers of firearms to be processed by a federally licensed firearms dealer who is first required to conduct a National Instant Criminal Background Check System background check to determine if the purchaser or transferee is legally barred from possessing a firearm. This bill does not require federally licensed dealers to ask for any additional information or take any additional steps beyond those actions currently required by federal law. This bill ensures that the information obtained by the dealer or submitted to the FBI cannot be disclosed.

This bill is similar to HB 210 (2019) and HB 23 (2019 Special Session)

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2136 - Allows the reporting of a privileged communication regarding child abuse and neglect that is made to a minister or cleryperson

Sponsor

Rep. James Neely (R)

Summary

Currently, ministers and clerypersons are not required to report suspected child abuse and neglect. This bill adds them to the list of mandated reporters.

This bill is the same as (2020).

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2142 - Prohibits certain offenders from being 500 feet of any nature or education center controlled by the Missouri Department of Conservation, with an exception

Sponsor

Rep. Hannah Kelly (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety by a vote of 10 to 0.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HB 2142.

This bill adds any nature or education center controlled by the Missouri Department of Conservation to the locations registered sexual offenders must stay away from by at least 500 feet. Except, any person who has been found guilty of an offense specified in the section who is the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of a child under 18 visiting the property of a nature or education center controlled by the department may request permission from the nature or education center manager to be present on the property with the child during the child's visit.

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPOSERS: Supporters say that this has to do with protecting children, and it applies only to certain offenders, not to everyone on the sexual offender registry.

Testifying for the bill were Representative Kelly; Missouri Department of Conservation; and Conservation Federation Missouri.

OPPOSERS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/23/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety 02/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 602/10/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/20/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/24/2020 12:00 PM - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 602/24/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/25/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted

02/25/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 03/11/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 9:30 AM - House-Rules-Legislative Oversight, HR 403/12/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB2143 - Criminalizes the disclosure of medical marijuana patients' information to unauthorized parties

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Ellebracht (D)

Summary

This bill prohibits state agencies from disclosing to the federal government or any unauthorized third party a statewide list or any individual information of persons who have applied for or obtained a medical marijuana card. The penalty for violation is a class E felony.

This bill is the same as HB 1455 (2020), and similar to HB 238 (2019), HB 341 (2019), HB 472 (2019), and HCS SB 6 (2019).

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2145 - Modifies the offense of tampering with a judicial officer

Sponsor

Rep. Travis Fitzwater (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that the offense of tampering with a judicial officer applies to current or former judicial officers and as a direct result of such officer's official duties.

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Corrections and Public Institutions 02/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 9:00 AM - House-Corrections and Public Institutions, HR 603/03/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB2149 - Establishes the "Joint Task Force on Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and Implementation"

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Knight (R)

Summary

This bill creates the "Joint Task Force on Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and Implementation", with the purpose of implementing the raising of the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 17, which goes into effect in 2021. The committee shall be made up of two members of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tem and the Minority Leader of the Senate, two members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker and the Minority Floor Leader and the bill specifies other members of the committee and what the committee's duties will be, including how often it will meet. The committee will be required to compile a full report of its activities for submission to the General Assembly by January 15, 2021.

This bill is similar to HB 953 (2019).

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 503/10/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB2159 - Changes the law regarding tobacco products by raising the required age to purchase and possession from eighteen to twenty-one and banning the sale of flavored tobacco products

Sponsor

Rep. Sarah Unsicker (D)

Summary

WITHDRAWN

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/23/2020 H - Withdrawn

HB2162 - Changes the law regarding weapons by decriminalizing the possession of knuckles

Sponsor

Rep. Tony Lovasco (R)

Summary

This bill decriminalizes the possession of knuckles.

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2166 - Prohibits a Missouri state court from prosecuting an offense in which there was a federal conviction for the same offense

Sponsor

Rep. James Neely (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that, beginning August 28, 2020, if a person has been convicted of an offense in federal court, a state court in this state shall not prosecute the person for the same offense. This applies to any case pending before August 28, 2020.

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2169 - Establishes Blair's Law, which creates the offense of unlawful discharge of a firearm for discharging a firearm within or into the limits of a municipality with criminal negligence

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Sharp (D)

Summary

This bill establishes "Blair's Law" which specifies that a person commits the offense of unlawful discharge of a firearm if, with criminal negligence, he or she discharges a firearm within or into the limits of any municipality. Any such person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor. These provisions will not apply if the firearm is discharged under the circumstances listed in the bill.

This bill is similar to HB 2302 (2018) .

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 03/02/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/04/2020 - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/04/2020 - 4:00 PM or upon adjournment (whichever is later) - HR 3 03/04/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/2020 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/11/2020 H - Superseded by HB1893

HB2170 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Corrections, the Division of Probation and Parole, and the Parole Board

Sponsor

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

Summary

This bill modifies provisions relating to the parole board by updating board and division titles.

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/15/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Corrections and Public Institutions 02/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 9:00 AM - House-Corrections and Public Institutions, HR 603/03/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 9:30 AM - House-Corrections and Public Institutions, HR 603/10/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/10/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight

HB2176 - Requires a term of imprisonment and prohibits the imposition of certain other punishments for second degree murder and certain dangerous felonies

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill provides that any person found guilty of or pleading guilty to the offenses of second degree murder, any dangerous felony involving a dangerous weapon, or any dangerous felony where the person has been previously found guilty of a class A or B felony or a dangerous felony will not be eligible for probation, suspended imposition or execution of sentence, or a conditional release term and will be sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

This bill is the same as SB 600 (2020).

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2178 - Establishes the "Narcotics Control Act"

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Clemens (D)

Summary

This bill establishes the "Narcotics Control Act". The Department of Health and Senior Services shall establish a program for monitoring the prescribing and dispensing of all Schedule II, III, and IV controlled substances, subject to appropriations. The department may apply for grants and accept donations.

Each drug dispenser covered by the bill must electronically send dispensation information, including the prescription information and patient information of each drug dispensed. The information must be sent within 24 hours of dispensation, and by January 1, 2022, the department must start phasing in a requirement that the information be sent in real-time with everyone reporting in real time by January 1, 2023. An extension on the time requirements may be given for temporary unforeseen circumstances. If a dispenser cannot send the information electronically, they may apply for a waiver to send the information in an alternative format.

The information sent is confidential and the department must maintain procedures to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of the information.

The department must review the information sent by dispensers and if there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation of the law or a breach of professional standards may have occurred, law enforcement or the appropriate professional licensing board must be notified.

The department may provide information collected to dispensers, a professional licensing board, law enforcement, or MO HealthNet. An individual may also request his or her own dispensation information. The department may also provide data for statistical, research, or educational purposes after removing identifying information. The information cannot be used to prevent an individual from owning a firearm. The information cannot be used as the sole basis for probable cause to obtain an arrest or search warrant.

A pharmacist or prescriber is not required to obtain information from the Narcotics Control Program before dispensing or prescribing a drug.

The department may contract with another entity to develop and maintain the Narcotics Control Program. Any program already in effect that is being operated by a political subdivision can continue to operate until the state-wide program is available for use.

A dispenser who fails to provide the dispensation information required or who knowingly submits the incorrect information will be fined up to \$1,000 per violation. An appeal for the fine may be made to the Administrative Hearing Commission. A person who unlawfully accesses or discloses information from the Narcotics Control Program is guilty of a class E felony.

This bill is similar to HB 1693, HB 188 (2019) HB 1619, HB 1740, SB 737 and SB 762 (2018).

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2186 - Changes the law regarding concealed carrying of weapons by allowing firearms in churches and other places of worship with a concealed carry permit

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Shawan (R)

Summary

This bill allows the concealed carrying of firearms in churches and other places of worship with a concealed carry permit.

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws

HB2190 - Specifies when persons operating or riding a motorcycle or motortricycle must wear protective headgear

Sponsor

Rep. Jered Taylor (R)

Summary

Currently, all persons who operate or ride as a passenger on a motorcycle or motortricycle are required to wear protective headgear.

This bill changes the restriction to apply only to persons under the age of 18, and persons 18 years and older who have instruction permits.

Qualified motorcycle operators who are 18 years of age or older may operate a motorcycle or motortricycle without protective headgear if he or she, in addition to maintaining proof of financial responsibility, is covered by health insurance with medical benefits for injuries incurred as a result of an accident while operating or riding on a motorcycle or motortricycle.

This bill is the same as SB 590 (2020).

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Transportation 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 8:30 AM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 2301 ** - House-Transportation, HR 703/12/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB2193 - Specifies when persons operating or riding a motorcycle or motortricycle must wear protective headgear

Sponsor

Rep. Shane Roden (R)

Summary

Currently, every person operating or riding a motorcycle or motortricycle is required to wear protective headgear. This bill specifies that persons under 18 years of age who are operating or riding as a passenger on a motorcycle or motortricycle operating a motorcycle or motortricycle with an instruction permit must wear a helmet when the vehicle is in motion.

The bill allows qualified motorcycle and motortricycle operators, 18 years or older, to operate without a helmet if they have both medical insurance and proof of financial responsibility under Chapter 303, RSMo. Proof of coverage may be shown using a copy of the operator's insurance card.

This bill is the same as SB 590 (2020).

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Transportation 03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 8:30 AM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 2301 ** - House-Transportation, HR 703/12/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HB2195 - Allows certain witness statements to be admissible in evidence in criminal proceedings

Sponsor

Rep. Dean Plocher (R)

Summary

This bill provides that an otherwise inadmissible witness statement is admissible in evidence in a criminal proceeding as substantive evidence if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence in a hearing conducted outside the presence of the jury and before trial, that the defendant engaged in or acquiesced to wrongdoing with the purpose of preventing the witness from testifying in any proceeding.

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time 03/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2197 - Authorizes good time credit for certain offenders

Sponsor

Rep. Shamed Dogan (R)

Summary

This bill authorizes good time credit for certain offenders excluding offenders convicted of forcible rape, but including certain first-time offenders that are convicted of a dangerous felony as defined in Section 556.061, RSMo excluding murder, or any offense in which the victim was a public safety officer or elected official.

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2199 - Requires children under two years of age to be secured in rear-facing child passenger restraint systems

Sponsor

Rep. Elaine Gannon (R)

Summary

This bill requires child restraint seats to be rear facing for children under two years of age.

This bill is the same as HB 848 (2019).

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/16/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Children and Families 01/23/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/28/2020 8:00 AM - House-Children and Families, HR 101/28/2020 H - Public hearing completed 01/31/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 8:00 AM - House-Children and Families, HR 102/04/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/04/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 02/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 2:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 1683 ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 602/10/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/03/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/03/2020 H - Perfected 03/05/2020 H - Laid out for consideration 03/05/2020 H - Third Read and Passed - Y-105 N-41 03/05/2020 S - Reported to the Senate and read first time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Seniors, Families, and Children

HB2207 - Creates the "Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund"

Sponsor

Rep. Jon Patterson (R)

Summary

This bill creates the "Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund". This bill authorizes the Department of Public Safety to disburse money from the Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund to law enforcement agencies for the purposes of providing for the security of witnesses, potential witnesses,

and their immediate families in criminal proceedings or investigations. Funds will be subject to appropriations from the General Assembly. The law enforcement agencies must submit an application to the Department of Public Safety, which shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:

- (1) A statement of conditions that qualify persons for protection;
- (2) Precise methods the agency will use to provide protection; and
- (3) A statement of projected costs over a specified period of time.

Provisions of this bill shall terminate on December 31, 2021.

This bill is similar to SB 857 (2020).

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/16/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 02/24/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/25/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 502/25/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/28/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 503/03/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/04/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight

HB2217 - Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation for firefighters and other first responders

Sponsor

Rep. Robert Sauls (D)

Summary

This bill allows firefighters and first responders to receive Workers' Compensation for, but not limited to, diseases of the heart, diseases of the cardiovascular system, any infectious diseases, and diseases of the lungs or respiratory tract. Mental disorders may be recognized as occupational diseases and may be defined to be a disability due to stressful exposures, if such psychological stress or mental disorders arise from their employment.

The employer of the firefighter or first responder has a duty to provide reasonable medical evidence. If the employer does not provide reasonable medical evidence, then the first responder will have the benefit of the presumption regardless of the absence of medical evidence.

References to "the body systems or organs from carcinoma" shall be presumed to be references to cancer and an occupational disease if:

- (1) The first responder has been assigned to at least 5 years of hazardous duty,
- (2) The first responder was exposed to an agent classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer,
- (3) Fewer than 20 years have elapsed since the first responder was last assigned to hazardous duty; and
- (4) At the time of the diagnosis of cancer, the first responder was under the age of 70.

The division must prepare and submit a report regarding presumed cancer claims before August 28, 2021 and an updated report every 2 years thereafter. This report shall be provided to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House, the President Pro Tem and the Minority Leader of the Senate, The Missouri Association of Fire Chiefs, The Fire Fighters Association of Missouri, and the Missouri Municipal League.

Intro Date

01/16/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/21/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2221 - Creates provisions relating to criminal offenses

Sponsor

Rep. Rob Vescovo (R)

Summary

WITHDRAWN

Intro Date

01/16/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/21/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/21/2020 H - Withdrawn

HB2222 - Requires drivers on a public highway to stop for certified Head Start buses

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Summary

This bill requires drivers on public highways to stop when a certified Head Start school bus is stopped on such highway loading or unloading children.

Intro Date

01/16/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/21/2020 H - Read Second Time 03/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Transportation

HB2224 - Creates the "Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund"

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Richey (R)

Summary

This bill creates the "Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund". This bill authorizes the Department of Public Safety to disburse money from the Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund to law enforcement agencies for the purposes of providing for the security of witnesses, potential witnesses, and their immediate families in criminal proceedings or investigations. Funds will be subject to appropriations from the General Assembly.

The law enforcement agencies must submit an application to the Department of Public Safety, which shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:

- (1) A statement of conditions that qualify persons for protection;
- (2) Precise methods the agency will use to provide protection; and
- (3) A statement of projected costs over a specified period of time.

Provisions of this bill shall terminate on December 31, 2021.

This bill is the same as HB 2207 (2020) and similar to SB 857 (2020).

Intro Date

01/21/2020

Actions

01/21/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/22/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2227 - Establishes the offense of unlawful possession of a handgun, which prohibits the possession of a handgun by a minor

Sponsor

Rep. Barbara Washington (D)

Summary

This bill establishes the offense of unlawful possession of a handgun by a minor. The bill defines a "minor", as a person who is under 19 years old or, if a member of the United States Armed Forces, under 18 years old.

A person who commits this offense will be fined no more than \$250, imprisoned in a juvenile detention facility for no more than 10 days, or both.

Intro Date

01/21/2020

Actions

01/21/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/22/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2231 - Requires a firearm owner to report lost or stolen firearms

Sponsor

Rep. Rasheen Aldridge (D)

Summary

This bill requires a firearm owner to report to local law enforcement the loss or theft of a firearm within 72 hours of discovering the loss or theft. Failure to report a lost or stolen firearm is an infraction punishable by a warning for the first violation, a fine not to exceed \$100 for the second violation, \$1000 for the third violation, and a class B misdemeanor for the fourth and subsequent violation.

This bill is similar to HB 1576 (2020) and HB 235 (2019).

Intro Date

01/21/2020

Actions

01/21/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/22/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2234 - Prohibits the inhalation of certain substances

Sponsor

Rep. Rusty Black (R)

Summary

This bill make changes to existing statute prohibiting a person from intentionally smelling or inhaling the fumes of a solvent for the purposes of inducing certain symptoms.

The bill adds "inhaling the gases or vapors of a solvent" to the statute. The bill also adds "inhaling a chemical, reagent, refrigerant, or other substance to the statute". The bill adds "inhaling the fumes of a solvent for the purposes of causing hallucination".

Intro Date

01/21/2020

Actions

01/21/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/22/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 03/02/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/04/2020 - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/04/20 - 4:00 PM or upon adjournment (whichever is later) - HR 3 03/04/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 03/11/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/11/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight

HB2236 - Modifies the definition of "special victim" to include employees of a public school or charter school while performing job duties

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Shawan (R)

Summary

This bill adds any employee of a public school or charter school while in the performance of his or her duty for their district or school to the definition of special victims (Section 565.002, RSMo).

Intro Date

01/21/2020

Actions

01/21/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/22/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2259 - Allows military members to renew concealed carry permits by mail while on active duty

Sponsor

Rep. Jason Chipman (R)

Summary

This bill allows an active military member of the armed forces, as defined in the bill, to renew his or her permit to carry a concealed weapon using a mail-in format with identification requirements and the requisite fee payment. A permit may be picked up in person or sent by certified mail. If a permit is sent by certified mail, the cost of postage and insurance will not exceed \$10.

This bill is the same as HB 1160 (2019).

Intro Date

01/22/2020

Actions

01/22/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/23/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Veterans 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/05/2020 12:00 PM - House-Veterans, HR 102/05/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/12/2020 12:00 PM - House-Veterans, HR 102/12/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/13/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 03/03/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 9:00 AM - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE and BILLS ** - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 403/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - Rules-Administrative Oversight - 03/05/20 - 9:00 am - HR 4 03/05/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB2263 - Modifies provisions relating to the division of workers' compensation

Sponsor

Rep. Robert Sauls (D)

Summary

Currently, the Division of Workers' Compensation is provided offices at the State Capital, and St. Louis, St. Joseph, Cape Girardeau, Joplin, Springfield and Kansas City, and in such other places, not to exceed two, as the division deems necessary for efficiency. This bill repeals the limitation of not to exceed two other places.

Intro Date

01/22/2020

Actions

01/22/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/23/2020 H - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Workforce Development 02/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 12:00 PM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 2263 ** - House-Workforce Development, HR 102/06/2020 H - Removed from House Hearing Agenda - House-Workforce Development - 02/10/20 - 12:00 pm - HR 1 02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/17/2020 12:00 PM - House-Workforce Development, HR 102/17/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/20/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/24/2020 12:00 PM - House-Workforce Development, HR 102/24/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/26/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/26/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight 03/11/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 9:30 AM - House-Rules-Legislative Oversight, HR 403/12/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee

HB2266 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

Sponsor

Rep. Derek Grier (R)

Summary

This bill exempts employees of a law enforcement agency from the prohibition against serving on the board of directors of a fire protection district. The bill also increases the board meeting attendance fee to \$150 from \$100, and provides that a board member cannot be paid for attending more than one meeting in a calendar week.

Intro Date

01/22/2020

Actions

01/22/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/23/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/06/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Local Government 02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 12:00 PM - House-Local Government, HR 102/18/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/28/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/03/2020 12:00 PM - House-Local Government, HR 103/03/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 03/04/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/04/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight

HB2267 - Creates new provisions providing for the independent medical review of certain workers' compensation claims

Sponsor

Rep. John Eggleston (R)

Summary

This bill modifies the adjudicative process for disputes in workers' compensation claims relating to the modification, delay, or denial of health care service or aid received by an employee under a medical review decision. Specifically, the Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation is required to

contract with up to three independent review organizations (IROs) to resolve such disputes through the process of an independent medical review (IMR).

Within 20 days of the receipt of a request for an IMR and all medical records related to the dispute that are in possession of the director, the IRO must submit to the director its opinion of the issues reviewed. A dispute resolved by an IRO must be certified by the director within 10 calendar days of the decision and must be considered binding on the parties, provided that the director can order further review by the IRO under certain circumstances.

A dispute resolved by an IRO and certified by the director may be appealed to an administrative law judge (ALJ) by the employer or employee no later than 10 calendar days after the certification of the decision. An ALJ has 21 calendar days to review such decision. The ALJ is required to remit the case back to the director for a new IMR under specific circumstances outlined in the bill. Otherwise, the decision of the IRO shall remain binding. The bill includes certain conflicts of interest restrictions governing IROs retained by the director. Specifically, a retained IRO cannot have any material, professional, familial, or financial interest in the case.

This bill is the same as SB 897 (2020).

Intro Date

01/23/2020

Actions

01/23/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/27/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Special Committee on Small Business 02/14/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/19/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED to REMOVE HB 1878 ** - House-Special Committee on Small Business, HR 102/19/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/24/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/26/2020 8:00 AM - House-Special Committee on Small Business, HR 102/28/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/04/2020 8:00 AM - House-Special Committee on Small Business, HR 103/04/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/05/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 03/05/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Legislative Oversight

HB2270 - Creates a civil penalty for businesses who sell or produce high-capacity magazines

Sponsor

Rep. LaDonna Appelbaum (D)

Summary

This bill creates a civil penalty of \$100 per violation not to exceed \$1000 per incident for the unlawful sale or manufacture of a high capacity magazine. The bill also prohibits a political subdivision from issuing or renewing a business license to any entity cited for unlawful sale or manufacture of a high capacity magazine. The magazine is defined in the bill as one accepting more than 10 rounds of ammunition with the exception of magazines designed for .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

This bill is similar to HB 25 (2019 Special Session).

Intro Date

01/23/2020

Actions

01/23/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/27/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2279 - Establishes an administrative penalty for possessing, duplicating, or manufacturing or contracting to manufacture a false instruction permit, driver's license, or non-driver's license

Sponsor

Rep. Nate Tate (R)

Summary

This bill requires the Director of the Department of Revenue to deny the privilege of driving of any person who possesses, duplicates, manufactures, or contracts to have manufactured any false identification, including a false instruction permit, driver's license, or nondriver's license.

Intro Date

01/27/2020

Actions

01/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2296 - Allows law enforcement agencies to establish boundaries for tactical law enforcement operations and prohibits live video broadcast of events within such boundaries

Sponsor

Rep. Shane Roden (R)

Summary

This bill specifies that any law enforcement agency may declare a situation to be a tactical law enforcement operation as defined in the bill, and may designate certain boundaries for the purpose of prohibitions specified in the bill. The bill further specifies that any person who is aware that the law enforcement agency has declared a situation to be a tactical law enforcement operation shall not make a live video broadcast displaying events within the boundary established by the law enforcement agency. Any person who knowingly violates these provisions is strictly liable for any injury, death, or other damage that may arise out of the violation. Any person who complies with the provisions of the bill is immune from civil liability for any injury, death, or other damage that may arise out of the live video broadcasts or other reporting related to the tactical operation.

Penalties may be imposed against the person making the live broadcast as well as against any employee of a media outlet responsible for directing or authorizing the broadcast. A person who violates this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000.

This bill is the same as HB 2651 (2018).

Intro Date

01/28/2020

Actions

01/28/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/29/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2306 - Modifies the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill states that a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child if they knowingly encourage, aid or cause a child under the age of 17 to engage in any conduct which violates the provisions of Chapter 571 or 579, RSMo.

Intro Date

01/28/2020

Actions

01/28/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/29/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2312 - Modifies provisions relating to minor traffic violations

Sponsor

Rep. Mike Haffner (R)

Summary

Currently, if a Missouri resident is charged with a moving violation and fails to dispose of the charges as ordered without good cause, the court instructs the resident that it will instruct the Department of Revenue to suspend the defendant's driver's license until charges are properly disposed. Under this bill, the court will inform the defendant that it may instruct the Department of Revenue to suspend the defendant's license.

If a Missouri resident is charged with a minor traffic violation and fails to dispose of the charges as ordered and fails to appear on two return dates without good cause, the court will, within 10 days of the failure to comply, inform the defendant that it may instruct the Department of Revenue to suspend the defendant's driver's license until charges are properly disposed. A person whose license is suspended under these provisions will receive limited driving privileges unless the Director the Department of Revenue finds that the defendant is ineligible for such privileges.

Intro Date

01/29/2020

Actions

01/29/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/30/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2313 - Modifies provisions relating to the duration of supervision by the division of probation and parole

Sponsor

Rep. Bruce DeGroot (R)

Summary

This bill modifies provisions relating to the duration of supervision by the Division of Probation and Parole. The bill authorizes the division to file a notification of earned discharge from probation with the court if the defendant has completed at least 12 months of the probation term, is compliant with the terms of supervision, has paid in full any ordered restitution, and the probation is not for a class A or B felony or the defendant is subject to lifetime supervision as a sexual offender.

The court shall order the offender discharged from probation within 30 days after the notification of earned discharge is filed, unless the court determines that discharge is not appropriate after holding a hearing on the matter within 60 days after the notification is filed. The prosecuting or circuit attorney can request a hearing within 30 days after the notification of earned discharge has been filed with the court.

The bill specifies that if the state opposes the division's determination, the attorney must prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the earned discharge is not appropriate and the offender should continue to serve the remainder of his or her probation term. If the court finds that earned discharge is not appropriate the court shall order the continuance of the probation term within 60 days after the notification of earned discharge is filed. The court may modify the conditions of probation as appropriate and may order the offender's continued supervision by either the division or the court.

This bill is the same as HB 2324 (2020)

Intro Date

01/29/2020

Actions

01/29/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/30/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2325 - Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation

Sponsor

Rep. Curtis Trent (R)

Summary

This bill states that an accident of occupational disease must be the prevailing factor in causing an injury and the prevailing factor in the need for treatment.

Any savings, insurance, or benefits derived from a source other than the employer, shall be considered compensation. Employers of professional athletes under contract will be entitled to full credit for any wages or benefits paid to a professional athlete after an injury. An administrative law judge will have authority over disputed medical bills.

Intro Date

01/29/2020

Actions

01/29/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/30/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2333 - Modifies provisions relating to minimum prison terms

Sponsor

Rep. Wiley Price (D)

Summary

Currently, the law establishes mandatory minimum prison terms for both offenders who have been found guilty of a dangerous felony and offenders who have been found guilty of a felony other than a dangerous felony.

If an offender who has been found guilty of a felony other than a dangerous felony has one, two, or three prior commitments to the Department of Corrections, he or she is required to serve 40%, 50%, or 80% of his or her sentence or until the offender reaches the age of 70 and has served 30% or 40% of the sentence. This bill specifies that, the age for the alternative minimum prison term is reduced from 70 to 65.

A person committed to the Department of Corrections for a dangerous felony conviction is required to serve at least 85% of his or her sentence or until he or she reaches the age of 70 and has served at least 40% of the sentence. This bill provides that, the minimum prison term for such a person is tiered depending on whether the offender has any previous commitments to the department and, if so, how many and the age for the alternative minimum prison term is reduced to 65:

(1) If the offender has no previous prison commitment, he or she must serve 50% of the sentence imposed or until he or she has reached the age of 65 and has served 40% of the sentence;

(2) If the offender has one previous commitment he or she must serve 66% of the sentence imposed or until he or she reaches the age of 65 and has served 50% of the sentence; or

(3) If the offender has two or more previous commitments, he or she must serve 85% of the sentence imposed or until he or she reaches the age of 65 and has served at least 60% of the sentence.

Intro Date

01/29/2020

Actions

01/29/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/30/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2335 - Modifies provisions relating to probation

Sponsor

Rep. Justin Hill (R)

Summary

This bill reduces the maximum term for probation for a misdemeanor or municipal ordinance violation to 18 months.

The bill prohibits a person sentenced to serve probation with a private entity providing probation services from being required to submit to drug or alcohol testing unless the person is on probation as a result of a drug or alcohol related offense or unless ordered by a judge for good cause shown.

This bill is similar to HB 80 (2019).

Intro Date

01/29/2020

Actions

01/29/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/30/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2341 - Modifies provisions governing the authorization of the deduction of moneys from the paychecks of public employees for the benefit of public labor organizations

Sponsor

Rep. Jered Taylor (R)

Summary

Under current law, a public body may withhold fees from public employee paychecks for the purpose of paying any portion of labor organization dues, agency shop fees, or any other fees paid to a labor organization only upon the annual consent of the public employee. Annual consent is also required for labor organizations to use such fees or dues for political purposes. This bill requires any such authorization to be submitted to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Furthermore, the Department shall require clear and compelling evidence that the authorization was freely given. The Department is additionally required to create and maintain an electronic database whereby public employees can submit or revoke any authorization. Any change will take effect at the beginning of the succeeding pay period.

This bill is the same as SB 701 (2020).

Intro Date

01/30/2020

Actions

01/30/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/03/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Workforce Development 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/09/2020 12:00 PM - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - House-Workforce Development, HR 103/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - Workforce Development - 03/09/20 - 12:00 pm - HR 1 03/09/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/16/2020 12:00 PM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-Workforce Development, HR 103/12/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - Workforce Development - 03/16/20 - 12:00 pm - HR 1

HB2354 - Provides that no political subdivision can impose a residency requirement on law enforcement officers more stringent than a one-hour response time

Sponsor

Rep. Aaron Griesheimer (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits local governmental units as defined in the bill from requiring that, as a condition of employment, law enforcement officers must reside within any jurisdictional limit. If a local

governmental unit already has a residency requirement in effect prior to August 28, 2020, it will be invalid and must not be enforced.

A local governmental unit may impose a residency requirement that is no more restrictive than requiring a law enforcement officer to reside within a one-hour response time.

The bill does not apply to the State Highway Patrol.

This bill is similar to SB 905 (2020).

Intro Date

01/30/2020

Actions

01/30/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2374 - Creates criminal penalties for certain offenses committed against a body of the General Assembly

Sponsor

Rep. Rob Vescovo (R)

Summary

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass with HCS" by the Standing Committee on Judiciary by a vote of 14 to 0.

The following is a summary of the House Committee Substitute for HB 2374.

This bill specifies that, when a person is subpoenaed to testify or provide information at a proceeding before a body of the General Assembly, a court must issue, upon request from the President Pro Tem or the Speaker of the body that subpoenaed the person, an order requiring the person to testify or provide information if the person refuses to do so on the basis of the person's privilege against self-incrimination. Before issuing such an order, a court must find that the request for the order has been approved by a vote of a three-fifths majority of the members of the body requesting the order. If a witness refuses, on the basis of the privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or provide information and the person presiding over the proceeding informs the witness that an order requiring the testimony or production of information was issued, the witness must not refuse to comply with the order on the basis of the asserted privilege. However, no testimony or information compelled under the order may be used against the witness in any criminal proceeding other than perjury, giving a false statement, or otherwise failing to comply with the order.

If a witness summoned by a body of the General Assembly willfully fails to appear, refuses to answer any pertinent questions, or fails to produce required documents, a statement of facts regarding such failure may be reported to and filed with the President Pro Tem of the Senate or the Speaker of the House. Either the President Pro Tem or the Speaker may certify the statement of facts to the prosecuting or other attorney having jurisdiction to prosecute. The Attorney General will have concurrent original jurisdiction to commence a criminal action throughout the state. Upon request by the President Pro Tem or the Speaker of the originating body, the court must, within 15 days of the request, appoint independent counsel, who will have jurisdiction to prosecute under Section 575.330, RSMo. If independent counsel is appointed, such independent counsel will have sole jurisdiction to prosecute under such section.

The bill also specifies that:

(1) The offense of perjury is a class D felony if it is committed in any proceeding before a body of the General Assembly;

(2) The offense of making a false affidavit is a class A misdemeanor when it is done in any proceeding before a body of the General Assembly;

(3) The offense of tampering with a witness or victim is a class E felony when the witness is a witness in a proceeding before a body of the General Assembly;

(4) The offense of acceding to corruption when the person is a witness or prospective witness in a proceeding before a body of the General Assembly is a class D felony;

(5) A person commits the offense of obstructing government operations if he or she purposely obstructs, impairs, hinders, or perverts the performance of a governmental function by the use or threat of harm, intimidation, or coercion. The offense of obstructing government operations is a class A misdemeanor. However, if committed against a body of the General Assembly, it is a class E felony.

The following is a summary of the public testimony from the committee hearing. The testimony was based on the introduced version of the bill.

PROPONENTS: Supporters say that this gives future legislatures means to find the truth. We need effective oversight mechanisms, and we need stiff penalties for those who attempt to mislead the General Assembly. It sends a strong message meant to deter individuals from coming to the Capitol and giving false testimony. The Special Investigative Committee on Oversight fell short, but it would have been less challenging if it had all the proper tools at its disposal. The bill requires the body to approve the mechanism, so it would only be used when absolutely necessary. This is modeled after the Federal "contempt of congress" law.

Testifying for the bill was Representative Vescovo.

OPPONENTS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

Intro Date

02/04/2020

Actions

02/04/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/05/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/06/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary 02/17/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 4:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD HB 2374 ** - House-Judiciary, HR 502/18/2020 H - Public hearing completed 02/24/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/25/2020 4:00 PM - House-Judiciary, HR 502/25/2020 H - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/26/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/26/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Rules-Administrative Oversight 02/26/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/27/2020 9:30 AM - House-Rules-Administrative Oversight, HR 302/27/2020 H - Voted do pass from committee 02/27/2020 H - Reported Do Pass Committee

HB2385 - Modifies provisions relating to offenses involving the production of a controlled substance

Sponsor

Rep. Curtis Trent (R)

Summary

This bill changes references to methamphetamine under the offenses of arson in the first degree and manufacture of a controlled substance to "controlled substance".

Intro Date

02/04/2020

Actions

02/04/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/05/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2388 - Authorizes a tax credit to offset amounts paid in sales tax on gun safety mechanisms

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

Beginning January 1, 2021, a taxpayer will be allowed to claim a tax credit against their tax liability for the amount of sales tax on the purchases of any firearms safes or firearm safety devices, as defined in the bill.

The amount of the tax credit must not exceed the taxpayer's tax liability.

This tax credit cannot be carried forward, assigned, transferred, or sold.

This bill will sunset six years after the effective date.

This bill is the same as HB 1929 (2020).

Intro Date

02/04/2020

Actions

02/04/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/05/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2394 - Modifies provisions relating to assessing punishment in first degree murder case for which the death penalty is authorized

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that, if evidence as a whole justifies a sentence of death, the judge in a jury waived trial or a jury must consider whether the person's continued life would constitute a threat to another or society. If the person's continued life would constitute a threat to another or society, the court may sentence the person to death. When determining whether a person is a threat to another or society, the judge or jury may consider any evidence, including evidence received during the first stage of trial.

This bill is the same as HB 1219 (2019).

Intro Date

02/04/2020

Actions

02/04/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/05/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2395 - Specifies that the seller of a firearm must verify the age of the purchaser

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that any seller of a firearm, ammunition, or firearm accessory must verify the age of the person purchasing the item by means of photographic identification that includes the date of birth of the buyer.

This bill is similar to HB 718 (2019) and; HB 18 (2019 Special Session).

Intro Date

02/04/2020

Actions

02/04/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/05/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2396 - Establishes extreme risk protection orders and gun violence seizure warrants and prohibits certain persons involved in domestic violence from possessing a firearm

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

Summary

This bill establishes an extreme risk protection order and a gun seizure warrant, and prohibits certain persons from possessing a firearm. The bill allows any individual to file an application with a court for an extreme risk protection order which bans the possession of firearms based on specified criteria. The court shall issue the order if the court finds the respondent poses a significant risk of personal injury to himself or herself, or others.

The bill allows a gun seizure warrant to be issued when there is probable cause to believe that the individual issued the restraining order possesses or owns a firearm. Criteria for determining whether jointly owned guns may be seized are provided in the bill.

A hearing is required no later than 14 days after the execution of the protection order and seizure warrant. The state's burden of proof is by clear and convincing evidence. An order prohibiting the individual from purchasing, owning, possessing, or controlling a firearm, rifle, or shotgun cannot be extended longer than one year unless it is renewed by a judge after a new hearing as specified in the bill.

The bill specifies criteria for seizing firearms discovered in plain sight during specified police investigations involving domestic violence or gun violence. The bill specifies that it is unlawful and a class E felony for certain individuals to possess a firearm.

This bill is similar to HB 695 (2019) and HB 19 (2019 Special Session).

Intro Date

02/04/2020

Actions

02/04/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/05/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2406 - Establishes provisions relating to time frames for issuance of orders or judgments by courts

Sponsor

Rep. Jay Mosley (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that orders and judgments on motions, hearings, and trials for cases filed in Missouri courts must be in writing and entered by the court within 30 days after the matter is fully briefed in writing, or, if heard on oral argument, upon conclusion of any hearing or trial after the matter is fully briefed and submitted to the court or commissioner.

Within 10 days after the court receives a request from a party for a hearing date on a motion to be heard on the record or a request for a trial date, the court or commissioner must set a fixed date and time for the hearing or trial on any cases pending before the court. The bill establishes specific tracks for cases pending in court, depending on the division in which a case is pending. The bill also specifies what may happen if a judge fails to comply with the standards set in the bill.

This bill is similar to HB 1119 (2019).

Intro Date

02/06/2020

Actions

02/06/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/10/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2408 - Modifies provisions relating to pleadings

Sponsor

Rep. Jay Mosley (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that every pleading of a party not represented by an attorney must contain the party's telephone number and email address, if any. Additionally, whenever a Missouri Supreme Court

Rule or statute requires or permits a matter to be supported, evidenced, established, or proven by sworn declaration, verification, certificate, statement, oath, or affidavit, such matter may, with like force and effect, be supported, established or proven by unsworn declaration, certificate, verification, or statement in a form specified in the bill.

This bill is similar to HB 1091 (2019).

Intro Date

02/06/2020

Actions

02/06/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/10/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2416 - Modifies provisions relating to the certification of juveniles for trial as adults

Sponsor

Rep. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

This bill allows the court to certify a juvenile as an adult if a petition alleges that the juvenile has committed an unlawful weapons offense under Section 571.030, RSMo, or armed criminal action under Section 571.015.

Intro Date

02/10/2020

Actions

02/10/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/11/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2428 - Establishes a special license plate for "Safety Net of Missouri"

Sponsor

Rep. Aaron Griesheimer (R)

Summary

This bill allows for the issuance of a "Safety Net of Missouri" specialty license plate upon making a \$10 contribution to Safety Net of Missouri, and a \$15 fee in addition to the regular registration fee.

Intro Date

02/11/2020

Actions

02/11/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/12/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2429 - Establishes a special "BackStoppers" license plate

Sponsor

Rep. Aaron Griesheimer (R)

Summary

This bill allows for the issuance of a "Backstoppers" specialty license plate upon making a \$10 contribution to the Backstoppers General Operating Fund or to the Backstoppers Education Fund, and a \$15 fee in addition to the regular registration fee.

Intro Date

02/11/2020

Actions

02/11/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/12/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2445 - Provides that a motorcycle or motortricycle may be operated on the shoulder of a roadway under certain circumstances

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill allows motorcycles or motortricycles to operate on the shoulder of state limited access highways or interstates under specified conditions and sets maximum speed limits when driving on the shoulder.

This bill is the same as HB 726 (2019).

Intro Date

02/12/2020

Actions

02/12/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/13/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2446 - Provides that landowners who fail to remove an obstruction or item from a roadway that could cause injury, death, or property damage to a motorist shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill requires a landowner to remove any item from a roadway that could harm or injure a motorist. Any landowner who violates this provision is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

This bill is the same as HB 1204 (2019).

Intro Date

02/12/2020

Actions

02/12/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/13/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2447 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of failing to yield the right-of-way

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Summary

This bill enhances certain fines for violating Section 304.351 RSMo, which governs rules for yielding and other traffic procedures. When physical injury is caused because of a violation the fine is increased from \$200 or less to a range of \$500 to \$1000; if serious physical injury is caused because of a violation, then the fine is increased from \$500 or less to a range of \$1000 to \$3000 and the court is ordered to suspend a license for a period of 90 days; if a fatality is caused by a violation, then the fine is increased from \$1000 or less to a range of \$5000 to \$10000 and the court is ordered to issue a suspension of at least six months, but not more than one year, and to require the violator to attend a driver-improvement program approved by the Department of Revenue.

This bill is the same as HB 996 (2019).

Intro Date

02/12/2020

Actions

02/12/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/13/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2450 - Repeals the death penalty

Sponsor

Rep. Tom Hurst (R)

Summary

Currently, the punishment for first degree murder is either life imprisonment without eligibility for parole or death. This bill repeals the punishment of the death penalty for first degree murder. In addition, this bill provides that any person sentenced to death before August 28, 2020, must be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.

This bill is the same as SB 635 (2020).

Intro Date

02/12/2020

Actions

02/12/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/13/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2463 - Establishes the "Narcotics Control Act"

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Summary

This bill establishes the "Narcotics Control Act". The Department of Health and Senior Services shall establish a program for monitoring the prescribing and dispensing of all Schedule II, III, and IV controlled substances, subject to appropriations. The department may apply for grants and accept donations.

Each drug dispenser covered by the bill must electronically send dispensation information, including the prescription information and patient information of each drug dispensed. The information must be sent within 24 hours of dispensation, and by January 1, 2022, the department must start phasing in a requirement that the information be sent in real-time with everyone reporting in real time by January 1, 2023. An extension on the time requirements can be given for temporary unforeseen circumstances. If a dispenser cannot send the information electronically, they may apply for a wavier to send the information in an alternative format.

The information sent is confidential and the department must maintain procedures to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of the information.

The department must review the information sent by dispensers and if there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation of the law or a breach of professional standards may have occurred, law enforcement or the appropriate professional licensing board must be notified.

The department may provide information collected to dispensers, a professional licensing board, law enforcement, or MO HealthNet. An individual may also request his or her own dispensation information. The department may also provide data for statistical, research, or educational purposes after removing identifying information. The information cannot be used to prevent an individual from owning a firearm. The information cannot be used as the sole basis for probable cause to obtain an arrest or search warrant.

A pharmacist or prescriber is not required to obtain information from the Narcotics Control Program before dispensing or prescribing a drug.

The department may contract with another entity to develop and maintain the Narcotics Control Program. Any program already in effect that is being operated by a political subdivision can continue to operate until the state-wide program is available for use.

A dispenser who fails to provide the dispensation information required or who knowingly submits the incorrect information will be fined up to \$1,000 per violation. An appeal for the fine may be made to the Administrative Hearing Commission. A person who unlawfully accesses or discloses information from the Narcotics Control Program is guilty of a class E felony.

This bill is similar to HB 188 (2019) and HB 1619, HB 1740, SB 737 and SB 762 (2018).

Intro Date

02/13/2020

Actions

02/13/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/17/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2469 - Grants subpoena power to the secretary of state for the purpose of certain investigations

Sponsor

Rep. John Simmons (R)

Summary

This bill authorizes the Missouri Secretary of State to subpoena specified records for the purpose of investigating all classifications of election offenses and other specified offenses, but terminates such authority after August 28, 2025.

This bill is similar in part to HCS HB 1600 (2020).

Intro Date

02/13/2020

Actions

02/13/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/17/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2473 - Modifies provisions relating to the County Employees' Retirement System

Sponsor

Rep. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

Summary

The bill modifies the provision relating to any reporting errors made pertaining to determining benefit amounts under the County Employees' Retirement System. Any person failing to report to the system compensation earned in a given year and instead reporting such compensation to the system as earned in the next year, along with any compensation actually earned in the next year, in order to make the total compensation of such next year appear higher, thereby inflating an employees' average final compensation will be subject to a fine or imprisonment.

Intro Date

02/13/2020

Actions

02/13/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/17/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2476 - Adds all public employee retirement systems and quasi-governmental entity employee salaries to the government accountability portal

Sponsor

Rep. Sara Walsh (R)

Summary

This bill requires all public employee retirement systems and quasi-governmental entities to report such system's or entity's employees' salaries and any incentive pay to the Missouri government accountability portal in the same manner as all state departments and agencies report.

Intro Date

02/17/2020

Actions

02/17/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/18/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Downsizing State Government 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/09/2020 5:00 PM - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - House-Downsizing State Government, HR 603/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - Downsizing State Government - 03/09/20 - 5:00 pm - HR 6 03/09/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/18/2020 9:00 AM - House-Downsizing State Government, HR 6

HB2487 - Prohibits using the zoning process to discriminate against firearm businesses

Sponsor

Rep. Justin Hill (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits a county, city, village, and political subdivision from using the zoning process to prohibit federally licensed firearms from locating at any place within the jurisdiction where any other business may locate.

Intro Date

02/18/2020

Actions

02/18/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/19/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2506 - Prohibits any state entity from participating in a firearm buyback program

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Shawan (R)

Summary

This bill prohibits any state agency or political subdivision from conducting, participating in, or expending public funds on a firearm buyback program. Any person who does so while acting in an official capacity on behalf of the state or a political subdivision shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

Intro Date

02/18/2020

Actions

02/18/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/19/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2517 - Modifies the penalties for the offense of driving while revoked

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

Summary

This bill changes the penalty from a class A to a class C misdemeanor for the second and third violation of the offense of driving with a revoked drivers license.

The bill also changes the penalty from a class E felony to a class A misdemeanor for subsequent violations of the offense of driving with a revoked drivers license under various listed factors such as prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts and the time period within which all the violations occurred.

The bill changes the penalty from a class E felony to a class A misdemeanor for the offense of driving while revoked when combined with a second or subsequent conviction of the offense of driving while intoxicated, or when combined with a fourth or subsequent conviction for any other offense.

Intro Date

02/19/2020

Actions

02/19/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/20/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2522 - Modifies provisions relating to murder charges resulting from the commission of a felony

Sponsor

Rep. Barbara Washington (D)

Summary

This bills specifies that a person convicted of felony murder under Section 565.021, RSMo, as it existed prior to August 28, 2020, under certain provisions of the statute may file a petition in the court in which he or she was sentenced to have the conviction vacated and to be re-sentenced when certain conditions apply. The court must review the petition and determine whether the petitioner is eligible for re-sentencing. If the person shows that, at first glance, he or she is entitled to relief, the court must issue an order to show cause and, within 60 days after the order is issued, the court must hold a hearing to determine whether to vacate the murder conviction and re-sentence the person. A person who is resentenced under this section will be given credit for time served.

The bill amends the second degree murder statute, specifying that a person commits the offense of murder in the second degree if he or she:

(1) With the intent to cause the death of another person, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, solicited, requested, or assisted a person to cause the death of another person; or

(2) Was a major participant in the underlying felony that resulted in the death of another person.

The bill specifies what the court must consider when determining whether a person was a major participant in the underlying felony.

Intro Date

02/19/2020

Actions

02/19/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/20/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2531 - Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation**Sponsor**

Rep. Mike Henderson (R)

Summary

This bill allows health care providers who offer workers' compensation networks to be health carriers.

Intro Date

02/20/2020

Actions

02/20/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/24/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2547 - Adds that the officer of the court or peace officer a person reports to if released before a trial to be an employee of the state or a political subdivision of the state**Sponsor**

Rep. Wes Rogers (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that, when a condition of a person's release requires the person to report regularly to an officer of the court or a peace officer, such officer of the court or peace officer must be an employee of the state or of a political subdivision of the state.

Intro Date

02/20/2020

Actions

02/20/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/24/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2557 - Establishes the Joint Committee on Gun Violence**Sponsor**

Rep. Matt Sain (D)

Intro Date

02/24/2020

Actions

02/24/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/25/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2559 - Modifies provisions relating to the expungement of arrest records**Sponsor**

Rep. Tommie Pierson, Jr. (D)

Summary

This bill removes the requirement that, in order for an arrest record to be eligible for expungement, the subject of the arrest must have no prior or subsequent misdemeanor or felony convictions.

Intro Date

02/24/2020

Actions

02/24/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/25/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2578 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court**Sponsor**

Rep. David Evans (R)

Intro Date

02/25/2020

Actions

02/25/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/26/2020 H - Read Second Time 03/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2580 - Modifies the offense of making a false report**Sponsor**

Rep. Lane Roberts (R)

Intro Date

02/25/2020

Actions

02/25/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/26/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2605 - Allows members of the Kansas City police board and members of the Kansas City police department to serve on boards,

commissions, and task forces when no compensation for such service is paid

Sponsor

Rep. Barbara Washington (D)

Intro Date

02/25/2020

Actions

02/25/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/26/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2607 - Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation

Sponsor

Rep. Curtis Trent (R)

Summary

This bill states that an employee is not be released from liability for injury or death if the employee engaged in a willful act with the intent to cause harm.

Intro Date

02/25/2020

Actions

02/25/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/26/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2628 - Establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Program"

Sponsor

Rep. Lane Roberts (R)

Summary

This bill establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Program", which will be a fund to which Missouri residents who attend a basic law enforcement academy for training required to be a peace officer and who obtain full-time employment with a law enforcement agency, on or after September 1, 2020, may apply to have their tuition reimbursed at a rate of 25% per year of employment, with full tuition reimbursed by the end of four years of employment. Qualifying government entities that pay for a person to attend the academy may submit for tuition reimbursement at the same rate. The POST Commission will be the administrative agency for implementation of the reimbursement program.

The bill also establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Fund", which will consist of money appropriated by the General Assembly, as well as any gifts, bequests, or donations, and the funds are to be used solely for the administration of the reimbursement program.

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 H - Read Second Time 03/05/2020 H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety 03/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/09/2020 12:00 PM - REVISED for EXECUTIVE SESSION - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 603/09/2020 H - Public hearing completed 03/12/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/16/2020 12:00 PM - ** CANCELLED ** - House-Crime Prevention and Public Safety, HR 603/12/2020 H - Committee hearing cancelled - Crime Prevention and Public Safety - 03/16/20 - 12:00 PM - HR 6

HB2630 - Modifies provisions regarding the expungement of records

Sponsor

Rep. Ron Hicks (R)

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2633 - Modifies provisions relating to sexual offenses

Sponsor

Rep. Keri Ingle (D)

Summary

Currently, a person commits the offense of sexual conduct with a nursing facility resident or vulnerable person if, as an owner or employee of a skilled nursing facility or a program of the Department of Mental Health, a person has sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, or sexual contact with a nursing facility resident or a vulnerable person. This bill adds mental health professionals who have sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, or sexual contact with a patient or former patient, as specified.

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2635 - Provides that the period of detention on arrest without a warrant is 48 hours for criminal offenses involving a dangerous felony or deadly weapon

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Sharp (D)

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2636 - Modifies provisions regarding the expungement of records

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Sharp (D)

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2642 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal offenses

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 H - Read Second Time 03/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2645 - Establishes within the department of public safety a "Task Force on Body-Worn Cameras"

Sponsor

Rep. Wes Rogers (D)

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2646 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of driving while revoked**Sponsor**

Rep. Wes Rogers (D)

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2649 - Modifies provisions relating to offenses that may be expunged**Sponsor**

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2666 - Modifies the offense of stealing**Sponsor**

Rep. David Gregory (R)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time

HB2679 - Changes the law regarding the concealed carrying of firearms**Sponsor**

Rep. Mike Moon (R)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2694 - Specifies that certain offenders found guilty trafficking drugs in the second degree shall be eligible for parole after serving ten years

Sponsor

Rep. Cheri Toalson Reisch (R)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2695 - Modifies provisions relating to sexual offenses

Sponsor

Rep. David Evans (R)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time 03/10/2020 H - Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

HB2705 - Specifies that certain offenders found guilty trafficking drugs in the second degree shall be eligible for parole after serving ten years

Sponsor

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2708 - Creates the offense of sexual conduct in the course of public duty

Sponsor

Rep. Gina Mitten (D)

Summary

This bill creates the offense of sexual conduct in the course of public duty, which is a class E felony.

A person commits the offense of sexual conduct in the course of public duty if he or she is a probation or parole officer, a police officer, or an employee of, or assigned to work in, any jail, prison, or correctional facility and engages in sexual conduct while on duty or engages in sexual conduct with a detainee, prisoner, or offender regardless of whether the person is on duty.

This bill is the same as HB 938 (2019).

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2710 - Modifies provisions relating to the registration of sexual offenders

Sponsor

Rep. Steven Roberts (D)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2711 - Establishes a tax deduction for employers relating to criminal justice reform

Sponsor

Rep. Steven Roberts (D)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2714 - Changes the law regarding the right to keep and bear arms

Sponsor

Rep. John Black (R)

Summary

This bill states that the right to keep and bear arms commonly used for lawful defense shall not be infringed in this state. This bill defines the term "arms commonly used for lawful defense".

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2729 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety taxes and fees

Sponsor

Rep. Barry Hovis (R)

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/28/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2740 - Requires local law enforcement agencies to add current photos of missing persons to missing person profiles within ten days of the time a missing persons report was filed

Sponsor

Rep. Mike Person (D)

Summary

This bill specifies that a law enforcement agency receiving a complaint of a missing person must attempt to locate current photos of the missing person and must scan the photos and enter them into the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) within 10 days of receiving the complaint.

Intro Date

02/28/2020

Actions

02/28/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 03/02/2020 H - Read Second Time

HB2760 - Prohibits the state, a state agency, or a political subdivision from disclosing personal information without consent**Sponsor**

Rep. Jeffrey Pogue (R)

Intro Date

02/28/2020

Actions

02/28/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 03/02/2020 H - Read Second Time

HJR83 - Proposes a constitutional amendment limiting votes for county mergers to the counties affected by the merger**Sponsor**

Rep. LaKeySha Bosley (D)

Summary

Upon voter approval, this proposed Constitutional amendment specifies that any change to the territories or governments of St. Louis City and St. Louis County shall only occur as authorized by Article VI, Sections 30(a) to 30(c) of the state Constitution.

It also prohibits any alteration, merger, or dissolution of cities, towns, or villages without a vote occurring in each of the entities affected by a proposal for alteration, merger, or dissolution.

This bill is the same as HJR 37 (2019).

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HJR84 - Proposes an amendment to the Constitution of Missouri relating to a sales tax exemption on firearms and ammunition**Sponsor**

Rep. Andrew McDaniel (R)

Summary

Upon voter approval, this proposed Constitutional amendment exempts firearms and ammunition from state sales tax.

Intro Date

12/19/2019

Actions

12/19/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 H - Referred to House committee on General Laws 03/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/10/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - House-General Laws, HR 303/09/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - ** REVISED for LOCATION CHANGE ** - General Laws - 03/10/20 - 8:15 am - HR 3 03/10/2020 H - Public hearing completed

HJR91 - Proposes a constitutional amendment to require a background check for all firearm transfers of ownership and to require a permit to conceal carry a firearm

Sponsor

Rep. Peter Merideth (D)

Summary

Upon voter approval, this proposed Constitutional amendment would require that all transfers of ownership of firearms be conducted by licensed firearms dealers who verify that the transfer is legal using a background check.

No person will be allowed to carry concealed firearms in public areas unless the person has a valid concealed carry permit.

This bill is the same as HJR 21 (2019); HJR 1 2019 Ex. Session.

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 H - Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HJR93 - Proposes a constitutional amendment modifying the language relating to the right of a trial by jury

Sponsor

Rep. Matt Sain (D)

Summary

This resolution proposes a change to Article I, Section 22(a) of the Missouri Constitution to remove the words "as heretofore enjoyed" from the section.

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 01/09/2020 H - Read Second Time

HJR111 - Proposes a constitutional amendment to prohibit checkpoints and road blocks, except in certain emergency situations

Sponsor

Rep. Justin Hill (R)

Summary

Upon voter approval, this proposed Constitutional amendment prohibits a roadside checkpoint or roadblock established by a law enforcement agency except in an emergency situation to prevent the escape of a fleeing felon or in the event of civil unrest.

Intro Date

01/30/2020

Actions

01/30/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/03/2020 H - Read Second Time

HJR113 - Proposes a constitutional amendment that modifies a provision relating to the right of trial by jury

Sponsor

Rep. Jay Mosley (D)

Summary

This resolution proposes to amend the Constitution to require the assent of the government before a defendant in a criminal case can waive a jury trial.

This bill is the same as HJR 44 (2019).

Intro Date

02/06/2020

Actions

02/06/2020 H - Introduced and Read First Time 02/10/2020 H - Read Second Time

SB519 - Modifies provisions regarding the expungement of records

Sponsor

Sen. Shalonn (Kiki) Curls (Resigned) (D)

Summary

SB 519 - This act modifies provisions regarding the expungement of records.

INFORMATION FROM THE MISSOURI CENTRAL REPOSITORY (SECTIONS 43.504 AND 43.507)

Under current law, the sheriff of any county or the City of St. Louis and judges of the circuit courts may make available to private entities responsible for probation supervision information obtained from the Missouri Central Repository. When the term of probation is completed or the information is no longer needed related to the probation, the records shall be returned to the court or destroyed.

Under this act, the sheriff of any county or the City of St. Louis and judges of the circuit courts may also make available to expungement clinics or legal aid organizations information obtained from the Missouri Central Repository.

Additionally, under current law, all criminal history information in the possession or control of the Missouri Central Repository, except criminal intelligence and investigative information, may be made available to qualified persons and organizations for research, evaluative, and statistical purposes under certain written agreements for use of the information.

This act adds that pro-bono clinics and legal aid organizations seeking to expunge criminal records of petitioners at no-charge, shall also have access to all criminal history information in the possession or control of the Missouri Central Repository, except for criminal intelligence and investigation. In this situation, pro-bono clinics and legal aid organizations shall not be subject to provisions provided in the act regarding the deletion of uniquely identifiable criminal history information of individuals.

EXPUNGEMENT OF CRIMINAL RECORDS (SECTION 610.140)

Under this act, offenses, violations, or infractions are committed as part of the "same course of criminal conduct" for purposes of expungement petitions if the offenses, violations, or infractions:

- Arose under the same criminal statute;
- Involve conduct that is the substantial equivalent of any offense, violation, or infraction sought to be expunged;
- Occur within a time period suggesting a common connection between the offenses, not exceeding one year.

Under current law, certain offenses, violations, and infractions are not eligible for expungement. This act repeals the offenses of forgery, defrauding secured creditors, and mortgage fraud as offenses not eligible for expungement. (Section 610.140.3(6))

Additionally, this act changes the provision regarding any offense of unlawful use of weapons as not eligible for expungement to any "felony" offense of unlawful use of weapons is not eligible. (Section 610.140.3(11))

This act adds to the provisions regarding the evidence the court may consider and hear. Under this act, the court may hear testimony regarding violations of registration and licensing of motor vehicles, drivers' and commercial drivers' licenses, motor vehicle financial responsibility law, traffic regulations, and vehicle equipment regulations. (Section 610.140.6(2))

This act repeals the provision that a court can make a determination at the hearing based solely on a victim's testimony. (Section 610.140.6)

This act provides that starting on January 1, 2021, before the Missouri Central Repository releases a record to an individual or noncriminal justice agency, it shall extract from the record all notations of arrests, indictments, or other information relating to the initiation of criminal proceedings where:

- 3 years have elapsed from the date of arrest;
- No disposition is indicated in the record; and
- Nothing in the record indicates that proceedings seeking conviction remain pending.

Finally, under current law, a person who has been granted an expungement of records pertaining to a misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction may answer "no" to an employer's inquiry into whether the person has ever been convicted of a crime.

This act modifies the provision to include any person who has ever been arrested, charged, or convicted of a crime may answer "no" to an employer's inquiry. (Section 610.140.11)

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB520 - Changes the period of detention on arrest without a warrant to 48 hours

Sponsor

Sen. Shalonn (Kiki) Curls (Resigned) (D)

Summary

SCS/SB 520 - Under current law, all persons arrested and confined in any jail, without warrant or other process, for any alleged breach of the peace or other criminal offense, shall be discharged from custody within 24 hours from the time of arrest, unless they are charged with a criminal offense.

This act changes the period of detention on arrest without a warrant to 48 hours if a person is arrested for a criminal offense involving a dangerous felony or deadly weapon.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 H - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
02/05/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/10/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 102/10/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/17/2020 S - Voted do pass as substitute from committee

SB526 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services offered in political subdivisions

Sponsor

Sen. Ed Emery (R)

Summary

SCS/SB 526 - This act modifies provisions relating to communications services offered in political subdivisions.

No political subdivision shall require a telecommunications company to obtain a written agreement, other than a permit, for use of the public right-of-way.

Nothing in the provisions of law relating to the public right-of-way shall prohibit a political subdivision or public utility right-of-way user from renewing or entering into a new or existing franchise, upon mutual agreement. Further, nothing in those provisions of law shall prevent a grandfathered political subdivision from charging a public right-of-way user a fair and reasonable linear foot fee or antenna fee pursuant to or from otherwise enforcing existing linear foot ordinances that were in effect on May 1, 2001.

The act repeals a provision stating that nothing shall prevent a grandfathered political subdivision from enacting new ordinances, including amendments of existing ordinances.

No political subdivision shall impose a linear foot fee to be charged to any entity that holds a franchise or video service authorization.

The act modifies the definition of "gross revenues".

Currently, franchise entities may collect a video service provider fee equal to not more than 5% of the gross revenues of a video service provider providing service in the geographic area of such franchise entity. Under the act, a franchise entity may collect a video service provider fee equal to not more than 5% of the first \$40 of the gross revenues charged to each customer of a video service provider that is providing video service in the geographic area of such franchise entity.

Finally, the act repeals the sunset date for the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act.

This act is similar to HB 2091 (2020), HB 759 (2019), and SB 273 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy, and the Environment 01/15/2020 S - Scheduled for Senate Committee Hearing - Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy, and the Environment - 01/15/20 - 12:00 pm - Senate Lounge 01/15/2020 S - Removed from Senate Hearing Agenda - Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment - 01/15/20 - 12:00 pm - Senate Lounge 01/22/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/29/2020 12:00 PM - Senate-Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment, Senate Lounge 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/05/2020 - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - Senate-Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment, Senate Lounge 02/05/2020 S - Committee Hearing Time Change - Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment - 02/05/20 - Upon adjournment of Gubernatorial Appointments Committee - Senate Lounge 02/05/2020 S - Committee Hearing Time Change - Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment - 02/05/20 - Upon adjournment of session - Senate Lounge 02/05/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/12/2020 S - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/13/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/24/2020 S - Placed on Informal Calendar

SB530 - Modifies provisions relating to illegal gambling

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Cunningham (R)

Summary

SCS/SB 530 - Current law allows the Missouri Gaming Commission to enter into agreements with various federal, state, and local agencies to carry out the duties of the Commission. This act also allows the Commission to enter into agreements with such agencies for investigations relating to and the enforcement of criminal provisions relating to illegal gambling.

This act requires the Gaming Commission to establish a telephone contact number, which shall be prominently displayed on the Commission's website, to receive reports of suspected illegal gambling activity. The Commission shall initiate an investigation upon receiving such report. If the Commission finds sufficient evidence of illegal gambling, it shall refer such violation to the prosecuting attorney. Upon the request of the prosecuting attorney, the Attorney General may aid such prosecuting attorney in prosecuting violations referred by the Commission.

Any person or establishment licensed under current law relating to gaming that is convicted of or pleads guilty to illegal gambling, and any affiliated company of such person or establishment, shall be permanently prohibited from being licensed to participate in any way in a program implementing video lottery gaming terminals should such a program be implemented in this state. (Section 313.004)

This act also allows the supervisor of liquor control to refer to the Commission any suspected illegal gambling activity being conducted on the premises of a location licensed under the Liquor Control Law. (Section 311.660)

Current law allows a sheriff, peace officer, or eight or more citizens of a county or city to bring an action in circuit court to initiate proceedings to suspend or revoke a license issued under the Liquor Control Law as a result of certain offenses committed by a licensee. This act adds permitting illegal gambling devices on the licensed premises of a licensee to such list of offenses. (Section 311.710)

This act provides that any conviction in this state for illegal gambling activity involving an illegal gambling device shall result in the automatic and permanent revocation of a license issued under the Liquor Control Law, as well as any lottery game retailer license. (Sections 311.720 and 313.255)

This act modifies the definitions of "gambling device" and "slot machine" for the purposes of provisions of law relating to the prosecution of illegal gambling. (Section 572.010)

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is substantially similar to SB 557 (2020) and SCS/SB 431 (2019), and to provisions contained in SS#3/SCS/SB 44 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Government Reform 01/14/2020 S - Scheduled for
Senate Committee Hearing - Government Reform - 01/14/20 - 8:00 am - SCR 1 01/14/2020 S -
Hearing Conducted 01/14/2020 H - J - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - Senate-Government
Reform - 01/16/20 - 9:45 am - Pershing Conference Room 01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee
Hearing 01/16/2020 9:45 AM - Senate-Government Reform, Pershing Conference Room 01/16/2020
S - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 01/27/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee as

SB532 - Enacts provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles while using electronic devices

Sponsor

Sen. Wayne Wallingford (R)

Summary

SB 532 - Currently, drivers under the age of 22 are prohibited from using electronic wireless communication devices to send text messages or electronic messages while driving. This act extends the prohibition to drivers of all ages. Operators of noncommercial motor vehicles may still use "hands-free" electronic wireless communication devices, as defined in the act.

This act exempts emergency vehicles and other motor vehicles responding in a commercial capacity to another vehicle's request for roadside assistance from the prohibition against operators using electronic wireless communication devices. This act also allows for use of an electronic wireless communication device to contact emergency services or relay information between for-hire operators and their dispatchers. Individuals under the age of 18 or who have an intermediate license or instruction permit are prohibited from using the devices for any purpose other than to contact emergency services.

A violation of the prohibition against using electronic communication devices while driving shall be an infraction punishable by a \$50 fine, or by a \$100 if in a school zone or in a work zone when workers are present. Violations committed while operating a commercial vehicle shall constitute a serious traffic violation for purposes of commercial motor vehicle license suspensions.

This act is similar to SB 15 (2019), SB 749 (2018), SB 165 (2017), SB 253 (2017), HB 284 (2017), HB 312 (2017), HB 378 (2017), SB 510 (2017), and HB 546 (2017).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB537 - Creates penalty enhancements for certain crimes against emergency service providers

Sponsor

Sen. Doug Libla (R)

Summary

SB 537 - This act provides that anyone convicted of second or third degree assault where the victim was a law enforcement officer, firefighter, or emergency medical provider who was assaulted during the performance of his or her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties shall be ineligible for bail or continuation of bail.

Additionally, anyone found guilty of first, second, or third degree assault is ineligible for probation or parole if the victim was a law enforcement officer, firefighter, or emergency medical provider who was assaulted during the performance of his or her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties.

This act is similar to SB 19 (2019), SS/SB 579 (2018), and SCS/SB 46 (2017).

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety
01/15/2020 S - Removed from Senate Hearing Agenda - Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety - 01/16/20 - 8:15 am - Senate Lounge 01/21/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing
01/23/2020 8:15 AM - ** CANCELLED ** - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate Lounge
01/22/2020 S - Committee hearing cancelled - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety - 01/23/200 - 8:15 am - Senate Lounge 01/22/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing
01/30/2020 9:15 AM - ** REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate Lounge
01/22/2020 S - Removed from Senate Hearing Agenda - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety - 01/30/20 - 8:15 am - Senate Lounge
02/11/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/13/2020 8:00 AM - Senate-

SB538 - Modifies penalties relating to criminal offenses involving deadly weapons

Sponsor

Sen. Doug Libla (R)

Summary

SCS/SBs 538, 562 & 601 - This act modifies provisions relating to criminal offenses involving deadly weapons.

DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS FELONY (Section 556.061)

This act adds to the definition of "dangerous felony" the offense of armed criminal action.

OFFENSE OF ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION (Section 571.015)

Under current law, a person who commits the offense of armed criminal action is subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years for the first offense, 5 years for the second offense, and 10 years for any subsequent offense, in addition to any punishment for the crime committed by, with, or through the use of a deadly weapon.

This act changes the prison term for this offense to 5 to 15 years for the first offense, 10 to 30 years for the second offense, and at least 15 years for any subsequent offense. These prison terms shall be served in addition to and consecutive with any punishment for the crime committed with the use of a deadly weapon.

No person convicted for the offense of armed criminal action shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for the minimum period of imprisonment. These provisions are similar to SB 601 (2020), SB 562 (2020), and HB 1453 (2020).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF WEAPONS (Section 571.060)

Under current law, the offense of knowingly selling, leasing, loaning, giving away or delivering a firearm or blackjack to any child under 18 years old is a Class A misdemeanor.

This act changes the penalty for a person who knowingly sells or delivers any firearm to a child less than 18 years without the consent of the child's parent or guardian from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class E felony.

These provisions are similar to SB 759 (2020).

FRAUDULENT PURCHASE OF A FIREARM (SECTION 571.063)

Under current law, the fraudulent purchase of a firearm is a Class E felony. This act increases the penalty to a Class D felony.

These provisions are similar to SB 759 (2020).

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Section 571.070)

Under current law, the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class D felony. This act increases the penalty for unlawful possession of a firearm by a person convicted of a dangerous felony to a Class C felony.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil
and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 101/21/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 01/27/2020 S - Voted do pass
as substitute from committee 02/03/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/18/2020
S - Placed on Informal Calendar 02/18/2020 S - Laid out for consideration 02/18/2020 S - Placed on
Informal Calendar

SB540 - Modifies the registration as a sex offender for certain offenses

Sponsor

Sen. Gina Walsh (D)

Summary

SB 540 - This act requires individuals who have been convicted of, or pled guilty to, certain offenses to register as a sex offender if the sentencing judge determines that the property stolen was sexual in nature. These offenses are robbery in the first degree, robbery in the second degree, and stealing. Also, definitions are created for the terms "sexual conduct" and "sexual nature" as used in certain provisions of the act.

This act is similar to SB 244 (2019).

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB541 - Modifies the Supreme Court Rule regarding the timing of motions for new trials

Sponsor

Sen. Jamilah Nasheed (D)

Summary

SB 541 - This act modifies the Supreme Court Rule regarding the timing of motions for new criminal trials.

Under the current Supreme Court Rules, a motion for a new trial or a judgment of acquittal shall be filed within 15 days after the return of the verdict.

Under this act, a motion for a new trial or a judgment of acquittal shall be filed by a defendant within 15 days after the return of the verdict. A motion for a new trial may be filed at any time by a prosecuting attorney.

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB543 - Removes provisions prohibiting persons on probation or parole after conviction of a felony from voting

Sponsor

Sen. Jamilah Nasheed (D)

Summary

SB 542 - This act establishes "The Missouri Restoration of Voting Rights Act".

Under current law, persons who are on probation or parole after conviction of a felony are prohibited from voting. This act repeals that provision and provides that only persons convicted with a felony connected with the right of suffrage are prohibited from voting.

This act repeals the requirements of the Secretary of State and local election authorities to remove names from the voter registration list according to felony status. This act also repeals the requirement of the clerks of the circuit court of each county and city to provide the election authority with a list of names and addresses of persons convicted of a felony, other than a felony connected with the right of suffrage.

Additionally, while registering to vote, only persons convicted of a felony connected with the right of suffrage or a misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage must affirm the conviction has been removed.

This act is similar to SB 167 (2017) and SB 924 (2016).

SCOTT SVAGERA

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB545 - Relating to occupational diseases under workers' compensation laws

Sponsor

Sen. Scott Sifton (D)

Summary

SB 545 - Under this act, the death, disability, or impairment of health of any person who is a firefighter, police officer, emergency medical technician, or other first responder of any political subdivision shall be considered an occupational disease if the following conditions are met:• The person must have completed five or more years of employment as a firefighter, police officer, emergency medical technician, or other first responder;

- The death, disability, or impairment of health must have been caused by a disease of the lungs or respiratory tract, hypertension, cardiovascular-renal disease, or post-traumatic stress disorder;

- The death, disability, or impairment of health must be the result of employment as a firefighter, police officer, emergency medical technician, or other first responder; and
- The person must have taken a physical examination upon becoming employed that failed to reveal any evidence of any condition or impairment of health.

Clear and convincing medical evidence that the cause of the condition or impairment of health of the person is unrelated to their employment is required in order to deny a workers' compensation claim under this act.

This act is identical to SB 212 (2019) and SB 481 (2017).

SCOTT SVAGERA

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Small Business and Industry

SB558 - Provides that personnel of certain municipal police forces will not be subject to a residency requirement

Sponsor

Sen. Dave Schatz (R)

Summary

SCS/SB 558 - Currently, commissioned and civilian personnel of the St. Louis City municipal police force must retain a primary residence in the city for a total of seven years and then may maintain a primary residence that is located within a one-hour response time. This act provides that such personnel shall not be subject to a residency requirement so long as the primary residence is located within a one-hour response time.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Local Government and Elections 01/16/2020 H -
Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/22/2020 12:00 PM - Senate-Local Government and Elections,
SCR 101/22/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 01/29/2020 S - Voted do pass as substitute from committee
02/13/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted 02/27/2020 S - Placed on Informal
Calendar

SB561 - Creates the offense of vehicle hijacking

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 561 - This act creates the offense of vehicle hijacking, which is committed when an individual knowingly uses or threatens the use of physical force upon another individual to seize or attempt to seize possession or control of a vehicle. This offense is punished as a Class B felony unless one of the aggravating circumstances listed in the act was present during the commission of the offense, in which case it is punished as a Class A felony.

Additionally, the definition of dangerous felony is modified to include the offense of vehicle hijacking when punished as a Class A felony.

Under this act, beginning January 1, 2021, if a person is charged with the offense of vehicle hijacking, and is between the ages of 12 and 18 then a mandatory hearing is conducted to determine if the case shall proceed in a juvenile court or a court of general jurisdiction.

This act is similar to SB 433 (2019) and SB 459 (2019).

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/03/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil
and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 102/03/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/17/2020 S - Superseded by
SB602

SB562 - Increases penalties for the offense of armed criminal action

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 562 - Under current law, any person who commits any felony with the use, assistance, or aid of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon is guilty of the crime of armed criminal action which is punishable by imprisonment for a term no less than 3 years. This act increases the penalty to no less than 5 years.

Under current law, any person convicted of a second offense of armed criminal action shall be punished by imprisonment for a term no less than 5 years. This act increases the penalty to no less than 10 years.

Finally, under current law any person convicted of a third offense of armed criminal action shall be punished by imprisonment for a term no less than 10 years. This act increases the penalty to no less than 15 years.

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil
and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 101/21/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 01/27/2020 S - Superseded by
SB 538

SB563 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of unlawful possession of firearms

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Schupp (D)

Summary

SB 563 - This act modifies provisions regarding the unlawful possession of firearms.

ADULT & CHILD ABUSE PROTECTION ORDERS(SECTIONS 455.050 & 455.523)

This act allows the court, after issuing any order of protection, to prohibit the respondent from knowingly possessing or purchasing any firearm while the order is in effect. The court will inform the respondent in writing and, if the respondent is present, orally of such prohibition of firearms. Additionally, the court will forward the order to the state highway patrol and the state highway patrol will notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation within 24 hours that such an order has been received.

REPORTING TO HIGHWAY PATROL (SECTIONS 565.076 & 565.227)

This act requires that after a conviction for the offenses of domestic assault in the fourth degree and stalking in the second degree, the court will forward the record of conviction to the state highway patrol and the state highway patrol will notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation within 24 hours that such a record has been received.

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (SECTION 571.070)

This act modifies the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm to include a person who possess a firearm and has been convicted of a misdemeanor offense of domestic violence or other misdemeanor domestic violence crimes or a person subject to an order of protection under this act.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is identical to HB 960 (2019).

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB588 - Creates additional protections to the right to bear arms

Sponsor

Sen. Eric Burlison (R)

Summary

SCS/SB 588 - This act establishes the "Second Amendment Preservation Act."

Under this act, all federal laws that infringe on the right to bear arms under the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 23 of the Missouri Constitution shall be invalid and shall not be enforced by this state.

Additionally, it shall be the duty of the courts and law enforcement agencies to protect the rights of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms.

Provisions of this act are similar to SB 367 (2019), HB 786 (2019), HB 1760 (2018), and HB 1439 (2014).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety
01/21/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/23/2020 8:15 AM - ** CANCELLED ** -
Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate Lounge
01/22/2020 S - Committee hearing cancelled - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety - 01/23/200 - 8:15 am -
Senate Lounge
01/22/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/30/2020 9:15 AM - **
REVISED for TIME CHANGE ** - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate
Lounge
01/22/2020 S - Removed from Senate Hearing Agenda - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure
and Public Safety - 01/30/20 - 8:15 am - Senate Lounge
02/04/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/06/2020 8:15 AM - ** CANCELLED ** - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public
Safety, Senate Lounge
02/05/2020 S - Committee hearing cancelled - Transportation, Infrastructure
and Public Safety - 02/06/20 - 8:15 am - Senate Lounge
02/11/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/13/2020 8:00 AM - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate
Lounge
02/13/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 03/12/2020 S - Voted do pass as substitute from
committee

SB590 - Specifies when persons operating or riding a motorcycle or motortricycle must wear protective headgear

Sponsor

Sen. Eric Burlison (R)

Summary

SCS/SB 590 - Currently, every person operating or riding a motorcycle or motortricycle is required to wear protective headgear.

This act provides that persons under the age of 18 who are operating or riding as a passenger on a motorcycle or motortricycle shall wear a helmet when the vehicle is in motion. Similarly, a person who is 18 or older, is operating a motorcycle or motortricycle, and who has been issued an instruction permit shall wear a helmet when the vehicle is in motion. No political subdivision of the 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 these provisions. (Section 302.020.2)

This act also provides that qualified operators who are 18 or older may operate a motorcycle or motortricycle without a helmet if he or she is covered by a health insurance policy or other form of insurance which will provide the person with medical benefits for injuries incurred as a result of a motorcycle or motortricycle accident. Proof of such coverage shall be provided on request of law enforcement by showing a copy of the qualified operator's insurance card. No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely to determine compliance with these provisions. (Section 302.026)

This act is similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 147 (2019), similar to SCS/SB 120 (2019), HB 522 (2019), HB 2158 (2018), SB 556 (2018), SB 323 (2017), and HB 535 (2017), and similar to provisions in HB 235 (2017), HCS/HB 576 (2017), HB 588 (2017), HB 1371 (2016), SCS/HB 1464 (2016), HB 1657 (2016), HB 1663 (2016), HB 1749 (2016), HB 2719 (2016), HB 2720 (2016), and SCS/SBs 851 & 694 (2016).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety
01/14/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/16/2020 8:15 AM - ** REVISED for BILL CHANGE ** - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate Lounge
01/16/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 01/30/2020 S - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 02/20/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted

SB600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SS/SB 600 - This act modifies and creates provisions relating to dangerous felonies.

OFFENSE OF CONSPIRACY (Sections 545.140, 562.014, and 557.021)

Under this act, if two or more defendants are charged with being joint participants in a conspiracy, it is presumed there is no substantial prejudice in charging both defendants in the same indictment or being tried together.

Under current law, guilt for an offense may be based upon a conspiracy to commit an offense when a person, with the purpose of promoting the commission of the offense, agrees with another person that they will engage in conduct to commit the offense. A person cannot be convicted of an offense based upon a conspiracy to commit the offense unless he or she committed an overt act.

This act modifies provisions regarding conspiracy to create the offense of conspiracy if a person agrees, with one or more persons, to commit any Class A, B, or C felonies, or any unclassified felonies that exceed 10 years of imprisonment, and one or more persons do any act in furtherance of the agreement. The offense of conspiracy to commit an offense is a Class C felony.

Additionally, this act repeals the provisions barring a person from being charged, convicted, or sentenced for both the conspiracy to commit the offense and the actual offense.

DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS FELONY (Section 556.061)

This act adds to the definition of "dangerous felony" the offense of armed criminal action, the offense of conspiracy to commit an offense when the offense is a dangerous felony, and the offense of vehicle hijacking when punished as a Class A felony.

OFFENSES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROBATION (Section 557.045)

This act provides that any person found guilty of, or pleading guilty to: the offense of second degree murder when the person knowingly causes the death of another person or, with the purpose of causing serious physical injury to another person, causes the death of another person; any dangerous felony involving a deadly weapon; or any dangerous felony where the person has been previously found guilty of a Class A or B felony or a dangerous felony shall not be eligible for probation, suspended imposition or execution of sentence, or a conditional release term, and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

OFFENSE OF VEHICLE HIJACKING (Section 570.027)

This act creates the offense of vehicle hijacking, which is committed when an individual knowingly uses or threatens the use of physical force upon another individual to seize or attempt to seize possession or control of a vehicle. This offense is punished as a Class B felony unless one of the aggravating circumstances listed in the act was present during the commission of the offense, in which case it is punished as a Class A felony.

These provisions are similar to SB 561 (2020), SB 433 (2019), and SB 459 (2019).

OFFENSE OF ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION (Section 571.015)

Under current law, a person who commits the offense of armed criminal action is subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years for the first offense, 5 years for the second offense, and 10

years for any subsequent offense, in addition to any punishment for the crime committed by, with, or through the use of a deadly weapon.

This act changes the prison term for this offense to 3 to 15 years for the first offense, 5 to 30 years for the second offense, and at least 10 years for any subsequent offense. These prison terms shall be served in addition to and consecutive to any punishment for the crime committed with the use of a deadly weapon. Additionally, this act provides that if the person convicted of armed criminal action is unlawfully possessing a firearm, the minimum prison term for the first offense is 5 years, the second offense is 10 years, and the third offense is 15 years.

No person convicted for the offense of armed criminal action shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for the minimum period of imprisonment.

These provisions are similar to SB 601 (2020) and HB 1453 (2020).

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Section 571.070)

Under current law, the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class D felony. This act increases the penalty for unlawful possession of a firearm by a person convicted of a dangerous felony to a Class C felony.

These provisions are similar to SB 538 (2020).

CRIMINAL STREET GANGS (SECTIONS 578.419 TO 578.439)

This act establishes the "Missouri Criminal Street Gangs Prevention Act". The act modifies the definition of a "criminal street gang" by defining such an organization to have as one of its motivating, rather than primary, activities the commission of one or more criminal acts. The definition of "pattern of criminal street gang activity" is modified to include "dangerous felony" as one of the offenses that would constitute a pattern.

Currently, any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in a pattern of criminal street gang activity and who willfully promotes such criminal conduct shall be punished by one year in the county jail or one to three years of imprisonment in a state correctional facility. This act provides that such a person who actively participates in any criminal street gang that engages in a pattern of criminal conduct shall be guilty of a Class B felony.

Further, this act changes the mental state and penalty for any person who is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor which is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal street gang. This act provides that such action must be with the purpose, rather than specific intent, to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members. The act repeals the applicability of this provision to a misdemeanor.

A person convicted under this act shall serve a term in addition and consecutive to the punishment for the felony conviction a term of two years, unless the felony is committed within one thousand feet of a school then the term shall be three years. Finally, if a person is convicted of a dangerous felony under this act, he or she shall be punished by an additional 5 years.

These provisions are similar to SB 602 (2020).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
01/13/2020 S - Scheduled for Senate Committee Hearing - Judiciary and Civil and Criminal
Jurisprudence - 01/13/20 - 2:00 pm - SCR 1 01/13/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 01/21/2020 S - Voted
do pass from committee 01/27/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/11/2020 S - Placed on
Informal Calendar 02/12/2020 S - Laid out for consideration 02/12/2020 S - Floor Substitute Adopted
02/12/2020 S - Perfected 02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Fiscal Oversight
02/18/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/20/2020 9:30 AM - ** REVISED to ADD SB
554 ** - Senate-Fiscal Oversight, Bingham Conference Room 02/20/2020 S - Voted do pass from
committee 02/20/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/20/2020 S - Laid out for consideration
02/20/2020 S - Third Read and Passed - Y-27 N-2 02/20/2020 H - Reported to the House and read
first time 02/24/2020 H - Read Second Time 03/11/2020 H - House-Special Committee on Regulatory
Oversight and Reform

SB601 - Modifies the punishment for the offense of armed criminal action

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SB 601 - This act provides that any sentence imposed for committing the offense of armed criminal action shall be served consecutive to any sentence to be served for the crime committed by, with, or through the use, assistance, or aid of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon.

Currently, a person who commits the offense of armed criminal action is subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years for the first offense, 5 years for the second offense, and 10 years for any subsequent offense. This act changes the minimum prison term for this offense to 5 years for the first offense, 10 years for the second offense, and 15 years for any subsequent offense. No person convicted for the offense of armed criminal action shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for the minimum period of imprisonment or eighty-five percent of the sentence imposed, whichever is greater.

In order to be subject to conviction for a second or subsequent offense of armed criminal action, the offense must arise from a separate occurrence from the first or second offense.

JIM ERTLE

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence 01/16/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/21/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 101/21/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 01/27/2020 S - Superseded by SB 538

SB602 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal offenses

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SCS/SBs 602, 778 & 561 - This act modifies provisions relating to criminal offenses.

CERTIFICATION OF A JUVENILE (Section 211.071)

Under this act, beginning January 1, 2021, if a person is charged with the offense of vehicle hijacking, the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm, or the offense of armed criminal action, and is between the ages of 12 and 18, then a mandatory hearing is conducted to determine if the case shall proceed in a juvenile court or a court of general jurisdiction.

These provisions are similar to SB 561 (2020).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER A CORRECTIONAL CENTER (SECTION 217.850)

Under this act, a person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a correctional center if he or she purposely:

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 300 feet over a correctional center's secure perimeter fence; or
- Allows an unmanned aircraft to make contact with a correctional center, including any person or object on the premises of or within the facility.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over a correctional center shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over a correctional center is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a class B felony;
- Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case the offense is a Class C felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

These provisions are identical to SB 778 (2020).

OFFENSE OF CONSPIRACY (Sections 545.140, 557.021, AND 562.014)

Under this act, if two or more defendants are charged with being joint participants in a conspiracy, it is presumed there is no substantial prejudice in charging both defendants in the same indictment or being tried together.

Under current law, guilt for an offense may be based upon a conspiracy to commit an offense when a person, with the purpose of promoting the commission of the offense, agrees with another person that they will engage in conduct to commit the offense. A person cannot be convicted of an offense based upon a conspiracy to commit the offense unless he or she committed an overt act.

This act modifies provisions regarding conspiracy to create the offense of conspiracy if a person agrees, with one or more persons, to commit any Class A, B, or C felonies, or any unclassified felonies that exceed 10 years of imprisonment, and one or more persons do any act in furtherance of the agreement. The offense of conspiracy to commit an offense is a class C felony.

Additionally, this act repeals the provisions barring a person from being charged, convicted, or sentenced for both the offense of conspiracy and the actual offense.

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 600 (2020).

DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS FELONY (Section 556.061)

This act adds to the definition of "dangerous felony" the offense of armed criminal action, the offense of conspiracy to commit an offense when the offense is a dangerous felony, and the offense of vehicle hijacking when punished as a Class A felony.

This provision is identical to SS/SB 600 (2020).

OFFENSES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROBATION (Section 557.045)

This act provides that any person found guilty of, or pleading guilty to: the offense of second degree murder when the person knowingly causes the death of another person or, with the purpose of causing serious physical injury to another person, causes the death of another person; any dangerous felony involving a deadly weapon; or any dangerous felony where the person has been previously found guilty of a Class A or B felony or a dangerous felony shall not be eligible for probation, suspended imposition or execution of sentence, or a conditional release term, and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 600 (2020).

OFFENSE OF VEHICLE HIJACKING (Section 570.027)

This act creates the offense of vehicle hijacking, which is committed when an individual knowingly uses or threatens the use of physical force upon another individual to seize or attempt to seize possession or control of a vehicle. This offense is punished as a class B felony unless one of the aggravating circumstances listed in the act was present during the commission of the offense, in which case it is punished as a Class A felony.

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 600 (2020) and SB 561 (2020) and similar to SB 433 (2019) and SB 459 (2019).

OFFENSE OF ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION (Section 571.015)

Under current law, a person who commits the offense of armed criminal action is subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years for the first offense, 5 years for the second offense, and 10 years for any subsequent offense, in addition to any punishment for the crime committed by, with, or through the use of a deadly weapon.

This act changes the prison term for this offense to 3 to 15 years for the first offense, 5 to 30 years for the second offense, and at least 10 years for any subsequent offense. These prison terms shall be served in addition to and consecutive to any punishment for the crime committed with the use of a deadly weapon. Additionally, this act provides that if the person convicted of armed criminal action is unlawfully possessing a firearm, the minimum prison term for the first offense is 5 years, the second offense is 10 years, and the third offense is 15 years.

No person convicted for the offense of armed criminal action shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for the minimum period of imprisonment.

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 600 (2020) and similar to SB 601 (2020) and HB 1453 (2020).

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Section 571.070)

Under current law, the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class D felony. This act increases the penalty for unlawful possession of a firearm by a person convicted of a dangerous felony to a Class C felony.

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 600 (2020) and similar to SB 538 (2020).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER AN OPEN AIR FACILITY (SECTION 577.800)

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over an open air facility if he or she:

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 300 feet from the ground and within the property line of an open air facility; or
- Uses an unmanned aircraft with the purpose of delivering to a person within an open air facility a gun, knife, weapon, or other dangerous article or a controlled substance.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over an open air facility shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over an open air facility is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a class B felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a class D felony.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 778 (2020).

CRIMINAL STREET GANGS (SECTIONS 578.419 TO 578.425)

This act establishes the "Missouri Criminal Street Gangs Prevention Act". The act modifies the definition of a "criminal street gang" by defining such an organization to have as one of its motivating, rather than primary, activities the commission of one or more criminal acts. The definition of "pattern of criminal street gang activity" is modified to include "dangerous felony" as one of the offenses that would constitute a pattern.

Currently, any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in a pattern of criminal street gang activity and who willfully promotes such criminal conduct shall be punished by one year in the county jail or one to three years of imprisonment in a state correctional facility. This act provides that such a person who actively participates in any criminal street gang that engages in a pattern of criminal conduct shall be guilty of a class B felony.

Further, this act changes the mental state and penalty for any person who is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor which is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal street gang. This act provides that such action must be with the purpose, rather than specific intent, to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members. The act repeals the applicability of this provision to a misdemeanor.

A person convicted under this act shall serve a term in addition and consecutive to the punishment for the felony conviction a term of two years, unless the felony is committed within one thousand feet of a school then the term shall be three years. Finally, if a person is convicted of a dangerous felony under this act, he or she shall be punished by an additional 5 years.

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 600 (2020).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER A MENTAL HEALTH HOSPITAL (SECTION 632.460)

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital if he or she purposely;

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 300 feet over the mental health hospital's property line; or
- Uses an unmanned aircraft to deliver to a person confined in a mental health hospital a gun, knife, weapon, or other dangerous article or a controlled substance.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a Class B felony;
- Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case the offense is a Class C felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

These provisions are identical to SB 778 (2020) and similar to SB 194 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/09/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/09/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
01/13/2020 S - Scheduled for Senate Committee Hearing - Judiciary and Civil and Criminal
Jurisprudence - 01/13/20 - 2:00 pm - SCR 1 01/13/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/17/2020 S - Voted
do pass as substitute from committee 03/05/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted

SB635 - Repeals the death penalty

Sponsor

Sen. Paul Wieland (R)

Summary

SB 635 - Under current law, the punishment for first degree murder is either life imprisonment without eligibility for parole or death.

This act repeals the punishment of the death penalty for first degree murder. In addition, this act provides that any person sentenced to death before August 28, 2020, must be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.

This act is identical to SB 32 (2019), SB 595 (2018), and SB 277 (2017), substantially similar to SB 816 (2016) and SB 447 (2015), and similar to HB 135 (2017), HB 129 (2017), HB 772 (2015), SB 775 (2014), SB 247 (2013), and HB 1250 (2012).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/16/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/16/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on General Laws

SB638 - Prohibits certain offenders of sex crimes from being near athletic facilities used primarily by children

Sponsor

Sen. Jeanie Riddle (R)

Summary

SB 638 - This act provides that persons guilty of certain sex crimes cannot be present or loiter within five hundred feet of athletic complexes or athletic fields that exist primarily for use and recreation of children.

This act is identical to SB 35 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/22/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/22/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB677 - Establishes the Narcotics Control Act and provides for the incineration of certain controlled substances

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SB 677 - Under this act, certain controlled substances which have come into the custody of a peace officer or an officer or agent of the Department of Health and Senior Services may be disposed of through incineration, as described in the act, to the extent permissible under federal law.

This act also establishes the "Narcotics Control Act". The Department of Health and Senior Services shall be required to establish and maintain a program to monitor the prescribing and dispensing of all Schedule II, III, and IV controlled substances by all licensed professionals who prescribe or dispense these substances in Missouri. The provisions of this act shall be subject to appropriations and may also be funded with federal or private moneys.

A dispenser shall electronically submit to the Department specified information for each controlled substance dispensed. The Department may issue a waiver to a dispenser who is unable to submit the required information electronically. If a waiver is obtained, a dispenser may submit the required information in paper format or by other approved means. Beginning January 1, 2022, the Department shall begin phasing in a requirement that dispensers report data in real time with all reported data to be submitted in real time by January 1, 2023.

All dispensation information shall be kept confidential with specified exceptions. This act authorizes the release of non-personal, general information for statistical, educational, and research purposes. The Department shall review the dispensation information and, if there is reasonable cause to believe a violation of law or breach of professional standards may have occurred, the Department shall notify the appropriate law enforcement or professional regulatory entity and provide the dispensation information required for an investigation. No dispensation information submitted to the Department shall be used by any local, state, or federal authority to prevent an individual from owning or obtaining a firearm, or used as the sole basis for probable cause to obtain an arrest or search warrant in a criminal investigation.

Beginning August 28, 2022, the Department shall maintain an individual's prescription and dispensation information obtained under this act for a maximum of 3 years, after which the information shall be deleted from the program.

If a political subdivision of this state is operating a prescription monitoring program for controlled substances prior to August 28, 2020, such program may continue until such time as the Department's program is available for statewide utilization.

Dispensers who knowingly fail to submit the required information or who knowingly submit incorrect dispensation information shall be subject to a penalty of \$1,000 per violation. Any persons who are authorized to have prescription or dispensation information and who knowingly disclose such information or who knowingly use it in a manner and for a purpose in violation of this act shall be guilty of a Class E felony.

This act is similar to HB 188 (2019), (SB 155 (2019), HB 1619 (2018), SB 737 (2018), SB 762 (2018), CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 90 & 68 (2017), SCS/SBs 314 & 340 (2017), SB 231 (2017), SS/SCS/SB 74 (2017), HB 1892 (2016), SB 768 (2016), HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 63 & 111 (2015), HCS/HB 130 (2015), and HCS/HB 816 (2015).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/22/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/22/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
01/22/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 01/27/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil
and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 101/27/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/10/2020 S - Voted do pass
from committee 02/13/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee 03/10/2020 S - Placed on Informal
Calendar

SB686 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicle registration periods

Sponsor

Sen. David Sater (R)

Summary

SB 686 - This act specifies that fees for the renewal of noncommercial motor vehicle registrations shall be payable no later than the last day of the month that follows the final month of the expired registration period. No renewal penalty shall be assessed, and no violation for expired registration shall be issued, until the second month that follows the expired registration period.

This act is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 147 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety 02/18/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/20/2020 8:15 AM - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate Lounge 02/20/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/27/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee 02/27/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee 02/27/2020 S - Recommended for Senate Consent Calendar 03/10/2020 S - Laid out for consideration 03/10/2020 S - Passed on consent calendar - Y-28 N-0 03/10/2020 H - Reported to the House and read first time 03/11/2020 H - Read Second Time 03/11/2020 H - House-Special Committee on Regulatory Oversight and Reform

SB687 - Reduces the penalty for certain traffic violations

Sponsor

Sen. Ed Emery (R)

Summary

SB 687 - This act reduces the penalty for certain traffic violations to an infraction. The act also provides that no court shall issue a warrant for failure to appear for any violation classified as an infraction. (Section 304.009.3). Violations reduced to infractions under the act include:

- Exceeding the posted speed limit, formerly a class C misdemeanor, except that the penalty for exceeding the posted speed limit by 20 miles per hour or more is reduced from a class B misdemeanor to a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.010);

- Operating a vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede traffic, with certain exceptions, formerly an unspecified misdemeanor. (Section 304.011.1);

- Operating a vehicle at a speed less than 40 miles per hour on an interstate, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.011.2-3);

- Unlawful operation of an all-terrain or off-road vehicle, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.013);

- Failure to park or drive on the right-hand side of a road or highway as required by law, currently a class C misdemeanor, except that the penalty when a violation of this provision causes an immediate threat of an accident is reduced from a class B misdemeanor to a class C misdemeanor, and the penalty when the violation results in an accident is reduced from a class A misdemeanor to a class B misdemeanor. (Section 304.015);

- Failure to pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction on the left of that vehicle, at a reasonable distance, and under safe conditions as specified by law, formerly a C misdemeanor. (Section 304.016);

- Following behind another vehicle closer than is reasonably safe and prudent, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.017);

- Failure to turn or decrease the speed of a vehicle only when safe to do so, or to give an appropriate signal, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.019);

- Unlawful passing of a streetcar stopped to take in or discharge passengers, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.023);

- Use of a traffic signal preemption system to control traffic by an unauthorized person, formerly a class B misdemeanor. (Section 304.031);

- Unlawful operation of a utility vehicle, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.032);

- Failure to proceed with caution or stop at a railroad crossing as required by law, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.035);

- Failure of certain vehicles, trucks, or buses to stop at a railroad crossing as required by law, formerly an unspecified misdemeanor. (Section 304.040);

- Any bus or truck following within 300 feet of another such vehicle, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.044);

- Display of signs indicating a vehicle is a school bus when it is not being used for the transportation of school children, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.075);

- Failure to properly yield to a person with a disability using a cane or a guide dog, formerly an unspecified misdemeanor. (Section 304.110);

- Failure to make reasonable efforts to clear away sharp objects dropped onto a highway, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.160);

- Failure to obey official traffic control devices or signals, or to yield as required thereby, formerly class C misdemeanors. (Sections 304.271, 304.281, and 304.301);

- Failure to comply with requirements for making certain turns, or making a prohibited turn, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.341);

- Failure to yield the right-of-way as required by law at an intersection where there is not a form of traffic control other than stop or yield signs, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.351);

- Failure to obey instructions of an official traffic control device, for which no other penalty is specified, formerly an unspecified misdemeanor. (Section 304.361);

- Transportation of hazardous materials through a highway tunnel of at least 100 yards, or parking a vehicle containing hazardous materials within 300 feet of a highway tunnel, except as provided by federal law, formerly a class B misdemeanor, except that the penalty for a second or subsequent violation of this provision is reduced from a class A misdemeanor to a class B misdemeanor. (Section 304.373);

- Violation of applicable vehicle equipment regulations for which no other penalty is specified, formerly an unspecified misdemeanor. (Section 304.570);

- Failure to leave a safe distance when passing a bicycle and an accident is involved, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.678); and

- Overtaking or passing another vehicle within an active emergency zone, formerly a class C misdemeanor. (Section 304.892).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB693 - Creates new provisions relating to workers' compensation proceedings

Sponsor

Sen. Wayne Wallingford (R)

Summary

SB 693 - This act modifies various provisions relating to workers' compensation.

SECOND INJURY FUND LIABILITIES

(Section 287.220)

This act modifies the applicability of the priority schedule for payment of liabilities of the Second Injury Fund (SIF). Specifically, the act allows for the payment from the SIF of the following SIF liabilities prior to any liability set forth in the priority schedule:

- All death benefits incurred relating to claims for deaths occurring prior to January 1, 2014, consistent with a temporary or final award; and
- Ongoing medical expenses, but not past medical expenses, relating to claims for injuries occurring prior to January 1, 2014, consistent with a temporary or final award which includes future medical benefits.

These provisions are identical to SB 156 (2019) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 1089 (2018) and HB 261 (2019).

THIRD-PARTY ADMINISTRATORS

(Section 287.280)

This act additionally permits the Division of Workers' Compensation to call the security of a group self-insured employer or public sector individual employer if they are deemed insolvent, are determined to be insolvent, file for bankruptcy, or fail to pay any obligations owed under the workers' compensation laws. Furthermore, the Division is permitted to retain a third-party administrator for the purpose of paying any compensation benefits owed to an injured employee.

These provisions are identical to SB 156 (2019) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 1089 (2018) and HB 261 (2019).

ELECTRONIC FILINGS WITH LIRC

(Section 287.480)

The act furthermore allows the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission to permit the filing of applications for review, briefs, motions, and other requests for relief with the Commission by electronic means, in such manner as it may, by rule, prescribe.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Small Business and Industry

SB696 - Requires every individual who is 17 years or older and is arrested for a felony offense to provide a biological sample for DNA profiling. Creates a procedure for certain persons who have had their samples collected to request expungement**Sponsor**

Sen. Scott Sifton (D)

Summary

SB 696 - Under current law, every individual who is 17 years old or older and is arrested for burglary, sex-related felonies, and certain felonies committed against a person must provide a biological sample for DNA profiling analysis.

This act requires every individual who is 17 years old or older who is arrested for any felony offense to provide a biological sample for DNA profiling.

This act provides a procedure for individuals who qualify to have their DNA records expunged to request that expungement, and repeals provisions relating to the automatic expungement of certain records.

This act is identical to SB 136 (2019) and SB 654 (2018), and similar to SB 204 (2017), and similar to provisions of SS#2/SCS/HCS/HBs 302 & 228 (2017), SCS/HCB 1 (2017), HB 1115 (2017), SB 729 (2016), SB 76 (2015), and SB 879 (2014).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Progress and Development 02/05/2020 H -
Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 1:00 PM - Senate-Progress and Development, SCR
102/11/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/19/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/25/2020
1:00 PM - ** REVISED to ADD SB 885 ** - Senate-Progress and Development, SCR 102/25/2020 S -
Voted do pass from committee 03/02/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee

SB697 - Adds provisions making it unlawful for certain persons to possess firearms

Sponsor

Sen. Scott Sifton (D)

Summary

SB 697 - Currently, it is unlawful for certain persons to possess firearms. This act adds provisions making it unlawful for any person who has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, any person who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States, any person who was once a United States citizen but has renounced that citizenship, and any person subject to certain court orders relating to domestic violence to possess a firearm.

This act is identical to SB 94 (2019), SB 656 (2018), SB 318 (2017), and HB 742 (2017), identical to a provision of HB 766 (2017), and is similar to a provision of HB 364 (2017), and is similar to HB 1068 (2017).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB700 - Allows the concealed carry of firearms on public transportation systems and the transporting of non-functioning or unloaded firearms on public buses

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 700 - Current law makes it a crime to board a bus with a dangerous or deadly weapon or carry such a weapon in a terminal. In addition, weapons may not be carried on any facility or conveyance used for a public transportation system of the Bi-State Development Agency.

This act provides that a person carrying a concealed firearm who possesses a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement shall not be prohibited or impeded from accessing or using any public transportation system. The person may 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.

This act does not apply to property of Amtrak or any partnership in which Amtrak engages.

In addition, this act exempts persons transporting non-functioning or unloaded firearms on buses from the crimes prohibiting the possession of weapons on buses.

This act is identical to SB 39 (2019) and similar to SB 782 (2016) and SB 529 (2015).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety
03/03/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/05/2020 8:15 AM - ** CANCELLED ** -
Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate Lounge03/10/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 03/12/2020 8:15 AM - Senate-Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety,
Senate Lounge03/12/2020 S - Hearing Conducted

SB701 - Modifies provisions governing the authorization of the deduction of moneys from the paychecks of public employees for the benefit of public labor organizations

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 701 - Under current law, a public body may withhold fees from public employee paychecks for the purpose of paying any portion of labor organization dues, agency shop fees, or any other fees paid to a labor organization only upon the annual consent of the public employee. Annual consent is also required for labor organizations to use such fees or dues for political purposes.

This act requires any such authorization to be submitted to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Furthermore, the Department shall require clear and compelling evidence that the authorization was freely given. The Department is additionally required to create and maintain an electronic database whereby public employees can submit or revoke any authorization.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on General Laws 02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/18/2020 10:30 AM - Senate-General Laws, Senate Lounge 02/18/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/27/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee 03/12/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee

SB702 - Modifies provisions relating to the trafficking of drugs containing fentanyl and carfentanil

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 702 - This act modifies provisions relating to the trafficking of fentanyl and carfentanil.

This act adds to the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree knowingly distributing, delivering, manufacturing, producing, or attempting to do so more than 10 milligrams but less than 50 milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil, or any derivative thereof, or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing fentanyl or carfentanil, as a Class B felony and a Class A felony when the amount is 50 milligrams or more.

Additionally, this act adds to the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree knowingly possessing, purchasing, or attempting to do so more than 10 milligrams but less than 50 milligrams of

fentanyl or carfentanil, or any derivative thereof, or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing fentanyl or carfentanil, as a Class C felony and a Class B felony when the amount is 50 milligrams or more.

These provisions are similar to SB 6 (2019), SCS/SB 953 (2018), and HB 1254 (2018).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB706 - Establishes a "Prescription Abuse Registry" and modifies provisions relating to ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, and pseudoephedrine

Sponsor

Sen. Andrew Koenig (R)

Summary

SB 706 - This act prohibits the requirement of a prescription for the dispensation, sale, or distribution of any drug containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or psuedoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in an amount within the limits set forth in current law. A prescription shall be required for such drug in excess of the statutory limits. This act also changes the amounts that can be sold, dispensed, or otherwise provided to a person in a 30-day period from a maximum of 9 grams to a maximum of 7.5 grams.

Additionally, this establishes a prescription abuse registry. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall, by January 1, 2022, establish and maintain a prescription abuse registry. Individuals aged 18 years or older may request to be listed in the registry. Individuals may request to be removed as specified in the act after 5 years from the date such individual was listed in the registry.

Information contained in the registry shall be confidential. The Department shall enable health care providers to access the registry for the sole purpose of determining whether an individual is listed in the registry and shall only provide a response that confirms or denies the individual's presence in the registry. No department, agency, instrumentality, political subdivision, state or federal law

enforcement agency, or any individual other than a health care provider shall have access to the registry.

Any person who knowingly and unlawfully accesses or discloses information in the registry and any person authorized to have access who knowingly uses or discloses such information in violation of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a Class E felony. Additionally, this act provides a private cause of action for persons whose data has been disclosed to an unauthorized person. Recovery under this cause of action shall include liquidated damages of \$2,500 and compensatory economic and non-economic damages, attorney's fees, and court costs. Punitive damages are available for intentional and malicious unauthorized disclosure.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Seniors, Families, and Children 02/10/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/12/2020 8:00 AM - Senate-Seniors, Families and Children, Senate Lounge 02/12/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/19/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee

SB709 - Enacts provisions relating to traffic enforcement

Sponsor

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

Summary

SB 709 - This act prohibits the use of automated traffic enforcement systems to establish evidence a motor vehicle or its operator has committed a traffic-related offense, or to impose or collect any civil or criminal fine, fee, or penalty for such offense. As used in the act, the term "automated traffic enforcement system" does not include systems or devices that would qualify as a "mobile video recorder" under the Sunshine Law.

State agencies and political subdivisions with automated traffic enforcement installation or maintenance contracts existing on the effective date of this act will be required to complete or terminate the contracts within one year, and thereafter must comply with the other provisions.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no state agency or political subdivision shall be exempt from the provisions of this act, except by explicit reference in state law to, or modification of, the provisions of the act.

The provisions of this act do not apply to data and information recorded at weigh stations managed by the Department of Transportation or the Highway Patrol.

This act is similar to SB 111 (2019), SB 847 (2018), HB 1386 (2018), SB 315 (2017), HB 275 (2017), and contains provisions similar to provisions in HCS/HB 380 (2017), HB 1945 (2016), HB 2486 (2016), and HB 234 (2015).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on General Laws

SB710 - Creates new provisions relating to occupational diseases diagnosed in first responders

Sponsor

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

Summary

SB 710 - This act provides that if, preceding the date of injury or death, an employee who is on active duty as a first responder is diagnosed with a mental impairment and such person was not previously diagnosed such an impairment, then the impairment shall presumptively be considered an occupational disease and shall be presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of employment. This presumption may be rebutted by the employer or insurer.

One or more compensable mental impairment claims arising out of a single accident shall constitute a single injury. Furthermore, a mental impairment shall not be considered an occupational disease if it results from a disciplinary action, work evaluation, job transfer, layoff, demotion, promotion, termination, retirement, or similar action taken in good faith by the employer.

This act is substantially similar to SB 281 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on General Laws 01/30/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/04/2020 10:30 AM - Senate-General Laws, Senate Lounge 02/04/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/11/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee

SB728 - Modifies provisions regarding arbitration agreements between employers and employees

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SB 728 - In arbitration agreements between an employer and an employee, the arbitrator shall make all initial decisions as to arbitrability, which includes deciding whether the parties have agreed to arbitration, whether the arbitration agreement is valid and enforceable, and whether specific claims are arbitrable. Furthermore, the act establishes certain criteria for when the arbitrator shall determine that the arbitration agreement is valid. On motion by a party showing that the arbitration agreement does not expressly delegate the issue of arbitrability to the court, the court shall stay the action and order the parties to proceed to arbitration. These provisions shall not apply to arbitration agreements contained in a collective bargaining agreement nor shall these provisions be construed as the exclusive means for entering into a valid and enforceable arbitration agreement.

Additionally, any clause in an arbitration agreement between an employer and an at-will employee that requires arbitration proceedings to be confidential and nondisclosable shall not be enforceable as to claims of sexual harassment, sexual assault, or claims of discrimination based on a protected status.

This act is similar to SS/SB 154 (2019), HB 503 (2019), SB 578 (2018), SB 831 (2018), provisions in SCS/SB 1102 (2018), HB 1402 (2018), HB 1512 (2018), HB 2552 (2018), the perfected version of SB 45 (2017), HCS/HB 156 (2017), HB 976 (2017), SCS/SB 746 (2016), HCS/HB 1718 (2016), SB 412 (2015), and HB 928 (2015).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time
01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Government Reform 02/06/2020 H - Scheduled for
Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED to ADD SB 727 ** - Senate-Government
Reform, SCR 102/11/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/18/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee

SB729 - Establishes the "Private College Campus Protection Act" which allows the College of the Ozarks to employ campus police officers

Sponsor

Sen. David Sater (R)

Summary

SB 729 - This act establishes the "Private College Campus Protection Act". The governing board of the College of the Ozarks may employ police officers for purposes set forth in the act. Such officers shall take an oath of office and complete police training to obtain a peace officer license. Additionally, the College of the Ozarks may establish and enforce traffic regulations for on-campus thoroughfares.

This act is substantially similar to SB 129 (2019), HCS#2/HB 105 (2019), SB 1047 (2018) and HB 2495 (2018).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety
02/25/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/27/2020 8:15 AM - Senate-Transportation,
Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate Lounge 02/27/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 03/12/2020 S -
Voted do pass from committee

SB753 - Modifies the offense of murder in the second degree

Sponsor

Sen. Justin Brown (R)

Summary

SB 753 - This act provides that the offense of murder in the second degree is committed when a person knowingly and unlawfully manufactures, delivers, or distributes a Schedule I or II controlled

substance, excluding marijuana for medical use, and thereafter the controlled substance is the proximate cause of the death of another person who uses or consumes it. It shall not be a defense that the defendant did not directly deliver or distribute the controlled substance to the decedent.

This act is identical to SB 223 (2019) and provisions of SB 6 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB758 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm for certain persons

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 758 - Under current law, the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm by a person convicted of a felony or a person who is a fugitive from justice is a Class D felony.

This act increases the penalty to a Class C felony.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB759 - Increases the penalties for the offenses of unlawful transfer of weapons and fraudulent purchase of firearms

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 759 - This act increases the penalties for the offenses of unlawful transfer of weapons and fraudulent purchase of firearms.

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF WEAPONS (SECTION 571.060)

Under current law, the offense of knowingly selling, leasing, loaning, giving away or delivering a firearm or ammunition to any person who is not lawfully entitled to possess such firearm or ammunition is a class E felony. This act increases the penalty to a class D felony.

Under current law, the offense of knowingly selling, leasing, loaning, giving away or delivering a blackjack to a person under eighteen years old with the consent of a parent or guardian is a class A misdemeanor. This act increases the penalty to a class E felony. Additionally, recklessly selling, leasing, loaning, giving away or delivering a firearm or ammunition for a firearm to a person who is intoxicated is a class A misdemeanor. This act increases the penalty to a class E felony.

FRAUDULENT PURCHASE OF A FIREARM (SECTION 571.063)

Under current law, the fraudulent purchase of a firearm is a class E felony. This act increases the penalty to a class D felony.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB760 - Creates new provisions of law relating to labor organizations

Sponsor

Sen. Eric Burlison (R)

Summary

SB 760 - Under this act, employers are barred from requiring employees to become, remain, or refrain from becoming a member of a labor organization or pay dues or other charges required of labor organization members as a condition of employment.

Any person who violates or directs another to violate this act is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. Moreover, any person injured as a result of violation or threatened violation of this act is entitled to injunctive relief and certain other damages.

Prosecuting attorneys, circuit attorneys, and the Attorney General are charged with investigating complaints under this act.

The provisions of this act do not apply to any agreement between an employer and a labor organization entered into before the effective date of this act but shall apply to any such agreement upon its renewal, extension, amendment, or modification in any respect after the effective date of this act.

This act is identical to SB 63 (2019) and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/SB 19 (2017) and substantially similar to HCS/HB 91 (2017), HB 42 (2017), HB 131 (2017), HB 265 (2017), HB 314 (2017), SB 667 (2016), SCS/HCS/HB's 116 & 569 (2015) which was vetoed by the Governor and SCS/SB 127 (2015), HB 1462 (2016), SB 76 (2013), SB 547 (2012), SB 614 (2012), SB 438 (2012), SB 109 (2011), SB 1 (2011), SB 888 (2010), and HB 877 (2005).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Government Reform

SB763 - Bars certain professionals and entities from being held liable for damages resulting from any lawfully conducted body cavity search

Sponsor

Sen. Bill White (R)

Summary

SB 763 - This act bars certain professionals and entities from being held liable for damages resulting from any lawfully conducted body cavity search, unless the damages are the result of gross negligence or a willful or wanton act or omission.

This act is substantially similar to SB 236 (2019).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB766 - Modifies the offense of driving with excessive blood alcohol content and also changes other sections of law to reflect these changes

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 766 - This act modifies the offense of driving with excessive blood alcohol content and also changes other sections of law to reflect these changes.

OFFENSE OF DRIVING WITH EXCESSIVE BLOOD CONTENT

This act renames the offense of driving with excessive blood alcohol content to the offense of driving with prohibited blood alcohol or drug content. In addition to current provisions about driving with certain levels of blood alcohol content, a person is guilty of this offense who operates a vehicle while any amount of controlled substance is present in the person, as measured in the person's bodily fluids.

The presence of a controlled substance in a person's bodily fluids after the person was operating a motor vehicle is presumed to show the presence of such substance at the time the person was operating the vehicle.

When a person is charged with this offense on the allegation that a controlled substance was present in the person while operating a vehicle, that person may assert the affirmative defense that the controlled substance was prescribed and taken in accordance with medical directions.

A law enforcement officer may, prior to arrest, administer a chemical test to any person suspected of operating a vehicle with any amount of a controlled substance present in the person.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE - LICENSE SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION

Under current law, when a law enforcement officer arrests a person for driving while intoxicated or with certain levels of alcohol in the system the officer must forward to the Department of Revenue certain information pertaining to the arrest. This act includes that when a person is arrested and his or her blood, urine, or saliva show the presence of a controlled substance then information pertaining to the arrest shall also be sent to the Department of Revenue. Currently, the Department of Revenue may suspend or revoke the license of a person arrested for driving while intoxicated or with certain levels of alcohol in his or her system. This act states that the Department may also suspend or revoke the license of a person who is arrested for driving with any amount of a controlled substance in the person. Additionally under current law, a person who was under 21 at the time that his or her license was revoked or suspended will have his or her record expunged by the Department unless the person is convicted of driving with certain levels of alcohol in his or her system. This act provides that a person convicted of driving with any amount of a controlled substance, under the new offense of driving with prohibited blood alcohol or drug content, also is ineligible for automatic expungement.

The act modifies the definition for "intoxication-related traffic offense" to include driving with prohibited drug content as it related to those who have commercial driver's licenses.

ENDANGERMENT OF A HIGHWAY WORKER

The offense of endangerment of a highway worker occurs when a person commits certain offenses within a work zone. This act adds driving with any amount of a controlled substance in the person's system, under the new offense of driving with prohibited blood alcohol or drug content, to the list of offenses.

DWI COURTS

A circuit court may currently establish a docket or court specifically for those who have plead guilty to driving while intoxicated or with certain levels of alcohol in the system. This provision is modified to include the new offense of driving with prohibited blood alcohol or drug content.

UNIFORM FRESH PURSUIT LAW

Currently, a law enforcement officer of another state who enters Missouri in fresh pursuit of a person believed to be driving while intoxicated or with certain levels of alcohol in his or her system may arrest such person in the state. This act modifies the provision to include the new offense of driving with prohibited blood alcohol or drug content.

The act is identical to SB 334 (2019), SCS/SB 710 (2018) and similar to SB 499 (2017).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB768 - Allows each political subdivision in Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System to elect a member contribution amount of 2% or 6%

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 768 - Currently, member contributions for the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System are 4% of compensation. This act allows each political subdivision to elect a member contribution amount of 2% or 6% of compensation.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Health and Pensions 02/17/2020 S - Scheduled for Committee Hearing - Health and Pensions - 02/19/20 - 10:30 am - SCR 1 02/19/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/27/2020 S - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/05/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted

SB776 - Provides that the court clerk shall collect \$10 as a court cost for service of any documents and orders of the court when any person other than a sheriff is specially appointed

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Cunningham (R)

Summary

SB 776 - Currently, sheriffs and persons specially appointed to serve any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court shall receive \$10 for each service, which the State Treasurer shall deposit into the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund.

This act provides that the court clerk shall collect \$10 as a court cost for service of any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court when any person other than a sheriff is specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds from the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund. The State Treasurer shall then deposit the funds into the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund (Section 57.280.5 and Section 488.435.4).

Intro Date

12/11/2019

Actions

12/11/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence 03/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/09/2020 2:30 PM - ** REVISED for BILLS ** - Senate-Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 103/09/2020 S - Hearing Conducted

SB778 - Creates the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over certain facilities

Sponsor

Sen. Denny Hoskins (R)

Summary

SB 778 - This act creates the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over certain facilities.

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER A CORRECTIONAL CENTER (SECTION 217.850)

Under this act, a person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a correctional center if he or she purposely:

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 300 feet over a correctional center's secure perimeter fence; or
- Allows an unmanned aircraft to make contact with a correctional center, including any person or object on the premises of or within the facility.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over a correctional center shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over a correctional center is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a Class B felony;
- Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case the offense is a Class C felony; or

- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER AN OPEN AIR FACILITY (SECTION 577.800)

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over an open air facility if he or she:

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 300 feet from the ground and within the property line of an open air facility; or
- Uses an unmanned aircraft with the purpose of delivering to a person within an open air facility a gun, knife, weapon, or other dangerous article or a controlled substance.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over an open air facility shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over an open air facility is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a Class B felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER A MENTAL HEALTH HOSPITAL (SECTION 632.460)

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital if he or she purposely;

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 300 feet over the mental health hospital's property line; or
- Uses an unmanned aircraft to deliver to a person confined in a mental health hospital a gun, knife, weapon, or other dangerous article or a controlled substance.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a Class B felony;
- Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case the offense is a Class C felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

This act is similar to SB 194 (2019).

Intro Date

12/11/2019

Actions

12/11/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/17/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil
and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 102/17/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/17/2020 S - Superseded by
SB602

SB781 - Modifies provisions relating to law enforcement assistance programs

Sponsor

Sen. Justin Brown (R)

Summary

SB 781 - Under current law, all law enforcement agencies, municipal and county, located in Boone, Buchanan, Platte, and Butler counties are eligible to receive funding from the Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Program.

This act repeals that provision and, in its place, allows any county and the city of St. Louis to be eligible to receive funding under the program.

Intro Date

12/11/2019

Actions

12/11/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety
02/18/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/20/2020 8:15 AM - Senate-Transportation,
Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senate Lounge02/20/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/27/2020 S -
Voted do pass from committee

SB799 - Provides that all sales of firearms be processed through a licensed firearm dealer who shall conduct background checks

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Schupp (D)

Summary

SB 799 - This act provides that a person shall not sell or transfer a firearm unless the person is a firearms dealer, selling or transferring to a firearms dealer, or, if neither party is a firearms dealer, the parties to the transaction complete the sale or transfer through a licensed firearms dealer.

If the transaction is completed through a firearms dealer, the dealer shall process the sale or transfer as if he or she were the seller or transferor, conduct a background check on the purchaser or transferee, and deliver the firearm after the legal requirements are met. The dealer may require the purchaser or transferee to pay a fee covering administrative costs and other applicable fees.

If a firearm is to be transferred through a trust, the transfer shall be completed through a firearms dealer. If the heir or devisee is deemed ineligible to receive the firearm, the heir or devisee may authorize the transfer to a specific individual to whom transfer is not prohibited, or the dealer may be authorized to sell the firearm and have the proceeds given to the heir or devisee.

This act provides that neither the state nor any political subdivision shall require a firearms dealer to supply a list of transactions conducted.

A firearms dealer shall not be required for transactions involving law enforcement officers or corrections officers in the scope of their duty; for U.S. Marshals, members of the Armed Forces, National Guard, or federal officials within the scope of their duties; for gunsmiths performing service or repairs; persons engaged in the business of transportation or storage, to the extent the receipt of the firearm is in the ordinary course of business; persons loaned a firearm solely for target shooting at a properly licensed target facility; and persons loaned a firearm for lawful hunting or sporting purposes so long as the owner of the firearm is accompanying the person loaned the firearm.

Any person violating any of the provisions relating to firearms dealers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both. A person guilty of such an offense shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which a violation of this provision is committed or continued.

The Attorney General shall report any violation of the provisions relating to firearms dealers by any licensed firearm dealer to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives within the United States Department of Justice.

This act is identical to SB 163 (2019) and HB 2281 (2018).

Intro Date

12/20/2019

Actions

12/20/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB813 - Creates provisions allowing certain offenders to be eligible for community-based sentencing

Sponsor

Sen. David Sater (R)

Summary

SB 813 - Under this act, prior to sentencing, and upon a written or oral motion, the court shall determine whether an offender is eligible for a community-based sentence. An offender may be eligible if:

- The offense was nonviolent;

- The offender is a primary caretaker of a dependent person; and
- The offender did not commit an offense against the dependent person.

If the court determines that an offender is eligible, the court shall impose an individually assessed, community-based sentence, rather than incarceration, with the goal of rehabilitation and family unity and support.

Requirements of the community-based sentence shall include:

- That the primary caretaker is actively caring for the dependent;
- That the court of the county of the violation or arrest shall have original jurisdiction while the offender completes his or her community-based sentence;
- That any sentence or treatment issued by a court shall allow the offender to remain as close as possible to his or her dependent; and
- That the offender complete a community corrections program or complete the terms of the community-based sentence.

The court may modify or revoke the community-based sentence or the conditions of the sentence as provided in the act.

Under this act, the Department of Corrections shall report once per year the number of community-based sentences imposed, how many of the community-based sentences resulted in revocation, and the reason for each revocation. The Department of Social Services shall also report once per year the number of children entering foster care as a result of the revocation of a community-based primary caretaker sentence.

Intro Date

12/31/2019

Actions

12/31/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB824 - Modifies offenses for juveniles being tried as adults to include unlawful use of a weapon and armed criminal action

Sponsor

Sen. Wayne Wallingford (R)

Summary

SB 824 - Under this act, a child between the ages of 12 and 18 years may be tried in a court of general jurisdiction and prosecuted under general law for the offenses of unlawful use of weapons and armed criminal action.

The provisions of this act shall be effective January 1, 2021.

Additionally, this act terminates the duplicate law effective December 31, 2020.

Intro Date

01/07/2020

Actions

01/07/2020 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 02/13/2020 S - Read Second Time
02/13/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence
02/13/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/17/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil
and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 102/17/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 03/02/2020 S - Voted do pass
from committee

SB833 - Requires inmates or detainees in county jails to exhaust administrative remedies before bringing a civil action

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SB 833 - Currently, offenders under supervision or in the custody of the Department of Corrections may not bring a civil action against the Department unless all administrative remedies are exhausted. This act also prevents inmates or detainees in county jails from bringing a civil action until all administrative remedies are exhausted.

Intro Date

01/08/2020

Actions

01/08/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 S -
Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB844 - Adds Department of Conservation nature or education centers to the list of properties registered sex offenders may not be present within 500 feet

Sponsor

Sen. Eric Burlison (R)

Summary

SB 844 - Under current law, registered sex offenders shall not knowingly be present in or loiter within 500 feet of real property comprising any public park with a playground, a public swimming pool or any museum that hold itself out to the public as entertaining or educating children.

This act adds the Department of Conservation nature or education centers to the list of properties.

Intro Date

01/09/2020

Actions

01/09/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB857 - Creates the "Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund"

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SCS/SB 857 - This act creates the "Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund". Under this act, the Department of Public Safety may disbursed money from the Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund to law enforcement agencies for the purposes of providing for the security of witnesses, potential witnesses, and their immediate families in criminal proceedings or investigations. Funds shall be subject to appropriations from the General Assembly. The law enforcement agencies must submit an application to the Department of Public Safety which shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:• A statement of conditions which qualify persons for protection;• Precise methods the agency will use to provide protection; and• A statement of projected costs over a specified period of time.

Intro Date

01/13/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence 02/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/02/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 103/02/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 03/09/2020 S - Voted do pass as substitute from committee 03/12/2020 S - Reported Do Pass Committee as substituted

SB873 - Authorizes the cities of Clinton and Lincoln to propose a sales tax for public safety

Sponsor

Sen. Sandy Crawford (R)

Summary

SB 873 - This act adds the cities of Clinton and Lincoln to the list of cities authorized to levy a sales tax upon voter approval for the purposes of improving public safety. The tax shall be 0.25%, 0.5%, 0.75%, or 1%.

This act is identical to HB 1701 (2020).

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Local Government and Elections

SB881 - Modifies Missouri Supreme Court Rules relating to discovery in criminal cases

Sponsor

Sen. Paul Wieland (R)

Summary

SB 881 - This act modifies Missouri Supreme Court rules regarding discovery in criminal cases. **TIME FOR DISCOVERY (RULE 25.02)** Under current Supreme Court rules, discovery may commence at any time after the defendant's initial appearance in court. The state must provide the defendant's counsel with material within 14 days of service of the request. Requests or motions for discovery must be made no later than 20 days after arraignment. Under this act, discovery shall not commence before arraignment of the defendant. Responses to discovery requests shall be made within 15 days of service of the request or not less than 10 days prior to trial, whichever is earlier. The response time may be extended for good cause, but no more than one extension may be granted without notice to the opposing party. Any objection to a discovery request must be made within the time for responding to such request. **DISCLOSURE BY STATE TO DEFENDANT WITHOUT COURT ORDER (RULE 25.03)** This act modifies provisions regarding disclosure after arraignment. Any disclosure of certain reports or documents that contains personal identifying information may be redacted to remove such identifying information. Additionally, the names of persons whom the state intends to call as witnesses must be disclosed, unless no written or recorded statements exist then the state must provide a synopsis of the expected testimony for any oral statements of the witness. Under current Supreme Court rules, the state may redact certain listed personal information from documents provided to the defense. This act repeals that provision and provides that any personal identifying information of witnesses or other persons in the document may be redacted. This act also repeals the rule that the state may elect to provide a separate redacted "Defendant's Copy" and "Lawyer Copy Only - Not for Defendant" with the information that was redacted. Currently, the state must disclose exculpatory evidence or information that would be required to comply with certain U.S. Supreme Court cases. This act removes reference to the cases and provides that the disclosure must comply with the requirements of due process. Under this act, if otherwise discoverable material is not in the possession of the prosecuting attorney, but is in the possession of other government personnel, the prosecuting attorney will make good faith efforts to provide the material to the defendant. **DISCLOSURE BY STATE TO DEFENDANT BY COURT ORDER (RULE 25.04)** This act requires the defendant make a written motion with the court to request certain material in the possession of the state and requires the defense to state with particularity the relevance and materiality of such material. If the court finds the request to be reasonable and necessary to ensure a fair trial, the court shall order disclosure by the state. Further, the act provides that nothing in the rules

shall be construed to prevent the state or defense from securing subpoenas duces tecum to require attendance of witnesses and the production of material at trial.DISCLOSURE BY DEFENDANT TO STATE WITHOUT COURT ORDER (RULE 25.05) Under current Supreme Court rules, the defendant must disclose to the state, upon written request, certain materials. This act provides that the names and last known addresses of persons the defendant intends to call as witnesses at trial must be provided, unless no written or recorded statements exist then the defendant must provide a synopsis of the expected testimony for any oral statements of the witness.MATTERS NOT SUBJECT TO DISCLOSURE (RULE 25.10)This act adds the provision that attorney notes prepared for the purpose of presenting testimony of identified witnesses at trial are not subject to disclosure.DEPOSITIONS (RULE 25.12)This act provides that depositions shall be taken only of expert witnesses for purposes of preserving testimony for trial. Additionally, upon a motion of the defense, the court may order the physical presence of a defendant if constitutionally required. If the defendant is indigent, the court may dispense with the requirement that expert witnesses be paid for testifying at a deposition.SANCTIONS (RULE 25.18)Current Supreme Court rules authorize sanctions for failure to comply with a discovery rule or order. This act provides that a victim's testimony shall not be excluded as a discovery sanction. No motion for sanctions shall be heard unless the counsel for the moving party has certified to the court that informal efforts to resolve the dispute have been unsuccessful.INVESTIGATIONS NOT TO BE IMPEDED (RULE 25.19)This act repeals provisions of the Supreme Court rule that prohibits counsel for the parties from advising any individual to not discuss the case with opposing counsel and replaces it with a provision providing that neither counsel nor any party shall contact or communicate with identified witnesses for the opposing party except upon advance notice to the opposing counsel.DISCOVERY DEPOSITIONS BY STATE (RULE 25.15)This act repeals the Supreme Court rule that a prosecuting attorney in any criminal case may obtain the deposition of any person after an indictment or the filing of an information.This act is substantially similar to SB 22 (2019) and similar to SS#4/SB 224.

Intro Date

01/14/2020

Actions

01/14/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/20/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/20/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB889 - Modifies provisions regarding the jurisdiction of the Attorney General for violations of certain offenses and creates the offense of vehicle hijacking

Sponsor

Sen. Andrew Koenig (R)

Summary

SB 889 - ATTORNEY GENERAL CONCURRENT JURISDICTION (SECTION 556.065)Under this act, the Attorney General shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Attorney of St. Louis for the offenses of first and second degree murder, and vehicle hijacking.

Upon receiving a referral from a law enforcement agency, the Attorney General may commence prosecution within 60 days. Once the Attorney General receives a referral, he or she may prosecute any additional violations connected to the underlying offense. If the Circuit Attorney commences a prosecution prior to the Attorney General, the Attorney General shall also have the authority to adopt or amend the complainant, information, or indictment and the Circuit Attorney must immediately withdraw from the prosecution.

OFFENSE OF VEHICLE HIJACKING (SECTION 570.027)

This act creates the offense of vehicle hijacking, which is committed when an individual knowingly uses or threatens the use of physical force upon another individual to seize or attempt to seize possession or control of a vehicle. This offense is punished as a class B felony unless one of the aggravating circumstances listed in the act was present during the commission of the offense, in which case it is punished as a class A felony.

This act contains an emergency clause.

Provisions of this act are similar to SB 602 (2020) and 561 (2020).

Intro Date

01/15/2020

Actions

01/15/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence 02/27/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/02/2020 2:00 PM - Senate-Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, SCR 103/02/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 03/09/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee

SB899 - Modifies Missouri Supreme Court rules relating to criminal procedure

Sponsor

Sen. Justin Brown (R)

Summary

SB 899 - This act modifies Missouri Supreme Court rules relating to criminal procedure.

PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO MISDEMEANORS (Rule 21.03, 21.04, 21.05, 21.06, 21.09, and 21.10)

This act repeals a rule requiring the issuance of a summons following an information or indictment against a corporation for the commission of a misdemeanor. Additionally, this act repeals the requirement that the court take into account certain factors when setting the condition or combination of conditions of release following an issuance of a warrant.

Under current rules, if a warrant is requested, a statement of probable cause shall state facts that will support a finding of reasonable grounds to believe the defendant will not appear upon a summons or that the defendant poses a danger to victims, the community, or any other person. This provision is repealed by this act.

Additionally, this act provides that a person arrested for a misdemeanor shall be brought before the judge as soon as practicable, instead of no later than 48 hours after the defendant's confinement. This act repeals the provisions that in the initial appearance a defendant shall be informed of the conditions of release and that a warrant may be issued upon any violation. This act repeals the provision that if the defendant is unable to meet conditions of release, the court may modify the conditions.

This act repeals the requirement that the court ensure a defendant is fingerprinted and processed by the appropriate law enforcement agency if the defendant has appeared on summons and the offense is required to be given an offense cycle number.

PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO FELONIES (Rules 22.03, 22.04, 22.05, 22.07, 22.08, and 22.09)

Currently, when a warrant is requested, a statement of probable cause for a felony is required to state facts that will support a finding of reasonable grounds that the defendant will not appear or that the defendant poses a danger to victims, the community, or any other person.

Under current law, when a complaint is filed and sufficient facts have been stated to show probable cause that a felony has been committed, a summons shall be issued and a warrant may only be issued if such reasonable grounds are found by the court. This act repeals these provisions and provides that, unless the court orders the issuance of a summons, a warrant for the arrest of the defendant shall be issued upon the filing of a complaint and a finding by the court that sufficient facts have been stated to show probable cause. This act repeals the provision that if a warrant is issued, the court shall take into account certain factors when setting the condition or combination of conditions of release following an issuance of a warrant.

Under this act, a person arrested for a felony shall be brought in as soon as practicable before the court, instead of no later than 48 hours after the defendant's confinement. This act repeals the provision that a defendant must be informed of the conditions of release at his or her initial appearance and that a warrant may be issued for violation of conditions.

Finally, this act repeals the provision that a defendant must be fingerprinted and processed by the appropriate law enforcement agency if the defendant has appeared on summons and the offense is required to be given an offense cycle number.

RULES RELATING TO RELEASE PENDING FURTHER PROCEEDINGS (Rules 33.01, 33.02, 33.04, 33.05, 33.06, 33.07, 33.08, 33.09, 33.10, and 33.11)

This act provides that any person convicted of a bailable offense shall be released pending trial. Additionally, any person convicted of an offense entitled to be released upon appeal shall be released until the adoption by the court of an opinion affirming the judgment of conviction. The affirming court may permit the defendant to remain on bond after affirmance pending determination of after-affirmance motions.

Under the current rules, if a release will not secure the appearance of a defendant, the court shall not set or impose any condition of release greater than necessary to secure the defendant's appearance. When considering the least restrictive conditions to be imposed, the court shall consider non-monetary conditions before monetary ones. This act repeals these provisions. Under this act, the court shall set conditions that will reasonable assure appearance of the accused.

Additionally, electronic monitoring, drug or alcohol testing, ignition interlock devices, employment requirement, a specified curfew, the prohibition of the possession of firearms, drugs, or alcohol, medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment, home supervision, and certain bonds to secure the defendant's appearance are removed from the listed conditions of release. This act also repeals a provision outlining the detainment of a defendant if no combination of non-monetary and monetary conditions will secure the safety of the community.

This act requires that a warrant state a condition of release and, in the case that no condition of release is stated, the sheriff may set the condition. This act provides that a person, who continues to be detained as a result of his inability to meet the conditions of release, shall be entitled to have the conditions promptly reviewed by the court, instead of a hearing occurring no later than seven days after the initial appearance.

Under this act, when the court increases or adds new requirements for release, the accused may be remanded back into custody of the sheriff until he or she complies with the conditions. The accused is entitled, upon application, to a hearing before the judge concerning the warrant for arrest.

Finally, this act repeals the provisions that if the defendant has not had an initial appearance before a judge he or she shall be brought in for an appearance no later than 48 hours after confinement or no later than seven days if the defendant had a previous initial appearance. This act repeals this provision.

This act is identical to HB 1937 (2020).

Intro Date

01/16/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Insurance and Banking

SB901 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Sponsor

Sen. Wayne Wallingford (R)

Summary

SB 901 - This act modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY PATROL EMPLOYEES'
RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Sections 104.020, 104.035, 104.130, and 104.170)

This act repeals the requirement of one continuous year of service for purposes of restoration of prior service periods for those terminated members of the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System ("MPERS") entitled to a deferred normal annuity who reenter service. Additionally, this act repeals the provision relating to the requirement of the Board of MPERS to pay a retired member's designated beneficiaries or estate a death benefit equal to the excess of accumulated member contributions over the total amount of retirement benefits received. The election of chair and vice-chair of the Board by secret ballot is also repealed by this act.

ERROR CORRECTIONS (Sections 104.200, 104.490, and 104.1060)

Currently, the Board of MPERS and the Board of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System ("MOSERS") shall correct an error that has resulted in a member or beneficiary receiving more or less than entitled if the system discovers or is notified of such error within ten years after the initial date of the error. This act provides that no error shall be corrected unless the system discovers or is notified within ten years after the later of the member's annuity starting date or date of error. However, in cases of fraud, any error shall be corrected.

DIVISION OF BENEFITS IN DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE ACTIONS (Sections 104.312 and 104.1051)

This act provides that unused sick leave credited to a member of MPERS or MOSERS shall be excluded in the monthly amount paid to the alternate payee or former spouse for a division of benefits order in a dissolution of marriage action. Additionally, this act specifies that annual benefit increases paid after the member's annuity starting date shall not be considered to be an increase accrued after the termination of the marriage and shall be counted as part of the monthly amount subject to division. Any lump sum payment elected by a member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age shall not be subject to any division of benefits order.

DISABILITY BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND STATEWIDE
ELECTED OFFICIALS (Sections 104.410 and 104.1084)

Members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials who qualify for disability shall continue to accrue service until the earliest of attainment of normal retirement eligibility, termination of

disability benefits, or the end of his or her constitutionally mandated limit on service for the particular chamber of the General Assembly or office in which he or she was serving at the time of the disablement.

DETERMINATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNFUNDED ACCRUED LIABILITIES (Sections 104.436 and 104.1066)

Currently, contributions for unfunded accrued liabilities shall be determined using level percent-of-payroll amortization. This act repeals this provision and provides only for the entry age normal cost valuation method to be used in determining the normal cost calculation.

SPECIAL CONSULTANTS OF MISSOURI STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Sections 104.515 and 104.1072)

This act provides that special consultants of the Board of Trustees of MPERS or MOSERS who have reached a normal or early retirement age and become a retiree within 65 days, instead of 60 days, shall receive \$5,000 of life insurance coverage.

ANNUITIES AND LUMP SUM PAYMENTS (Sections 104.625 and 104.1024)

A member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age may currently elect to receive lump sum amounts in its entirety or in three equal annual installments. This act repeals the availability of lump sum payments in installments. Additionally, for those members, this act repeals the calculation of annuities subject to a division of benefits order.

WATER PATROL EMPLOYEES (Section 104.810)

If an employee of the Missouri State Water Patrol has terminated his or her position and subsequently returns to the same position, the employee will be a member of the system in which he or she was a member prior to termination. If the employee returned to any other position, the employee shall be a member of the system that currently covers that position.

YEAR 2000 PLAN (Sections 104.1003, 104.1015, 104.1018, 104.1024, and 104.1091)

A person who has forfeited creditable service with the closed plan or year 2000 plan and becomes an employee on or after August 28, 2020, shall be subject to Missouri State Employees' Plan 2011. Additionally, this act provides that any vested former member who terminated employment after attaining normal retirement eligibility shall be considered a member of the retirement system.

A refund of contributions requested by a former member currently shall be paid by the system after 90 days from the later of either the date of termination or the date of request. This act repeals this provision and provides that a former member may request such a refund after 90 days from the date of termination and the refund shall be paid by the system within 60 days of the request. A former member who receives a refund shall not be eligible to receive any disability benefits.

Additionally, vested former members who terminated employment after attainment of normal retirement eligibility shall be covered by a member's normal retirement eligibility. A vested former member who terminated employment prior to the attainment of early retirement eligibility shall not be eligible for early retirement under the year 2000 plan. This act provides that the annual cost-of-living adjustments shall not commence until the second anniversary of the annuity starting date for vested former members who terminated employment prior to the attainment of early retirement eligibility.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGES (Section 476.521)

Currently, for judges hired after January 1, 2011, his or her contributions are refunded with four percent interest per year. Beginning June 30, 2021, the interest rate is changed so that it is equal to the investment rate for the fifty-two week treasury bills issued by the United States Department of Treasury. Additionally, the interest rate shall cease upon death or retirement of the judge.

This act is similar to HB 1999 (2020).

Intro Date

01/16/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Small Business and Industry

SB905 - Provides that personnel of municipal police forces will not be subject to a residency requirement

Sponsor

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

Summary

SB 905 - This act provides that no city, village, town, county, township, or board of police shall require, as a condition of employment, any residency rule or requirement for current or prospective law enforcement officers, unless the rule is no more restrictive than requiring such personnel to reside within a 30 minute response time.

Currently, commissioned and civilian personnel of the St. Louis City municipal police force must retain a primary residence in the city for a total of seven years and then may maintain a primary residence that is located within a one-hour response time. This act provides that such personnel shall not be subject to a residency requirement so long as the primary residence is located within a one-hour response time.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

This act is substantially similar to SB 558 (2020).

Intro Date

01/16/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Local Government and Elections

SB920 - Modifies provisions relating to jury instructions for the offense of murder in the first degree

Sponsor

Sen. Paul Wieland (R)

Summary

SB 920 - Under current law, if an offender is found guilty of first degree murder, the court is required to instruct a jury that if a punishment is not agreed upon by the jurors, the court shall assess and declare the punishment of life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole, or release except by act of the governor or death. This act no longer requires the court to instruct the jury as it relates to the death of the offender.

This act is identical to SB 288 (2019) and SB 996 (2018).

Intro Date

01/22/2020

Actions

01/22/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB940 - Creates extreme risk orders of protection

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Schupp (D)

Summary

SB 940 - This act establishes an "extreme risk order of protection" which shall be granted when a person is found to pose an extreme risk to him or herself or others by possessing, controlling, or owning a firearm. After a petition for an extreme risk order of protection is filed, the court shall immediately issue an ex parte order of protection if the petitioner proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent poses an extreme risk to him or herself or others by possessing, controlling, or owning a firearm. Upon the issuance of the ex parte order, the court shall order the respondent to surrender all firearms as provided in the act. If the respondent does not comply, then a law enforcement officer serving the order shall conduct a lawful search and seizure of any firearms of the respondent.

Under this act, once the court makes at least three good faith efforts to notify the respondent of the hearing, the court will hold the hearing on the matter within fourteen days of the filing.

Upon issuance of a full extreme risk order of protection, a person subject to the order of protection shall surrender any firearms in his or her possession, control, or ownership. If the order is being served on the respondent by a law enforcement officer, then the officer must give the respondent an opportunity to comply. Should the respondent not comply, then the law enforcement officer may conduct a lawful search for any firearms.

Additionally, if probable cause is shown that the respondent, by failing to surrender all firearms in his or her possession, has failed to comply with the extreme risk order of protection, the court shall issue a warrant authorizing a reasonable search and seizure of the firearms.

This act provides that a respondent to an extreme risk order of protection can have the order modified or rescinded upon filing a motion with the court.

An extreme risk order of protection can be renewed for up to one year from the expiration of the preceding extreme risk order of protection by the petitioner if probable cause is shown that the respondent continues to pose a significant risk of injury to self or others.

Finally, anyone who possesses a firearm and is subject to an extreme risk order of protection is guilty of the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm. A person who fails to comply with an extreme risk order of protection may also be subject to imprisonment for up to 180 days and a \$1,000 fine. Finally, any person who knowingly and intentionally makes a false statement to a court in the petition is subject to the contempt powers of the court.

This act is similar to provisions of SB 42 (2019), SB 1101 (2018), and HB 2281 (2018).

Intro Date

01/28/2020

Actions

01/28/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB950 - Increases the Statewide Court Automation Fund court fee from \$7 to \$12

Sponsor

Sen. Bill White (R)

Summary

SB 950 - This act increases the fee amount for the Statewide Court Automation Fund from \$7 to \$12. This fee is effective August 28, 2020 to August 28, 2025, unless it is reauthorized by the General Assembly. In the event that no reauthorization occurs, the fee for the Statewide Court Automation Fund shall be \$12 dollars, with an annual increase based on inflation.

The act is similar to a provision in SCS/SB 270(2019) and HB 2262(2018).

Intro Date

01/30/2020

Actions

01/30/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB952 - Reduces surcharge and time limitations for filing a petition to expunge records

Sponsor

Sen. Brian Williams (D)

Summary

SB 952 - Under current law, there is a \$250 surcharge on all petitions for expungement, however, a judge may waive the surcharge if the petitioner is found to be indigent or unable to pay the cost.

This act changes the surcharge amount to \$100 and adds that a judge has complete discretion to waive the surcharge if the petitioner is found to be unable to pay the cost.

This act also modifies the criteria for a petition to expunge records. Under current law, in order to file a petition, it must be at least seven years if the offense is a felony or at least three years if the offense is a misdemeanor from the date the petitioner completed any authorized disposition. This act changes the time limitations to three years if the offense is a felony and one year if the offense is a misdemeanor.

Under current law, a petition to expunge records related to an arrest can be filed no earlier than three years from the date of the arrest. This act changes that provision to six months.

Intro Date

01/30/2020

Actions

01/30/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 02/27/2020 S - Read Second Time 02/27/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB959 - Modifies provisions relating to protection orders, including protection orders for household pets

Sponsor

Sen. Scott Sifton (D)

Summary

SB 959 - Under this act, adult protection orders and child protection orders, full or ex parte, may be granted to restrain or enjoin an individual from committing or threatening to commit abuse against a pet. A protection order may include an order of custody of the pet where appropriate, as well as any funds needed to cover the medical costs of abuse of the pet. "Pet" is defined in this act as a living creature maintained by a household member for companionship and not for commercial purposes.

Intro Date

01/30/2020

Actions

01/30/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/05/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/05/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB960 - Modifies provisions relating to earned compliance credits for probation or parole

Sponsor

Sen. Ed Emery (R)

Summary

SB 960 - Under current law, certain offenders may receive earned compliance credits to reduce their term of probation, parole, or conditional release. This act repeals these provisions regarding earned compliance credits for offenders. Additionally, under current law, a final order of discharge cannot be issued to an offender until three years after the date on which the offender was paroled or conditionally released.

Under this act, the Division of Probation and Parole may file a notification of earned discharge for an offender if he or she has completed at least 12 months of probation and is compliant with the terms of supervision as ordered by the court and Division. The Division shall notify the prosecuting or circuit attorney of the county having jurisdiction of the defendant's probation when a notification of earned discharge has been filed.

The Division may not file a notification of completion for an offender who has not paid the ordered restitution in full, is on a term of probation for any class A or B felony, or subject to lifetime supervision under the law.

Within 30 days of the filing of a notification of earned discharge, the court shall order the offender discharged from probation unless the court finds discharge is not appropriate after holding a hearing on the matter within 60 days of notification of earned discharge.

A prosecuting or circuit attorney may request a hearing within 30 days after the notification of earned discharge has been filed with the court. At a hearing, the prosecuting attorney has the burden of establishing by the preponderance of the evidence that the earned discharge is not appropriate. The court may modify the conditions of probation as appropriate and may order the defendant's continued supervision by with the Division or court.

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

Intro Date

01/30/2020

Actions

01/30/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/05/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/05/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB981 - Prohibits the amendment or reduction of certain traffic offenses to a non-moving violation for drivers with intermediate driver's licenses or temporary instruction permits

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Cierpiot (R)

Summary

SB 981 - This act specifies that the offenses of exceeding a posted speed limit by 20 or more miles per hour or careless or imprudent driving shall not be reduced or amended to a non-moving violation for any person holding a temporary instruction permit to operate a motor vehicle or an intermediate driver's license.

This act is similar to HB 1126 (2019).

Intro Date

02/10/2020

Actions

02/10/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/05/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/05/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB995 - Modifies provisions relating to the pre-trial release of a person charged with a bailable offense

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Cunningham (R)

Summary

SB 995 - This act modifies provisions relating to a person charged with a bailable offense.

ISSUANCES OF WARRANTS UPON COMPLAINT (Section 544.020)

Under current law, a judge shall issue a warrant whenever a complaint is made setting forth that a felony has been committed.

This act repeals those provisions and provides that if a prosecuting attorney wishes to request an arrest warrant at the initiation of a criminal case, the prosecutor must file with the complaint, information, or indictment, a completed risk assessment form pursuant to this act. A summons shall be issued on all cases initiated without a risk assessment form.

Additionally, if a defendant is detained, he or she will be seen by a judge for arraignment and detention hearing immediately upon the defendant's first appearance before the judge, unless a continuance is filed.

PRE-TRIAL RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (Section 544.454)

Under this act, a judge must use the risk assessment system adopted by the judicial circuits. Using this system, if the judge determines the defendant poses a low risk of flight, is likely to appear for trial, and is not likely to be a danger to others, the court shall order the defendant released on unsecured bond or on the defendant's own recognizance. However, a defendant's inability to financially afford a bail bond will not constitute a sufficient reason for the defendant to remain in pre-trial detention.

If the defendant poses a moderate risk of flight, has a moderate risk of not appearing for trial, or poses a moderate risk of danger to others, the court shall release the defendant but shall order the defendant to be subject to electronic monitoring, intoxicant testing, or other conditions.

Under this act, if the court determines that a defendant poses a high risk of flight, has a high risk of not appearing for trial, or poses a high risk of danger to others, the court may utilize its discretion in denying pre-trial release or imposing pre-trial release conditions. The reasons for the denial shall be shown in the record by docket entry or written order.

CONDITIONS OF PRETRIAL RELEASE (Section 544.455)

Under current law, a judge, in the exercise of his or her discretion, may release a person charged with a bailable offense. In determining which conditions of release will reasonably ensure appearance, the judge takes into account several factors, including the nature of the offense charged, the weight of the evidence against the accused, financial resources, and other factors. A judge may impose certain conditions of release to reasonably ensure the appearance of the person for trial.

Under this act, a judge must use the risk assessment system adopted by the judicial circuits to determine which conditions of release will reasonably ensure appearance and safety of the community. Additionally, if the judge requires the execution of a bail bond, then a defendant's inability to financially afford such bond cannot be the only reason for detention.

Under this act, a judge can place a person on house arrest or other geographical restriction with or without electronic monitoring. If a person cannot afford the costs of electronic monitoring, the judge can order the electronic monitoring be paid by the county commission.

Finally, a person who is detained after 24 hours from the time of the release hearing, may file a motion to reopen the release hearing for the introduction of newly acquired evidence showing the defendant will reappear and is not a danger to another person or the community.

Intro Date

02/11/2020

Actions

02/11/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/05/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/05/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB1000 - Modifies provisions relating to the public disclosure of investment assets and employee salaries of public employee retirement systems

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 1000 - This act provides that no investment asset or contract of a retirement system of this state, any political subdivision, or instrumentality of the state shall be purchased or executed unless all documents relating to such investment are public records. Any current investment assets and contracts are not to be extended, renewed, or continued past their original expiration date unless all documents relating to such investments are public records. Furthermore, all investment assets and contracts shall be presented to the governing board of a plan for approval prior to the investment of any funds.

The salaries, bonuses, and all other compensation of all employees of the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System or of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System shall be maintained and available through the Missouri accountability portal.

Intro Date

02/12/2020

Actions

02/12/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/05/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/05/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Health and Pensions

SB1011 - Modifies the offense of making a false report

Sponsor

Sen. Brian Williams (D)

Summary

SB 1011 - Under current law, a person is guilty of the offense of making a false report if he or she knowingly makes a false report to a law enforcement officer or other emergency responder that an incident calling for an emergency response has occurred or is about to occur.

This act modifies the offense of making a false report to a person who knowingly reports a false emergency to a law enforcement officer or other emergency responder with reckless disregard of causing bodily harm to any person as a direct result of an emergency response.

The offense of making a false report is a Class B misdemeanor if the report is a false report of a misdemeanor offense, a Class C felony if the report is a false report of a felony offense, and a Class B felony if the false report results in death or grievous bodily injury as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of that response. Any person convicted of a violation pursuant to this act may be liable for the reasonable costs of the emergency response. A person may be prosecuted in the jurisdiction where the defendant made the false report, the county where the false report was communicated to law enforcement, or the county where law enforcement responded to the false report.

Under this act, a person under 18 years of age is guilty of an infraction for the first offense. He or she must appear before a juvenile court in a applicable jurisdiction as provided in the act or, in lieu of appearing in court, he or she may complete 30 hours of community service or pay a fine not to exceed \$250.

A person who is a victim of the offense of making a false report may bring a civil action against the person who committed such offense and may recover damages, including attorneys fees. Any person found liable pursuant to this act shall be jointly and severally liable to any other person also found liable for damages arising from the same violation.

Intro Date

02/17/2020

Actions

02/17/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB1015 - Modifies provisions relating to driver's license suspensions for minor traffic violations

Sponsor

Sen. Ed Emery (R)

Summary

SB 1015 - This act specifies that if a person charged with a minor traffic violation does not resolve the charges prior to trial as provided by law, and fails to appear in court twice or without good cause fails to pay fines and court costs or adhere to an approved installment plan, the court shall notify the person by mail that the court will order the Director of the Department of Revenue to suspend their driver's license if the charges are not resolved within 30 days. Thereafter, if the person does not timely resolve the charges, the court shall notify the Department of Revenue and the Department shall suspend the driver's license immediately and notify the driver. The suspension shall remain in effect until the court requests the suspension be set aside, or until the person provides to the Department proof that the charge has been disposed of and that the fines and costs have been paid. A license suspension solely under these provisions shall not require the filing of financial responsibility with the Department as a condition of reinstatement of the license. Unless the person is determined by the Department to be ineligible, a suspension under this act shall be accompanied by the issuance of limited driving privileges as provided by law.

This act also repeals an obsolete reference to a former bureau within the Department of Revenue.

This act is substantially similar to HB 2312 (2020).

Intro Date

02/18/2020

Actions

02/18/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Safety

SB1018 - Modifies provisions regarding the supervision of adult offenders on probation or parole from other states

Sponsor

Sen. John Rizzo (D)

Summary

SB 1018 - This act modifies provisions regarding supervision of adult offenders on probation or parole from other states.

COST AND EXPENSES OF EXTRADITION (Section 548.241)

Under current law, all necessary and proper expenses for the return of a person to Missouri pursuant to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers shall be paid out of the state treasury.

This act repeals this provision and provides that any person being returned to Missouri pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision shall be paid out of either the "Missouri State Compact Fund" or out of the state treasury.

MISSOURI STATE COMPACT FUND (Section 589.565)

Under this act, a Missouri probationer or parolee seeking transfer of his or her supervision pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision shall pay a \$175 fee for each application, unless waived by the compact commissioner for an undue economic burden on the offender.

This act establishes the "Missouri State Compact Fund" and all fees collected by the commissioners shall be paid to the Fund. The money from the Fund shall be used for the sole benefit of the Department of Corrections to pay the expenses of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision.

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION (Section 589.684)

Under this act, a circuit court for the jurisdiction in which the probationer is under supervision is authorized to add any condition, upon a petition from the state, to a term of probation for an offender supervised in Missouri for a term of probation ordered by another state. The Division of Probation and Parole may submit violation reports to the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney asking the court to add a condition or sanction to a term of supervision. The Division of Probation and Parole does not have the authorization to reduce, extend, or revoke a term of parole.

INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES (Section 217.810)

This act repeals the provisions of the "Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probation" which permits the Governor to enter into an interstate compact with contracting states to allow people convicted of an offense and place on probation or released on parole to reside in any other state party to the compact.

Intro Date

02/19/2020

Actions

SB1030 - Modifies provisions relating to murder in the first degree

Sponsor

Sen. Brian Williams (D)

Summary

SB 1030 - OFFENSE OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE (Section 565.020)

Under current law, the offense of murder in the first degree is a class A felony, and if the person is 18 years or older, the punishment shall be either death or imprisonment for life without parole.

This act provides that a person who raises the matter of having suffered from a serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense and is found to have suffered from a serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense shall not be eligible for a sentence of death due to serious mental illness.

SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS OF A DEFENDANT (Section 565.028)

Under this act, a person has a serious mental illness if the defendant has been diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, bipolar disorder with psychotic features, major depressive disorder with psychotic features, delusional disorders, traumatic brain injury, or posttraumatic stress disorder and, at the time of the commission of the offense, such diagnosis impaired the defendant's capacity to exercise rational judgment, conform his or her conduct to the requirements of the law, or appreciate the nature or wrongfulness of his or her conduct.

A disorder manifested by repeated criminal conduct or attributable solely to the acute effects of voluntary substance abuse does not, solely alone, constitute a serious mental illness under this act.

A diagnosis of a defendant with a mental illness under this act may be made at any time prior to, on, or after the date of the commission of the offense or may raise the issue of a serious mental illness at

the time of the commission of the offense to exempt him or herself from eligibility for a sentence of death. Diagnosis of a mental illness after the date of the commission of the offense does not preclude the defendant from presenting evidence that the defendant had a serious mental illness at the time of the offense or from making a rebuttable presumption of having a mental illness at the time of the offense.

If the defense raises the matter of the defendant's serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense, at the request of the prosecuting attorney or the defense, the court shall order an evaluation of the defendant pursuant to the provisions of this act. Any statement made by the defendant in an evaluation shall not be used against the defendant on the issue of guilt in any criminal action or proceeding.

The prosecution shall have the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that a serious mental illness did not significantly impair the defendant's capacity at the time of the commission of the offense.

If the prosecution contests the application of the exemption of the death penalty, the defense shall be entitled to a pretrial hearing and determination on the eligibility for the exemption. If the court finds that the prosecution did not prove beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant did not have a serious mental illness, the court shall direct judgment on the matter of the exemption in favor of the defendant. If the court determines the exemption shall not apply, the defendant's right to have the issue submitted during the sentencing phase shall not be prejudiced.

Under this act, a finding that the defendant is competent to stand trial shall not preclude the defendant from raising the matter of the defendant's serious mental illness at the time of the commission of the offense and does not limit the procedures of this act.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1756 (2020) and similar to HB 353 (2019).

Intro Date

02/20/2020

Actions

02/20/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB1031 - Repeals provisions relating to the expungement of certain records

Sponsor

Sen. Jamilah Nasheed (D)

Summary

SB 1031 - Under current law, a person may be granted more than one expungement provided that during his or her lifetime, the total number of offenses, violations, or infractions for which orders of expungement are granted shall not exceed more than two misdemeanor offenses or ordinance violations that have an authorized term of imprisonment and not more than one felony offense. Additionally, a person may be granted expungement for any number of infractions.

This act repeals these provisions.

Intro Date

02/24/2020

Actions

02/24/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB1038 - Establishes the "Joint Task Force on Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and Implementation"

Sponsor

Sen. Wayne Wallingford (R)

Summary

SB 1038 - This act establishes the "Joint Task Force on Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and Implementation." The task force shall be composed of 20 members as provided in the act.

The Joint Task Force shall review current juvenile court jurisdiction as it pertains to status and delinquency offenses and develop a plan for full implementation of raising the age of juvenile county jurisdiction to 17 years of age. The implementation plan shall include:

- An analysis of the fiscal impact of raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction;
- An analysis of projected cases handled by the juvenile court;
- An examination of best practices and alternatives for status offenders 17 years of age; and
- Addressing statutory implications of raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction.

The Joint Task Force shall meet at least quarterly and shall compile a full report of its activities for submission to the General Assembly by January 15, 2021.

This act is similar to HB 2149 (2020).

Intro Date

02/24/2020

Actions

02/24/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time 03/12/2020 S - Read Second Time 03/12/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

SB1052 - Modifies provisions governing workers' compensation laws

Sponsor

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

Summary

SB 1052 - This act requires health carriers to include in workers' compensation networks those treating physicians, surgeons, chiropractic physicians, or other health care providers who offer services authorized pursuant to workers' compensation laws.

This act is substantially similar to HB 2531 (2020).

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1053 - Relating to law enforcement officer disciplinary actions

Sponsor

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

Summary

SB 1053 - This act creates the "Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights". The provisions of this act do not apply to an officer serving in a probationary period or to the highest ranking officer of any law enforcement agency.

This act provides that when a law enforcement officer is under investigation which would lead to disciplinary action, demotion, dismissal, or transfer, the investigation shall include the following conditions:

- The law enforcement officer shall be informed in writing of the existence and nature of the alleged violation and who will be conducting the investigation;
- Any complaint filed shall be supported by an affidavit and if information in the affidavit is false then it shall be presented to a prosecuting or circuit attorney;
- Any investigation shall be conducted for a reasonable length of time, allow reasonable breaks for the officer, and only while the officer is on duty unless any exigent circumstances prevent such questioning while on duty;
- Any investigation shall be conducted at a secure location at the agency that is conducting the investigation or the office of the officer unless the officer consents to another location;
- The law enforcement officer shall be questioned by a single investigator and shall be informed of the name and rank of the questioning officer;
- Law enforcement officers shall not be threatened, harassed, or promised rewards for answering questions;
- Law enforcement officers are entitled to have an attorney or other individual of their choice present during questioning;
- A complete record of the investigation shall be kept by the agency and a copy shall be provided to the officer upon request;
- The agency conducting the investigation shall have 90 days to complete such investigation;
- The officer shall be informed in writing of the investigative findings and any recommendations for further action; and
- All records shall be confidential.

Any law enforcement officer suspended without pay shall be entitled to a full due process hearing as provided in the act.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1889 (2020).

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1056 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency communication services

Sponsor

Sen. Dan Hegeman (R)

Summary

SB 1056 - Under this act, applicable provisions of law governing the state sales tax and the confidentiality of tax returns shall apply to the monthly fee on a subscriber of a communications service enabled to contact 911.

Intro Date

02/26/2020

Actions

02/26/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1062 - Modifies provisions regarding the expungement of records

Sponsor

Sen. Jamilah Nasheed (D)

Summary

SB 1062 - This act modifies provisions regarding compensation to persons for wrongful convictions.STATE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND (Section 105.711)This act allows for money in the "State Legal Expense Fund" to be used for the payment of any claim of any amount required by any final judgment rendered by a court for the purposes of paying judgments arising from claims of individuals who were wrongfully convicted.CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS (Section 506.400)Under this act, a claimant may bring an action against the state if he or she was convicted of a felony offense and imprisoned; the claimant's judgment of conviction was reversed or vacated; the claimant did not committed the offense and was not an accessory to the offense; and the claimant did not commit perjury.The claimant shall bring such a case within two years after the dismissal of the criminal charges or a finding of not guilty on retrial or the granting of a pardon. Claimants released before August 28, 2020, must bring such cases no later than August 28, 2022.Under this act, claims shall be tried before the court without a jury and the court may exercise discretion regarding the weight and admissibility of the evidence in such cases. Damages shall be awarded as provided in the act.If the claimant wins a monetary award against the state or any political subdivision, the amount of the award in the action, less any sums for attorneys fees and other costs, shall be deducted from the sum of money to which the claimant is entitled to under the act.Upon an entry of a certificate of innocence, the claimant shall automatically be granted an order of expungement. The court shall order the expungement and destruction of associated biological samples authorized by and given to the Missouri State Highway Patrol.TUITION ASSISTANCE (Section 506.403)Any individual awarded tuition assistance under this act shall receive a waiver of tuition and required fees for attendance at a public institution of higher education as provided in the act.RESTITUTION FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS(Section 650.058)This act repeals the current provisions relating to restitution for wrongfully convicted individuals proven innocent as a result of DNA testing.This act is substantially similar to HB 2361 (2020).

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1064 - Modifies provisions governing employee liability under workers' compensation laws

Sponsor

Sen. Cindy O'Laughlin (R)

Summary

SB 1064 - Under current law, an employee shall not be released from liability for injury or death for purposes of workers' compensation laws if the employee engaged in an affirmative negligent act that purposefully and dangerously caused or increased the risk of injury. This act repeals that standard and instead provides that an employee shall not be released from liability for injury or death if the employee engaged in a willful act with the intent to cause harm. This act is identical to HB 2607 (2020).

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1066 - Modifies definition of employee with respect to certain provisions of labor laws

Sponsor

Sen. Cindy O'Laughlin (R)

Summary

SB 1066 - This act requires that for purposes of determining whether a person is an employee or an independent contractor for purposes of workers' compensation laws, unemployment compensation laws, and classifying workers for purposes of public works projects, the divisions, commissions, and boards within the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations shall be guided by the Internal Revenue Service. This act is identical to HB 2071 (2020).

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1068 - Modifies provisions regarding the expungement of records

Sponsor

Sen. Brian Williams (D)

Summary

SB 1068 - This act modifies provisions regarding the expungement of records. INFORMATION FROM THE MISSOURI CENTRAL REPOSITORY (SECTIONS 43.504 AND 43.507) Under current law, the

sheriff of any county or the City of St. Louis and judges of the circuit courts may make available to private entities responsible for probation supervision information obtained from the Missouri Central Repository. When the term of probation is completed or the information is no longer needed related to the probation, the records shall be returned to the court or destroyed. Under this act, the sheriff of any county or the City of St. Louis and judges of the circuit courts may also make available to expungement clinics or legal aid organizations information obtained from the Missouri Central Repository. Additionally, under current law, all criminal history information in the possession or control of the Missouri Central Repository, except criminal intelligence and investigative information, may be made available to qualified persons and organizations for research, evaluative, and statistical purposes under certain written agreements for use of the information. This act adds that pro-bono clinics and legal aid organizations seeking to expunge criminal records of petitioners at no-charge, shall also have access to all criminal history information in the possession or control of the Missouri Central Repository, except for criminal intelligence and investigation. In this situation, pro-bono clinics and legal aid organizations shall not be subject to provisions provided in the act regarding the deletion of uniquely identifiable criminal history information of individuals. EXPUNGEMENT OF CRIMINAL RECORDS (SECTION 610.140) Under this act, offenses, violations, or infractions are committed as part of the "same course of criminal conduct" for purposes of expungement petitions if the offenses, violations, or infractions: • Arose under the same criminal statute; • Involve conduct that is the substantial equivalent of any offense, violation, or infraction sought to be expunged; • Occur within a time period suggesting a common connection between the offenses, not exceeding one year. Under current law, certain offenses, violations, and infractions are not eligible for expungement. This act repeals the offenses of forgery, defrauding secured creditors, and mortgage fraud as offenses not eligible for expungement. (Section 610.140.3(6)) Additionally, this act changes the provision regarding any offense of unlawful use of weapons as not eligible for expungement to any "felony" offense of unlawful use of weapons is not eligible. (Section 610.140.3(11)) This act adds to the provisions regarding the evidence the court may consider and hear. Under this act, the court may hear testimony regarding violations of registration and licensing of motor vehicles, drivers' and commercial drivers' licenses, motor vehicle financial responsibility law, traffic regulations, and vehicle equipment regulations. (Section 610.140.6(2)) This act repeals the provision that a court can make a determination at the hearing based solely on a victim's testimony. (Section 610.140.6) This act provides that starting on January 1, 2021, before the Missouri Central Repository releases a record to an individual or noncriminal justice agency, it shall extract from the record all notations of arrests, indictments, or other information relating to the initiation of criminal proceedings where: • 3 years have elapsed from the date of arrest; • No disposition is indicated in the record; and • Nothing in the record indicates that proceedings seeking conviction remain pending. Finally, under current law, a person who has been granted an expungement of records pertaining to a misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction may answer "no" to an employer's inquiry into whether the person has ever been convicted of a crime. This act modifies the provision to include any person who has ever been arrested, charged, or convicted of a crime may answer "no" to an employer's inquiry. (Section 610.140.11) This act is identical to SB 519 (2020).

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1072 - Modifies provisions governing workers' compensation

Sponsor

Sen. Lincoln Hough (R)

Summary

SB 1072 - Under current law, the extension of premises doctrine is abrogated to the extent it extends liability for accidents that occur on property not owned or controlled by an employer even if the accident occurs on customary, approved, permitted, usual or accepted routes used by the employee to get to and from their place of employment. This act removes the requirement that the property be controlled by an employer. The act requires the accident of an occupational disease to be the prevailing factor in causing the injury and medical condition and the prevailing factor in the need for treatment. Under current law, no savings or insurance of the injured employee, nor any benefits derived from any other source than the employer or the employer's insurer for liability under this chapter, shall be considered in determining the compensation due to the employee. This act provides that such sums may be considered in considering compensation due. Additionally, if medical bills are in dispute, the administrative law judge shall have the authority to order the employer to be responsible for medical benefits to the satisfaction of the medical provider.

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1073 - Modifies provisions regarding hospital patients in the custody of law enforcement

Sponsor

Sen. Lincoln Hough (R)

Summary

SB 1073 - This act provides that a peace officer having custody of a person shall not release the person from custody during or immediately preceding the delivery of medical or psychiatric care in a hospital where the person is receiving treatment, unless the health care provider consents to a release, the release is ordered by a court, or probable cause no longer exists to hold the person in custody. This act is identical to SB 428 (2019).

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1077 - Relating to criminal offenses

Sponsor

Sen. Bob Onder (R)

Summary

SB 1077 - This act modifies provisions regarding criminal offenses. SURCHARGE FOR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES OFFENSES (Section 488.029) This act provides that all criminal cases for any controlled substances offense, instead of violations of drug regulations, will have a surcharge collected of \$150 in which a crime laboratory makes analysis of a controlled substance, unless otherwise waived. CRIMINAL ACTIVITY FORFEITURE ACT (CAFA) (Section 513.605) This act modifies the definition of "criminal activity" in CAFA to include the commission of any controlled

substances offense, instead of violations of drug regulations.

JURY INSTRUCTIONS FOR CRIMINAL CASES (Section 556.046)

Under current law, the court is not obligated to instruct the jury with respect to an offense included in an offense charged in the indictment or information unless there is a basis for a verdict acquitting the person of the offense charged and convicting him of the included offense. This act modifies these provisions and provides that a court is obligated to instruct the jury with respect to an included offense only if:

- The offense is established by proof of the same or less than all the elements required to establish the commission of the charged offense;
- There is a rational basis in the evidence for a verdict acquitting the person of the offense charged and convicting him or her of the included offense; and
- Either party requests the court to instruct the jury with respect to a specific included offense.

Failure of the defendant to request the court to instruct the jury with respect to an included offense shall not be a basis for a plain-error review on appeal or postconviction relief. It shall be the trial court's duty to determine if a "rational basis in the evidence" for a verdict exists. This act provides that an offense is charged pursuant to this act if it is in an indictment or information or if it is an offense submitted to the jury because there is a rational basis in the evidence for a verdict acquitting the person of the offense charged and convicting the person of the included offense. This act repeals the provision that the court is obligated to instruct the jury of an included offense only if there is a basis in evidence for acquitting the person of the immediately higher included offense and there is a basis in evidence for convicting the person of the included offense.

DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS FELONY (Section 556.061)

This act modifies the definition of dangerous felony to include a conviction of a class A or B felony of the offenses of driving while intoxicated, driving with excessive blood alcohol content, boating while intoxicated, and boating with excessive blood alcohol content.

OFFENSE OF INVASION OF PRIVACY (Section 565.252)

This act modifies the offense of invasion of privacy to include any person who knowingly "views" an image of another person in a state of full or partial nudity without that person's consent or views another person under or through the clothing of that person for the purpose of viewing the person's undergarments without that person's consent.

SEXUAL CONTACT (Section 566.010)

This act modifies the definition of "sexual contact" to include causing semen, seminal fluid, or other ejaculate to come into contact with another person.

OFFENSE OF SEXUAL CONTACT WITH A STUDENT (Section 566.086)

This act modifies the offense of sexual contact with a student to include a person who is a coach, assistant coach, director, or other adult with a school-aged team or other organization.

PREDATORY SEXUAL OFFENDER (Section 566.123)

This act defines "predatory sexual offender" as any person who has been found guilty of committing or attempting to commit a predatory sexual offense and who has committed other acts as provided in the act. This act also defines "predatory sexual offense" as statutory rape in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the first degree, and other sexual offenses. Under this act, a court shall sentence a person to life without eligibility for probation or parole if it finds the defendant is a predatory sexual offender and other provisions of the law determining the minimum prison terms for felony convictions shall not apply. Additionally, a person found to be a predatory sexual offender may not receive good time credit and shall not receive a final discharge from parole. Any punishment imposed under this act shall be in addition to any punishment provided by law for the offense of which the defendant has been previously found guilty or the act that would constitute an offense, whether the act was charged or resulted in a finding of guilt. In determining whether a defendant is a predatory sexual offender, prior findings of guilt must be pleaded in the indictment or information and proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Acts that would constitute an offense that were not charged or did not result in a finding of guilt shall be pleaded and proven as follows:

- In trials without a jury, the court may defer the proof and findings of such facts to a later time, but prior to sentencing; and
- In trials with a jury, the trial shall proceed in three stages as provided in the act.

PERSISTENT OR PRIOR SEXUAL OFFENDER (Section 566.124 & 566.125)

Under this act, no court shall suspend the imposition of sentence as to a prior or persistent sexual offender or sentence such person to pay a fine instead of imprisonment. No person shall be eligible for parole until the person has served a minimum of three years imprisonment. Additionally, a court shall sentence a person who has been found to be a prior sexual offender to the authorized term of imprisonment for the class one class higher than the offense for which the person was found guilty. The court shall sentence a person who has been found to be a persistent sexual offender to the authorized term of imprisonment for the class two classes higher than the offense for which the person was found guilty. A person guilty of a class B felony under these provisions shall be sentenced to the authorized term of imprisonment for a class A felony. A person found guilty of a class A felony

under these provisions shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the eligibility for probation or parole. This act repeals the existing provisions of law regarding persistent sexual and predatory sexual offenders. THE OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Section 571.070) This act defines "fugitive from justice" as a person who has fled to avoid prosecution or conviction of a felony offense. THE OFFENSE OF RESISTING OR ESCAPING FROM CUSTODY (Sections 575.150 & 575.200) Under current law, a person commits the offense of resisting an arrest, detention, or stop if he or she reasonably knows a law enforcement officer is making an arrest. This act modifies the offense to be the offense of resisting or escaping from custody. "Custody" is defined as the physical restraint of a person, or control by or submission to the authority of the law enforcement officer attempting to obtain such custody. The offense of resisting or interfering with an attempt to obtain custody or escaping from custody for a felony or warrant for a felony is a class E felony, unless a person is escaping from custody for any offense by means of a deadly weapon then it is a class A felony. The offense of resisting or interfering with an attempt to obtain custody or escaping from custody for a misdemeanor or infraction is a class E felony. This act repeals the current offense of escape from custody. DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (Section 577.010) A person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated as a class B or C felony shall not be eligible for parole until he or she has served 2 years imprisonment. This act is substantially similar to HB 1557 (2020) and similar to HCS/HB 1065 (2019).

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SB1079 - Modifies the process for the delivery of workers' compensation benefits

Sponsor

Sen. Eric Burlison (R)

Summary

SB 1079 - This act allows for the delivery of temporary total or temporary partial disability payments payable under workers' compensation laws by electronic transfer or other manner authorized by the claimant. This act is substantially similar to HB 2035 (2020).

Intro Date

02/27/2020

Actions

02/27/2020 S - Introduced and Read First Time

SJR39 - Provides that a nonpartisan judicial commission shall submit to the Governor a list of all qualified nominees, rather than a list of three nominees, to fill a judicial vacancy in a court under the nonpartisan court plan

Sponsor

Sen. Dan Hegeman (R)

Summary

SJR 39 - This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the qualified voters of this state, provides that when a judicial vacancy occurs in a court under the nonpartisan court plan the governor shall appoint the new judge from a list of names of all qualified applicants, submitted by a nonpartisan judicial commission, rather than from a list of only three names. The number of nominees on the list is not limited, but shall include at least three names.

This constitutional amendment is identical to SJR 3 (2019), SJR 28 (2018), and SCS/SJR 11 (2017) and is similar to SJR 30 (2016).

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/02/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/22/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/22/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Ways and Means 02/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 02/11/2020 8:00 AM - ** REVISED to ADD SB 727 ** - Senate-Government Reform, SCR 102/11/2020 S - Hearing Conducted 02/18/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee

SJR51 - Provides for the election of associate circuit and circuit judicial candidates

Sponsor

Sen. Karla May (D)

Summary

SJR 51 - Currently, circuit and associate circuit judges within the city of St. Louis and Jackson County are selected through the nonpartisan court plan. Other judicial circuits may by a majority vote elect to have the circuit and associate circuit judges appointed through the nonpartisan court plan. This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, would require the election of all circuit and associate circuit judges. Election for all judges would be in accordance with general laws governing elections. The circuit or associate circuit judges subject to the nonpartisan court plan at the time of the adoption of this amendment may continue to serve until the expiration of his or her term.

Intro Date

12/02/2019

Actions

12/03/2019 S - Pre-Filed 01/08/2020 S - Read First Time 01/30/2020 S - Read Second Time 01/30/2020 S - Referred to Senate Committee on Local Government and Elections 03/06/2020 H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing 03/11/2020 12:00 PM - ** REVISED to Remove SJR 47 and Add SJR 45 ** - Senate-Local Government and Elections, SCR 103/11/2020 S - Voted do pass from committee
