| Section  | Original<br>Bill | Description  |
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| 84.012,<br>84.020,<br>84.030,<br>84.100,<br>84.150,<br>84.170,<br>84.225,<br>84.325,<br>105.726,<br>RSMo | HB 495           | This bill establishes a Board of Police Commissioners, as of August 28, 2025, made up of four citizen commissioners from the city of St. Louis and the mayor of St. Louis. The Board will assume control of the St. Louis Police Department as well as the obligations and responsibilities of the Department.   |
| 304.012,<br>304.145  |                  | This bill prohibits stunt driving on the roads and highways of the state. A violation of this provision is a class B misdemeanor unless an accident is involved, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor. The bill also prohibits stunt driving in connection with a street takeover as well as performing or participating in a street takeover. A violation of this provision is a class A misdemeanor for a first offense, a class E felony for a second offense, and a class D felony for a third or subsequent offense. The bill also specifies minimum prison terms for defendants who are proven to be prior, persistent, aggravated, chronic, or habitual offenders. |
| 556.061,<br>568.045  |                  | This bill adds endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree to the definition for "dangerous felony" and it amends the offense of endangering the welfare of a child to include when a person, in the presence of a child or in a residence where a child resides, manufactures, compounds, possesses, produces, prepares, sells, transports, tests, or analyzes fentanyl or carfentanil or any analogue thereof.  |
| 574.050  |                  | Currently, the offense of rioting is committed when a person knowingly assembles and conspires with six or more individuals to violate the criminal laws of this state or of the United States, and the offense is a class A misdemeanor. This bill removes the requirement for a conspiracy and it involves a person assembling with six or more persons and thereafter violating any of the criminal laws of this state or of the United States. The penalty is increased to a class D felony for a first offense and a class C felony for a second or subsequent offense.   |

# HCS #2 HB 495 (LR# 1623H.08P)

| 575.150                        |            | For offenses of resisting arrest, detention, or stop that are subject to a penalty of a class E felony, any vehicle used in violation of the section will be impounded and forfeited.   |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| 590.208                        |            | The bill establishes the "Committee on School Safety" within the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of evaluating and establishing guidelines for school safety concerns, including plans to prevent school firearm violence.  |
| 44.087,<br>300.100,<br>304.022 | HCS HB 495 | This bill allows the chief law enforcement executive for a law enforcement agency to request assistance form a law enforcement agency in another jurisdiction, including from outside the state but within the United States. The bill creates provisions for how arrests are handled if executed by an officer outside of his or her jurisdiction.   |
|                                |            | The bill also amends provisions related to emergency vehicles. The bill provides that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle is not required to use an audible signal or display a visual signal when the vehicle is being used to get evidence of a speeding violation, respond to a suspected crime in progress where a signal could reasonably result in the destruction of evidence or escape of a suspect, or to conduct surveillance of a vehicle or the passengers of a vehicle who are suspected of involvement in a crime. |
| 569.170,<br>569.175            |            | This bill adds to the offense of burglary in the second degree when a person unlawfully enters a motor vehicle or any part of a motor vehicle with the intent to commit a theft or any felony. The bill defines "enters" as a person intruding with any part of the body or any physical object connected with the body. If a person who commits a violation under this provision was in possession of a firearm at the time or stole a firearm from the motor vehicle during the violation, he or she is guilty of a class C felony.                     |
|                                |            | The bill also creates the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle, which a person commits if he or she lifts the door handles or otherwise tries the doors and locks of successive vehicles in an attempt to gain entry. A violation of this section is a class E felony. A person does not commit the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle if the person is the owner of the vehicle or has the owner's permission to enter the vehicle.  |
| 455.095                        |            | This modifies the date of expiry for electronic monitoring with victim notification. The provisions expired on August 28, 2024, but this bill extends the expiration date to August 28, 2034.   |

# HCS #2 HB 495 (LR# 1623H.08P)

| 12.505                                      | HCC //O HD AOF |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| 43.505                                      | HCS #2 HB 495  | This bill requires every law enforcement agency in the state to report to the Department of Public Safety information pertaining to the immigration status of any criminal offender, indicating whether the offender is a citizen of the U.S., is a lawfully present immigrant, or does not possess the information to show that he or she is a citizen of the U.S. or a lawfully present immigrant.  |
| 191.1005                                    |                | This bill prohibits any individual or entity from knowingly opening, leasing, renting, using, maintaining, managing, operating, or controlling a public or private facility, site, or building for the purpose of allowing individuals to self-administer pre-obtained controlled substances the possession of which is criminally punishable and is not otherwise allowed by law.  |
| 211.141                                     |                | This bill requires a juvenile officer to use a cumulative total of points assessed for all alleged offense committed to determine in a risk and needs assessment whether the court shall order a child to be detained as provided in Section 211.151.   |
| 302.304,<br>302.440,<br>302.525,<br>302.574 |                | This bill requires an individual to have an ignition interlock device installed on any vehicle the individual will use if the individual is convicted of an intoxication-related traffic offense in which the individual's BAC is found to be of a certain level specified in the bill.   |
| 455.095                                     |                | This bill extends the expiration date of the electronic monitoring with victim notification system to August 28, 2034.  |
| 513.605                                     |                | This bill modifies the offenses included in the definition of "criminal activity" for purposes of the Criminal Activity Forfeiture Act. Specifically, it includes felony violations of the traffic laws of this state that involve the use of a motor vehicle and offenses under the Missouri Criminal Street Gangs Prevention Act.   |
| 531.050                                     |                | This bill permanently prohibits a person against whom a quo warranto judgment is entered or who resigns during the pendency of a quo warranto action from holding, being appointed to, or appearing on any ballot for the office for which the judgment was entered   |
| 566.210,<br>566.211                         |                | This bill increases the term of imprisonment for sex trafficking of a child in the first degree from a minimum of 25 years before eligibility for probation or parole to a minimum of 30 years. It also increases the minimum prison terms for sex trafficking of a child in the second degree from a minimum of 10 years to a minimum of 25 years, and increases the minimum required to be served before eligibility for probation or parole from 25 years to 30 years. |
| 569.151,<br>570.030                         |                | This bill specifies that a person commits the offense of organized retail theft if he or she commits a series of thefts of retail merchandise on the premises of a merchant or through the use of the Internet with the intent to return the merchandise to the merchant for value or resell, trade, or barter the merchandise for value in any manner.   |

# HCS #2 HB 495 (LR# 1623H.08P)

|         | The offense of organized retail theft is a class C felony if the aggregate value of the property or services, as determined under the bill, involved in all thefts committed during a 120-day period is between \$1,500 and \$10,000 and a class B felony if such aggregate value is over \$10,000. In addition to any other penalty, the person who violates the provisions of this bill will be ordered to pay restitution.  The bill amends the offense of stealing, making it a class B felony if a person commits organized retail theft and the value of the property taken combined with any damage is \$10,000 or more and a class C felony if the value is at least \$750 but less than \$10,000. |
|---------|--|
| 574.045 | This bill creates the offense of unlawful traffic interference, which is an infraction unless it is a second offense, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor. A third or subsequent violation is a class E felony. A person commits the offense of unlawful traffic interference if he or she intends to impede vehicular traffic and he or she walks, stands, sits, kneels, lies, or places an object in a   |
| 575.133 | manner as to block passage by a vehicle on a public street, highway, or interstate highway.  This bill modifies the offense of filing a nonconsensual common law lien by specifying that it is a class A misdemeanor for a second offense, and a class E felony for a third or subsequent offense.  A person convicted of a third or subsequent violation of this statute will be considered a persistent offender.  |
| 576.030 | This bill modifies the offense of obstructing government operations by increasing the penalty from a class B misdemeanor to a class A misdemeanor and limits the penalty to when a person commits the offense by threatening violence, force, or other physical interference or obstacle. It also adds that it is a E felony if the person actually uses violence, force, or other physical interference or obstacle.  |
| 577.150 | This bill modifies the offense of tampering with a water supply, which is currently a class A misdemeanor. The bill increases the penalty to a class E felony if a person poisons, defiles, or in any way corrupts the water of a well, spring, brook, or reservoir used for domestic or municipal purposes. It is still a class A misdemeanor if a person diverts, dams up, and holds back from its natural course and flow of any spring, brook, or other water supply for domestic or municipal purposes.   |

### Committee Version

| Section  | Original<br>Bill | Description  |
|--|------------------|--|
| 84.012,<br>84.020,<br>84.030,<br>84.100,<br>84.150,<br>84.170,<br>84.225,<br>84.325,<br>105.726,<br>RSMo | HB 495           | This bill establishes a Board of Police Commissioners, as of August 28, 2025, made up of four citizen commissioners from the city of St. Louis and the mayor of St. Louis. The Board will assume control of the St. Louis Police Department as well as the obligations and responsibilities of the Department.   |
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| 556.061,<br>568.045  |                  | This bill adds endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree to the definition for "dangerous felony" and it amends the offense of endangering the welfare of a child to include when a person, in the presence of a child or in a residence where a child resides, manufactures, compounds, possesses, produces, prepares, sells, transports, tests, or analyzes fentanyl or carfentanil or any analogue thereof.  |
| 574.050  |                  | Currently, the offense of rioting is committed when a person knowingly assembles and conspires with six or more individuals to violate the criminal laws of this state or of the United States, and the offense is a class A misdemeanor. This bill removes the requirement for a conspiracy and it involves a person assembling with six or more persons and thereafter violating any of the criminal laws of this state or of the United States. The penalty is increased to a class D felony for a first offense and a class C felony for a second or subsequent offense.   |

| 575.150                        |            | For offenses of resisting arrest, detention, or stop that are subject to a penalty of a class E felony, any vehicle used in violation of the section will be impounded and forfeited.   |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| 590.208                        |            | The bill establishes the "Committee on School Safety" within the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of evaluating and establishing guidelines for school safety concerns, including plans to prevent school firearm violence.  |
|                                | A          | DDED IN HCS HB 495 (LR# 1623H.07C)  |
| 44.087,<br>300.100,<br>304.022 | HCS HB 495 | This bill allows the chief law enforcement executive for a law enforcement agency to request assistance form a law enforcement agency in another jurisdiction, including from outside the state but within the United States. The bill creates provisions for how arrests are handled if executed by an officer outside of his or her jurisdiction.   |
|                                |            | The bill also amends provisions related to emergency vehicles. The bill provides that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle is not required to use an audible signal or display a visual signal when the vehicle is being used to get evidence of a speeding violation, respond to a suspected crime in progress where a signal could reasonably result in the destruction of evidence or escape of a suspect, or to conduct surveillance of a vehicle or the passengers of a vehicle who are suspected of involvement in a crime. |
| 569.170,<br>569.175            |            | This bill adds to the offense of burglary in the second degree when a person unlawfully enters a motor vehicle or any part of a motor vehicle with the intent to commit a theft or any felony. The bill defines "enters" as a person intruding with any part of the body or any physical object connected with the body. If a person who commits a violation under this provision was in possession of a firearm at the time or stole a firearm from the motor vehicle during the violation, he or she is guilty of a class C felony.                     |
|                                |            | The bill also creates the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle, which a person commits if he or she lifts the door handles or otherwise tries the doors and locks of successive vehicles in an attempt to gain entry. A violation of this section is a class E felony. A person does not commit the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle if the person is the owner of the vehicle or has the owner's permission to enter the vehicle.  |

| 455.095                                     |               | This modifies the date of expiry for electronic monitoring with victim notification. The provisions expired on August 28, 2024, but this bill extends the expiration date to August 28, 2034.  |
|---|---------------|--|
|   |               | ADDED IN HCS #2 HB 495 (LR #1623H.08C)   |
| 43.505                                      | HCS #2 HB 495 | This bill requires every law enforcement agency in the state to report to the Department of Public Safety information pertaining to the immigration status of any criminal offender, indicating whether the offender is a citizen of the U.S., is a lawfully present immigrant, or does not possess the information to show that he or she is a citizen of the U.S. or a lawfully present immigrant. |
| 191.1005                                    |               | This bill prohibits any individual or entity from knowingly opening, leasing, renting, using, maintaining, managing, operating, or controlling a public or private facility, site, or building for the purpose of allowing individuals to self-administer pre-obtained controlled substances the possession of which is criminally punishable and is not otherwise allowed by law.                   |
| 211.141                                     |               | This bill requires a juvenile officer to use a cumulative total of points assessed for all alleged offense committed to determine in a risk and needs assessment whether the court shall order a child to be detained as provided in Section 211.151.  |
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| 531.050                                     |               | This bill permanently prohibits a person against whom a quo warranto judgment is entered or who resigns during the pendency of a quo warranto action from holding, being appointed to, or appearing on any ballot for the office for which the judgment was entered  |

# HCS #2 HB 495 (LR# 1623H.08C)

| 566.210,<br>566.211 | This bill increases the term of imprisonment for sex trafficking of a child in the first degree from a minimum of 25 years before eligibility for probation or parole to a minimum of 30 years. It also increases the minimum prison terms for sex trafficking of a child in the second degree from a minimum of 10 years to a minimum of 25 years, and increases the minimum required to be served before eligibility for probation or parole from 25 years to 30 years.                                  |
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| 569.151,<br>570.030 | This bill specifies that a person commits the offense of organized retail theft if he or she commits a series of thefts of retail merchandise on the premises of a merchant or through the use of the Internet with the intent to return the merchandise to the merchant for value or resell, trade, or barter the merchandise for value in any manner.  |
|                     | The offense of organized retail theft is a class C felony if the aggregate value of the property or services, as determined under the bill, involved in all thefts committed during a 120-day period is between \$1,500 and \$10,000 and a class B felony if such aggregate value is over \$10,000. In addition to any other penalty, the person who violates the provisions of this bill will be ordered to pay restitution.  |
|                     | The bill amends the offense of stealing, making it a class B felony if a person commits organized retail theft and the value of the property taken combined with any damage is \$10,000 or more and a class C felony if the value is at least \$750 but less than \$10,000.  |
| 574.045             | This bill creates the offense of unlawful traffic interference, which is an infraction unless it is a second offense, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor. A third or subsequent violation is a class E felony. A person commits the offense of unlawful traffic interference if he or she intends to impede vehicular traffic and he or she walks, stands, sits, kneels, lies, or places an object in a manner as to block passage by a vehicle on a public street, highway, or interstate highway. |
| 575.133             | This bill modifies the offense of filing a nonconsensual common law lien by specifying that it is a class A misdemeanor for a second offense, and a class E felony for a third or subsequent offense.  A person convicted of a third or subsequent violation of this statute will be considered a persistent offender.   |
| 576.030             | This bill modifies the offense of obstructing government operations by increasing the penalty from a class B misdemeanor to a class A misdemeanor and limits the penalty to when a person commits the offense by threatening violence, force, or other physical interference or obstacle. It also adds that it is a E felony if the person actually uses violence, force, or other physical interference or obstacle.  |

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|         |  | pι | purposes. It is still a class A misdemeanor if a person diverts, dams up, and holds back from its   |
|         |  | na | natural course and flow of any spring, brook, or other water supply for domestic or municipal       |
|         |  | pι | purposes.   |