

House \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Offered By \_\_\_\_\_

1 AMEND House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 189, Page 90, Section 407.300, Line 70,  
2 by inserting after said section and line the following:  
3

4 "407.1170. 1. After December 31, 2025, no person or entity shall sell any firearm  
5 ammunition unless the person or entity is designated by the secretary of state as a licensed  
6 ammunition seller.

7 2. This section shall not apply to:

8 (1) A commercial hunting club, provided the ammunition is used and consumed on the  
9 premises of the club while engaged in lawful hunting activity;

10 (2) A domesticated game bird hunting club, provided the ammunition is used and consumed  
11 on the premises of the club while engaged in lawful hunting activity;

12 (3) A domesticated migratory game bird shooting club, provided the ammunition is used  
13 and consumed on the premises of the club while engaged in lawful hunting activity;

14 (4) A nonprofit mutual or public benefit corporation that engages in recreational shooting  
15 and lawful hunting activity, provided the ammunition is used and consumed during a shooting or  
16 hunting event conducted by the corporation;

17 (5) A target shooting facility that holds a business or regulatory license, provided the  
18 ammunition is kept within the facility's premises at all times and used on the premises; or

19 (6) A person who sells no more than one hundred rounds of ammunition to one vendor in  
20 one month and who cumulatively sells no more than two hundred fifty rounds per year to vendors in  
21 this state.

22 3. The secretary of state may establish eligibility criteria for licensed ammunition sellers.  
23 At a minimum, a licensed ammunition seller shall not be prohibited by state or federal law or by a  
24 court order from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm.

25 4. Beginning September 1, 2025, the secretary of state shall accept applications for licensed  
26 ammunition sellers. The secretary of state may charge a fee sufficient to cover reasonable costs of  
27 issuing a license. The secretary of state shall either issue a license or deny an application within  
28 sixty days of receiving the application. If an application is denied, the secretary of state shall inform  
29 the applicant of the reason for denial in writing.

30 5. A license for a licensed ammunition seller shall be issued in a form prescribed by the

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1 secretary of state. Licenses shall be valid for one year and shall authorize the licensed ammunition  
2 seller to sell ammunition:

3 (1) From any location specified in the license; or

4 (2) At a gun show or event if the gun show or event is not conducted from any motorized or  
5 towed vehicle.

6 6. The secretary of state shall promulgate regulations to implement the provisions of this  
7 section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created  
8 under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is  
9 subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and  
10 chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to  
11 chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently  
12 held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after  
13 the effective date of this section shall be invalid and void.

14 7. Any person who sells firearm ammunition in violation of this section shall be guilty of a  
15 class D misdemeanor. Each individual sale shall be deemed a separate violation.

16 407.1171. 1. No licensed ammunition seller shall employ in a position that handles, sells,  
17 delivers, or has custody or control of firearms or ammunition an agent or employee whom the seller  
18 knows or reasonably should know is prohibited by state or federal law or by court order from  
19 possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm or ammunition.

20 2. No licensed ammunition seller shall sell, offer for sale, or display for sale any  
21 ammunition in a manner that allows the ammunition to be accessible to a purchaser without the  
22 assistance of the seller or the seller's employee.

23 3. A violation of this section shall be a class D misdemeanor.

24 407.1172. 1. No person or entity shall supply, deliver, sell, or give possession or control of  
25 any firearm ammunition to a person whom the person or entity knows or has cause to believe is  
26 prohibited by a court order from owning, possessing, or having custody or control of any firearm  
27 ammunition.

28 2. No person or entity shall supply, deliver, sell, or give possession or control of any firearm  
29 ammunition to:

30 (1) A person whom the person or entity knows or has cause to believe is not the actual  
31 purchaser of the ammunition; or

32 (2) A person whom the person or entity knows or has cause to believe will subsequently sell  
33 or transfer the ammunition to a person prohibited by a court order from owning, possessing, or  
34 having custody or control of any firearm ammunition.

35 3. The sale, delivery, or transfer of firearm ammunition shall occur only in a face-to-face  
36 transaction with the seller, deliverer, or transferor being provided bona fide evidence of the identity  
37 of the purchaser or transferee. However, ammunition may be purchased over the internet or through  
38 other means of remote ordering if the ammunition is first delivered to a licensed ammunition seller  
39 in this state who verifies the purchaser or transferee is not prohibited by state or federal law or by

1 court order from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm or ammunition.

2 4. After December 31, 2025, no resident of this state shall bring or transport into this state  
 3 firearm ammunition that the resident purchased outside of this state unless the resident first has the  
 4 ammunition delivered to a licensed ammunition seller in this state for delivery to the resident after  
 5 the seller verifies the purchaser or transferee is not prohibited by state or federal law or by court  
 6 order from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm or ammunition. This subsection  
 7 shall not apply to:

8 (1) A gunsmith acting in an official capacity;

9 (2) A wholesaler acting in an official capacity;

10 (3) A federally licensed manufacturer or importer of firearms or ammunition acting in an  
 11 official capacity;

12 (4) A licensed ammunition seller;

13 (5) A federally licensed collector of firearms;

14 (6) A law enforcement agency or agent thereof acting in an official capacity;

15 (7) A contract or common carrier or an authorized agent or employee thereof acting in an  
 16 official capacity;

17 (8) A person who purchases the ammunition from an immediate family member, spouse, or  
 18 registered domestic partner if the person brings or transports into this state no more than fifty  
 19 rounds;

20 (9) An executor or administrator of an estate that includes ammunition;

21 (10) A person who was not a resident of this state when he or she acquired the ammunition;

22 (11) A hunter who purchased the ammunition for use in a lawful hunting activity that  
 23 occurred outside this state if the person brings or transports into this state no more than fifty rounds;  
 24 or

25 (12) A person who participates in an organized competitive match or league competition  
 26 that involves the use of firearms in a match or competition sponsored by, conducted under the  
 27 auspices of, or approved by a law enforcement agency or nationally recognized or state-recognized  
 28 entity that fosters proficiency in, or promotes education about, firearms if the person brings or  
 29 transports into this state no more than fifty rounds.

30 5. A violation of this section shall be a class B misdemeanor."; and

31  
 32 Further amend said bill, Page 106, Section 556.039, Line 7, by inserting after all of said section and  
 33 line the following:  
 34

35 "563.046. 1. A law enforcement officer need not retreat or desist from efforts to effect the  
 36 arrest, or from efforts to prevent the escape from custody, of a person he or she reasonably believes  
 37 to have committed an offense because of resistance or threatened resistance of the arrestee. In  
 38 addition to the use of physical force authorized under other sections of this chapter, a law  
 39 enforcement officer is, subject to the provisions of subsections 2 ~~[and]~~, 3, and 4 of this section,

justified in the use of such physical force as he or she reasonably believes is immediately necessary to effect the arrest or to prevent the escape from custody.

2. The use of any physical force in making an arrest is not justified under this section unless the arrest is lawful or the law enforcement officer reasonably believes the arrest is lawful, and the amount of physical force used was objectively reasonable in light of the totality of the particular facts and circumstances confronting the officer on the scene, without regard to the officer's underlying intent or motivation.

3. In effecting an arrest or in preventing an escape from custody, a law enforcement officer is justified in using deadly force only:

(1) When deadly force is authorized under other sections of this chapter; or

(2) When the officer reasonably believes that such use of deadly force is immediately necessary to effect the arrest or prevent an escape from custody and also reasonably believes that the person to be arrested:

(a) Has committed or attempted to commit a felony offense involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury; or

(b) Is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; or

(c) May otherwise endanger life or inflict serious physical injury to the officer or others unless arrested without delay.

4. The use of a respiratory choke-hold for any purpose other than is authorized under section 590.805 shall be cause for the law enforcement officer's immediate dismissal and revocation of his or her license under chapter 590.

5. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of justification under this section."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 143, Section 590.060, Line 23, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"590.1065. 1. A peace officer shall intervene to prevent or stop another peace officer from using physical force that exceeds the degree of force permitted under this chapter in pursuance of the other peace officer's law enforcement duties in carrying out an arrest of any person, placing any person under detention, taking any person into custody, booking any person, or in the process of crowd or riot control without regard to chain of command.

2. A peace officer who intervenes as required under subsection 1 of this section shall report the intervention to his or her immediate supervisor. At a minimum, the report required under this subsection shall include:

(1) The date, time, and place of the occurrence;

(2) The identity, if known, and description of the participants; and

(3) A description of the intervention actions taken.

1  
2 Such report shall be made in writing within ten days of the occurrence of the use of such force and  
3 shall be appended to all other reports of the incident.

4 3. A member of a law enforcement agency shall not discipline or retaliate in any way  
5 against a peace officer for intervening as required under subsection 1 of this section, reporting  
6 unconstitutional conduct, or failing to follow what the peace officer reasonably believes is an  
7 unconstitutional directive.

8 4. When an internal investigation finds that a peace officer failed to intervene or prevent the  
9 use of unlawful physical force under this section, such finding shall be presented to the prosecuting  
10 attorney for a determination as to whether charges should be filed. However, nothing in this  
11 subsection prohibits the prosecuting attorney from charging a peace officer with failure to intervene  
12 before the conclusion of any internal investigation.

13 5. In addition to any criminal liability and penalty, when an internal investigation finds that  
14 a peace officer failed to intervene or prevent the use of unlawful physical force under this section in  
15 an incident resulting in serious bodily injury or death to any person, the peace officer's employer  
16 shall subject the peace officer to discipline, up to and including termination, to the extent permitted  
17 under applicable constitutional and statutory law, and the director shall revoke the peace officer's  
18 license under chapter 590 upon receipt of notice of the peace officer's discipline. Such revocation  
19 may be overturned only if the peace officer is exonerated by a court.

20 6. In a case in which the prosecution charges a peace officer with offenses related to and  
21 based on the use of excessive force but does not file charges against any other peace officer or  
22 officers who were at the scene during the use of such force, the prosecuting attorney shall prepare a  
23 written report explaining his or her basis for the decision not to charge any other peace officer with  
24 criminal conduct and shall disclose the report to the public; except that, if disclosure of the report  
25 would substantially interfere with or jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation, the prosecuting  
26 attorney may delay public disclosure for up to forty-five days. The prosecuting attorney shall post  
27 the written report on the prosecuting attorney office's website or, if the office does not have a  
28 website, make it publicly available upon request.

29 7. The offense of failing to intervene to prevent the use of unlawful force under this section  
30 is considered an act of complicity and the penalty for such act shall be equal to the penalty imposed  
31 against the peace officer who committed the original wrongdoing for which the peace officer failed  
32 to intervene. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit or discourage prosecution of any other  
33 criminal offense related to failure to intervene, including a higher charge, if supported by the  
34 evidence.

35 590.1250. The provisions of sections 590.1250 to 590.1256 shall be known and may be  
36 cited as the "Law Enforcement Accountability Act".

37 590.1252. 1. All peace officers in this state shall wear a video camera affixed to the peace  
38 officer's uniform while on duty. The video camera shall record each interaction between a peace  
39 officer and a member of the public. The recording shall include both audio and video.

1        2. Law enforcement agencies shall preserve any recordings made by a video camera under  
2 this section for a minimum of sixty days and make such recordings available to the public through a  
3 state-wide database within fourteen days of any incident.

4        3. The provisions of this section shall not apply to detectives or other peace officers while  
5 they are working in an undercover capacity, or to any peace officer in any situation where the  
6 wearing of such a video camera would endanger the safety of the officer or the public.

7        4. Law enforcement agencies shall develop policies and procedures necessary to execute the  
8 provisions of this section prior to January 1, 2026.

9        5. The director of the department of public safety may promulgate all necessary rules and  
10 regulations for the administration of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is  
11 defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become  
12 effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if  
13 applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable, and if any of the  
14 powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective  
15 date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of  
16 rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2025, shall be invalid and  
17 void.

18        590.1256. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if any peace officer is convicted of  
19 or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a crime involving the unlawful use or threatened use of  
20 physical force, or is found civilly liable for the use of unlawful physical force, the director shall  
21 revoke the peace officer's license under this chapter. The director shall not reinstate the peace  
22 officer's license or grant a new license to the peace officer unless the peace officer is exonerated by  
23 a court."; and

24  
25 Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references  
26 accordingly.