

SS#2 SCS HCS#2 HB 495 -- PUBLIC SAFETY

MISSOURI OFFICE OF PROSECUTION SERVICES (Sections 43.503, 56.265, and 56.750 RSMo)

This bill requires law enforcement agencies in the state to, by January 1, 2028, and thereafter, submit referrals for traffic violations, ordinance violations, misdemeanors, and felonies to a prosecuting or circuit attorney so the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS) can keep complete and accurate reports. Any law enforcement agency that fails to comply will be ineligible to receive state or federal funds that would otherwise be paid to the agency for law enforcement, safety, or criminal justice purposes.

Currently, \$2,000 of the authorized salary for the prosecuting attorney is payable to the attorney only if the attorney has completed at least 20 hours of classroom instruction on certain topics each year. This bill changes it to apply to any prosecuting attorney, including in the city of St. Louis. Additionally, \$5,000 of the authorized salary will be payable to a prosecuting attorney only if the attorney has collected the specified data each prosecuting attorney's office is required to collect in a manner approved by the Prosecutors Coordinators Training Council and to make readily accessible to MOPS. Of the authorized salary, \$3,000 will be payable to a prosecuting attorney only if the attorney has provided discovery to criminal defense attorneys who have entered an appearance on behalf of a defendant in a manner approved by the training council. MOPS will provide a certificate of compliance for the relevant requirements to each prosecuting attorney who complies with this provision and will send a list of the certified prosecuting attorneys to the respective treasurer of each county and of the city of St. Louis.

Starting March 31, 2028, and by March 31 of each year thereafter, MOPS will compile a statewide report summarizing certain data, specified in the bill, from the automated case management system. The summary reports will be considered public records, but the individual information compiled by and received from each prosecuting or circuit attorney's office is confidential and will be a closed record and not subject to release.

IMMIGRATION STATUS (Section 43.505)

This bill requires every law enforcement agency in the state to submit to the Department of Public Safety any information pertaining to the citizen or immigration status of any person arrested for a reportable offense.

This provision is similar to HB 1147, SCS SB 52 & 44, and SB 583 (2025).

ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (Section 44.087)

This bill allows the chief law enforcement executive for any law enforcement agency to request assistance from 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. This bill specifies that, for benefits and other employment-related matters, law enforcement officers remain employees of their respective law enforcement agencies throughout any request for assistance.

This provision is the same as HB 225 and SB 92 (2025).

SHERIFF OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS (Section 57.010)

This bill requires the sheriff of the city of St. Louis to hold a valid peace officer license within two years of being elected sheriff.

This provision is the same as SB 192 (2025).

STUNT DRIVING AND STREET TAKEOVERS (Sections 82.1000, 304.012, 304.145)

This bill allows the governing body of certain cities to enact ordinances that would subject to forfeiture the vehicle of a person whose license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked due to a finding of plea of guilty for two or more violations of stunt driving or street takeover committed on separate occasions where in each violation the person was driving and another person was injured or killed or for the offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention of a motor vehicle.

The bill creates an offense prohibiting the performance of stunt driving in connection with a street takeover or the performance or participation in a street takeover. The offense is a class B misdemeanor for a first offense, a class A misdemeanor for a second offense, and a class E felony for a third or subsequent offense. A person proven to be a prior, persistent, aggravated, chronic, or habitual offender of stunt driving or street takeovers will not be eligible for a suspended imposition of sentence or to pay a fine in lieu of imprisonment. The bill provides minimum terms of imprisonment or community service before a defendant found to be one of the specified types of offenders will be eligible for probation or parole.

This provision is the same as SCS SBs 52 & 44.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS (Sections 84.012, 84.020, 84.030, 84.100, 84.160, 84.170, 84.225, 84.325, 105.726, and Section B)

This bill establishes a board of police commissioners made up of the mayor of the city of St. Louis, four citizen commissioners who must be residents of the city of St. Louis for at least two years prior to appointment to the board, and one non-voting commissioner who is a resident of the city of St. Louis or is a resident of a county that adjoins the city of St. Louis but who owns property in the city of St. Louis. The board will assume control of the St. Louis Police Department as well as the obligations and responsibilities of the department.

This bill provides that the city of St. Louis may pass ordinances, including ordinances for preserving order and protecting the public, but no ordinance, charter provision, or initiative petition can conflict or interfere with the powers or the exercise of the powers of the Board of Police Commissioners. Additionally, the mayor or any city officer must not impede or hinder the Board of Police Commissioners. The mayor or any city officer will be liable for a penalty of \$1,000 for each offense to hinder the Board and will forever be disqualified from holding or exercising any office of the city.

The bill creates a funding schedule for the minimum the city must budget to fund the police department, increasing a percentage annually until it reaches a maximum of 25% of the budget in 2028. Currently, the board can create programs to provide additional compensation to employees for successful completion of academic work at an accredited college or university. This bill requires the board to create programs to provide additional compensation for completing academic course work.

These provisions are subject to an emergency clause.

These provisions are similar to SCS SBs 52 & 44 (2025).

FACILITIES ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO SELF-ADMINISTER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (Section 191.1005)

The bill prohibits a person or entity, with exceptions, from knowingly opening, leasing, renting, owning, using, maintaining, managing, operating, or controlling a facility, site, or building for the purpose of allowing individuals to self-administer preobtained illegally possessed controlled substances. The bill does not affect the good samaritan exception for a person who in

good faith seeks or obtains medical assistance for himself or herself or another person who is experiencing an overdose of a controlled substance.

This provision is the same as SCS SBs 52 & 44 (2025).

JAILS AND CORRECTIONAL CENTERS (Sections 217.451, 221.108, 221.520, and 221.523)

This bill prohibits a jail or correctional center from charging an inmate or offender, respectively, more than \$.12 per minute for a domestic phone call. The bill also requires jails to provide inmates with reasonable access to phone services but it allows jails to restrict access as a disciplinary measure.

The bill prohibits jails from using restraints on a pregnant offender in her third trimester other than in extraordinary circumstances. Sheriffs or jailers who determine that extraordinary circumstances exist, requiring restraints to be used, must document in writing within 48 hours the reasons he or she determined the extraordinary circumstances existed and the reasons the restraints were deemed reasonable under the circumstances.

This bill requires all city and county jails to develop procedures for the intake and care of pregnant inmates by January 1, 2026, and the bill lists certain items that must be included.

These provisions are the same as provisions in HB 317, HB 916, HB 1090, SB 50, SB 143, and SB 227 (2025)

ELECTRONIC MONITORING WITH VICTIM NOTIFICATION (Section 455.095)

The bill repeals the expiration date of the electronic monitoring with victim notification system.

This provision is the same as a provision in SS#2 SCS SB 10 (2025)

CRIMINAL INFORMANTS (Sections 491.065 and 595.209)

The bill creates provisions related to criminal informants. The bill provides certain materials and information a prosecuting or circuit attorney who endorses a witness to testify as an informant must disclose to all attorneys of record within 14 days of the endorsement.

The bill adds to the rights of victims of crimes the right to be informed of the name of an informant who has been endorsed as a witness by a prosecuting or circuit attorney and any benefit that

has been requested by or offered to the informant and any benefit that may be provided at a future date.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (Sections 513.605, 556.061, 566.210, 566.211, 568.045, 570.030, 575.133, 575.150, 576.030, and 577.150)

The bill adds offenses under Chapters 301, 304, 311, 409, 491, 567, 571, 572, and 578 to the definition of "criminal activity" under the Criminal Activity Forfeiture Act. The offense of bus hijacking when punished as a class A felony and the offense of planting a bomb or explosive in or near a bus or terminal to the definition of "dangerous felony" in the criminal code.

Currently, the age threshold for the victim of the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree is under the age of 12. This bill increases the age to under 14. Additionally, a person sentenced under this offense is not eligible for probation or parole until the offender has served at least 25 years of the sentence. The bill increases the minimum term of imprisonment to at least 30 years. This bill also increases the minimum prison term for sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree from at least 10 years to at least 20 years.

The bill amends the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree to include when a person unlawfully manufactures or attempts to manufacture, compounds, possesses, produces, prepares, sells, transports, tests, or analyzes fentanyl or carfentanil or any analogue thereof in the presence of child under the age of 17 or in a residence where a child under 17 resides. If the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree involves fentanyl or carfentanil or any analogue thereof, it is a class B felony and it carries a minimum prison term of five years.

The bill adds organized retail theft, defined in the bill, to the offense of stealing. It is a class B felony a person appropriates property as part of an organized retail theft and the value of the property taken combined with any property damage inflicted during the theft is \$10,000 or more. It is a class C felony if the combined value is \$750 to less than \$10,000. If a prosecuting or circuit attorney makes a written request to the Attorney General, the Attorney General will have the authority to commence a prosecution for the offense of stealing if it involves organized retail theft. The costs and fees of the prosecution will be paid by the state, not by any county or local government.

This bill amends the offense of filing a nonconsensual common law lien by making it a class A misdemeanor for a second offense. For a third or subsequent offense, it is a class E felony. A person

convicted of a third or subsequent offense will be considered a persistent offender.

This bill allows a vehicle used in the offense of resisting arrest, detention, or stop subject to a punishment as a class E felony to be impounded and forfeited.

The bill makes the offense of obstructing government operations a class A misdemeanor if the person uses violence or force to commit the offense.

The bill amends the penalties for the offense of tampering with a water supply, making it a class E felony when a person purposely poisons, defiles, or corrupts the water of a well, spring, brook, or reservoir used for domestic or municipal purposes, and a class A misdemeanor when a person diverts, dams up, and holds back from its natural course and flow any spring, brook, or other water supply for domestic or municipal purposes.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HB 1464, HB 1066, 1464 and SCS SBs 52 & 44 (2025).

PEACE OFFICER TRAINING FOR LICENSURE (Section 590.040)

This bill requires the basic training of every peace officer first licensed on or after August 28, 2027, to include at least six hours of training concerning the prohibition against racial profiling. The training must include two hours of racial profiling training, two hours of implicit bias training, and two hours of de-escalation training.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL SAFETY (Section 590.208)

The bill creates the "Committee on School Safety" within the Department of Public Safety. The bill provides the makeup of the committee and requires the representative from the Department to serve as the chair of the committee. The committee is required to meet at least four times a year and at least once per calendar quarter to evaluate and establish guidelines for school safety concerns. All meetings other than those allowed to be closed under statute will be open to the public. The committee must submit a written report annually to the Governor, President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House.

This provision is similar to HB 1076 (2025).

MISSING AND MURDERED AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN AND GIRLS TASK FORCE (Section 595.325)

This bill establishes the "Missing and Murdered African American Women and Girls Task Force". The membership is specified in the bill and includes two members of the House of Representatives, with one appointed by the Speaker and one appointed by the Minority Floor Leader of the House of Representatives. The task force must elect a chairperson and hold an initial meeting before October 1, 2025.

The Task Force will submit a report regarding policies and measures to address violence against African American women and girls to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before December 31st of each year. The task force expires on December 31, 2027, unless the Department of Public Safety determines the Task Force should be extended until December 31, 2029.

This provisions is the same as HB 1096, HB 1421, HB 1597, and SB 40 (2025).

WRONGFUL CONVICTION (Section 650.058)

Currently, only individuals who are exonerated based on DNA evidence may receive restitution for a wrongful conviction. This bill provides that any individual who was later determined to be innocent as a result of an evidentiary hearing and finding in an a habeas corpus proceeding or a proceeding held pursuant to the prosecution's motion to vacate or set aside a judgment may be paid restitution.

The bill increases the amount a person can receive from \$100 to \$179 per day for each day of postconviction incarceration for the offense the individual is found to be innocent, up to \$65,000 per fiscal year.

Any individual found innocent may also be awarded other nonmonetary relief that includes counseling and housing assistance.