

HB 3192 -- AUTOMATIC LICENSE PLATE RECOGNITION SYSTEMS

SPONSOR: Bosley

This bill establishes the "Missouri Automatic License Plate Reader Regulation Act".

The bill defines the term "automatic license plate recognition system" (ALPR system) as any device or software that automatically captures, stores, or analyzes images of motor vehicle license plates and associated data and defines other relevant terms.

This bill limits law enforcement's use of an ALPR system to the following:

- (1) During a criminal investigation when there is reasonable suspicion that a crime has been, is being, or is about to be committed;
- (2) For active investigations involving missing or endangered persons including, but not limited to, amber alerts or silver alerts; and
- (3) To receive automated alerts regarding missing or endangered persons, stolen vehicles, or stolen license plates.

The bill prohibits ALPR system use for general surveillance, immigration enforcement, civil code enforcement, or monitoring persons engaged in lawful activity. Installed ALPR systems placed in the right-of-way must have their location approved for safety by the Missouri Department of Transportation or the road department of a relevant city, town, or village, depending on location.

This bill specifies procedures for destroying ALPR system data not related to an ongoing criminal investigation or missing or endangered person alert after 30 days. Any data retained after 30 days must be reviewed every 90 days and destroyed when retention is no longer necessary.

The bill specifies ALPR information to be recorded and reported by all law enforcement agencies to the State Highway Patrol beginning January 1, 2027. The Patrol must publish a statewide annual summary based on the data contained in the reports submitted.

The bill requires the information technology services division of the Office of Administration to establish standards for ALPR systems and maintain a publicly accessible list of all approved ALPR system vendors and ALPR systems.

This bill requires the Joint Committee on the Justice System to review the effectiveness of ALPR system use and assess the impact of such use on civil liberties, then report findings to the General Assembly by November 1, 2027, and every two years thereafter.

The bill establishes that a person who knowingly accesses ALPR system data without authorization; uses ALPR system data for personal, political, or commercial purposes; or discloses ALPR system data in violation of this bill will be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class E felony for subsequent offenses.