



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

BILL NUMBER: HB 3058		DATE: 2/10/2026
COMMITTEE: Crime and Public Safety		
TESTIFYING: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES		
WITNESS NAME		
INDIVIDUAL:		
WITNESS NAME: ABIGAIL HERNDON		PHONE NUMBER:
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:
ADDRESS:		
CITY:		STATE: ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/10/2026 7:08 PM
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WITNESS NAME			
INDIVIDUAL:			
WITNESS NAME: ARNIE "HONEST-ABE" DIENOFF-STATE PUBLIC ADVOCATE		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: In-Person	SUBMIT DATE: 2/10/2026 11:37 PM	
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I am in Support of this Bill. The creation of the "Persistent Domestic Violence Offenders" Website by the Missouri Department of Public Safety and The Missouri Highway Patrol for Public viewing and consumption is needed for enhanced Public safety.



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WITNESS NAME			
INDIVIDUAL:			
WITNESS NAME: COURTNEY LEADER		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/10/2026 1:42 PM	

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To the Honorable Members of the Missouri Crime and Safety Committee:

My name is Courtney Leader, and I am writing in strong support of HB 2997 (BreAnna's Law), HB 3012 (Adriaunna's Law), and HB 3058, which would establish a public registry of persistent domestic violence offenders in Missouri. I am not here as a policy expert or advocate. I am here as a mother whose daughter's life was forever altered because critical information about a repeat offender was not accessible to me when I needed it most.

My daughter, Cyrina Leader, was 4.5 months old when she was nearly killed by her 'father'—the man who was in the delivery room when she was born, who helped with diapering and supported me through postpartum recovery. While we were on a waiting list for daycare, I entrusted him with her care. I had no reason to believe she was in danger. I had no way of knowing what he had done before. On that day, he inflicted injuries so severe that nine years later, Cyrina still lives with the consequences every single day. She suffered a fractured skull, bilateral brain bleeds, blood in her eyes, broken ribs, and extensive bruising. She was diagnosed with acquired cerebral palsy. She has endured over 20 surgeries and procedures. She takes daily medications to control seizures and muscle spasticity. She attends weekly therapies and travels 3.5 hours each way to see specialists. She requires private duty nursing services through Medicaid and recently became eligible for self-directed support services after years on a waitlist. Cyrina will need care for the rest of her life because of what was done to her as an infant.

Her abuser was convicted and sentenced to 12 years in prison. He served 9 years and has since been released.

Here is what I learned only after he accepted a plea deal: He had committed a similar crime against another child in Oklahoma—a child he was also the "father" of.

An acquaintance told me about the Oklahoma case after it was too late to protect Cyrina. That information existed. It was in a court record somewhere. But it was not accessible to me—not as a mother making decisions about who to trust with my infant daughter, not as someone trying to protect my child.

If a public registry like the one proposed in these bills had existed, I could have searched his name. I would have seen his prior conviction for violence against a child in his care. I would have made a different choice. Cyrina's life would look entirely different today.

These bills are not theoretical to me. They represent exactly the kind of transparency that could have prevented my daughter's suffering.

The registry proposed in HB 2997, HB 3012, and HB 3058 would make publicly available the names, photographs, conviction dates, and offense information of individuals with multiple convictions for domestic violence against family or household members. It would be maintained by the Missouri State Highway Patrol and accessible online to anyone—employers, neighbors, parents, and future partners.

This is the information that should have been available to me. This is the protection that every parent, every vulnerable person, deserves.

I understand the concerns some may raise about registries—about rehabilitation, about second chances, about privacy. But these bills include reasonable safeguards. They apply only to repeat offenders—those with at least one prior conviction. Names are removed from the registry after periods ranging from five to twenty years, depending on the number of prior offenses. First-time failures to register result in fines and an opportunity to comply, not immediate criminal penalties.

These are measured, reasonable protections designed to give the public access to information about individuals who have demonstrated a pattern of violence against the most vulnerable members of their households.

The alternative—the current system—means that dangerous patterns remain hidden. It means that abusers can move across state lines, start new relationships, gain access to new victims, and repeat their violence without anyone knowing their history. It means more children like Cyrina suffer preventable injuries. It means more families endure preventable tragedies.

Cyrina is nine years old now. My current husband has adopted her. She is strong, resilient, and loved. But she will never have the childhood she should have had. She will never have the independence she deserves. And I will never stop asking myself: What if I had known? What if that information had been public? What if there had been a registry?

These three bills—BreAnna's Law, Adriaunna's Law, and HB 3058—give you the opportunity to answer those questions for other families. To ensure that the next mother, the next employer, the next person considering whether to trust someone with a child or a vulnerable loved one, has access to the information they need to make an informed decision.

This registry will not undo what happened to Cyrina. But it can prevent the next tragedy. It can save the next child.

I respectfully urge you to support HB 2997, HB 3012, and HB 3058, and to give Missouri families the transparency and protection they deserve.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Courtney Leader

Mother of Cyrina Leader



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WITNESS NAME			
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:			
WITNESS NAME: DEREK MCCOLLUM		PHONE NUMBER: 816-719-8166	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: KCPD-KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT		TITLE: DEPUTY CHIEF	
ADDRESS: 1125 LOCUST			
CITY: KANSAS CITY		STATE: MO	ZIP: 64154
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: 2/10/2026 12:00 AM	
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WITNESS NAME			
INDIVIDUAL:			
WITNESS NAME: PRECIOUS JONES		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: Written		SUBMIT DATE: 2/9/2026 11:38 AM
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I am in full support of this bill. Dv aggersors should be made public to save future victims from becoming another case number or worse a long live hashtag.



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WITNESS NAME		
INDIVIDUAL:		
WITNESS NAME: SAMANTHA JONES		PHONE NUMBER:
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:
ADDRESS:		
CITY:		STATE: ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/6/2026 9:07 AM
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Domestic violence is a serious issue and offenders should be noted. Domestic violence is one of the largest threats to the health and safety of women and children it results in battery and death. To protect people overall having such a list similar to that of sex offenders would go a long way to protecting people at risk. It would also help prevent people with this history of violence from working in jobs that would put them in career roles that would increase the violence.



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WITNESS NAME			
INDIVIDUAL:			
WITNESS NAME: SHERRY L BUCHANAN		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/5/2026 7:40 PM	
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MO has ignored the lethality and psychological terror of domestic violence for far too long. These measures should be enshrined.



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WITNESS NAME			
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:			
WITNESS NAME: TAMARA MCINTOSH		PHONE NUMBER: 816-459-4371	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: KANSAS CITY MISSOURI POLICE DEPARTMENT		TITLE: KCPD SOCIAL SERVICES SUPERVISOR	
ADDRESS: 9701 MARION PARK DRIVE			
CITY: KANSAS CITY		STATE: MO	ZIP: 64141
EMAIL: tamara.mcintosh@kcpd.org	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/9/2026 5:34 PM	
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In the past two years, Kansas City alone has experienced an alarming number of intimate partner homicides—nineteen lives lost to domestic violence. This number is far too high, and it reflects a broader crisis across Missouri. We must take decisive action to protect victims, hold offenders accountable, and prevent future tragedies.

A Domestic Violence Offender Registry, paired with adequate monitoring, would allow law enforcement and communities to track persistent offenders and identify patterns of abuse. Such a registry would empower victims by giving them access to critical information about individuals who pose a danger, enabling them to make informed decisions about their safety.

Beyond tracking offenders, the registry could serve as a gateway to expanded social services—offering survivors counseling, legal assistance, housing support, and advocacy. This would give women and families hope, a voice, and a path toward safety without fear of further harm or manipulation.

The registry would also serve as a preventive tool. Public awareness of offenders could deter future abuse, while the legal consequences tied to registry violations would reinforce accountability. Communities would be better equipped to recognize warning signs, report incidents, and support survivors.

Domestic violence is not a private matter—it is a public safety crisis. By implementing a Domestic Violence Offender Registry, Missouri can take a bold step toward saving lives, empowering survivors, and fostering a culture of zero tolerance for abuse.

Nineteen lives. Nineteen mothers, daughters, sisters, and friends lost to intimate partner violence in Kansas City in just two years. Behind each number is a story of fear, manipulation, and missed opportunities for intervention. Missouri cannot afford to wait for the next tragedy. A Domestic Violence Offender Registry could be the lifeline that prevents the next name from being added to that list.



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WITNESS NAME			
INDIVIDUAL:			
WITNESS NAME: SARAH BERRY		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/5/2026 1:13 PM	

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I oppose HB 3058 as written, not because domestic violence accountability is unimportant, but because this bill repeats structural constitutional defects already litigated in other registry schemes.

Public safety measures do not receive a free pass to bypass due process, individualized findings, or proportionality simply because their stated purpose is protective.

HB 3058 creates a public, internet-accessible registry that attaches long-term reputational stigma, financial penalties, and criminal exposure without any individualized risk assessment, review hearing, or judicial finding of current dangerousness. The registry operates automatically upon proof of prior convictions, regardless of age of the offenses, intervening conduct, rehabilitation, or present threat. That design converts the registry from a regulatory tool into a secondary punishment imposed after conviction, raising serious due-process and ex-post-facto concerns.

The bill further compounds these defects by imposing mandatory fees tied to continued compliance and criminalizing failure to register, without any explicit ability-to-pay consideration or procedural safeguard. When ongoing liberty interests hinge on fee compliance, courts have consistently required heightened scrutiny to avoid wealth-based punishment.

While HB 3058 attempts to cabin liability by excluding addresses and Social Security numbers, public identification paired with offense labeling and photographic display is itself a recognized form of stigma that triggers constitutional protections. Transparency does not excuse overbreadth. Public databases must be narrowly tailored, procedurally fair, and anchored to present risk — not used as a blanket branding mechanism.

If the General Assembly wishes to pursue a domestic violence registry, it must do so lawfully: with individualized judicial findings, periodic review, a meaningful mechanism for removal, clear nonpunitive intent reflected in actual operation, and safeguards against arbitrary or perpetual inclusion. HB 3058 does none of these things. As drafted, it invites litigation, exposes the state to liability, and risks invalidation — all while failing to meaningfully improve victim safety.

For these reasons, I respectfully urge a NO vote on HB 3058 unless substantially amended to comply with constitutional requirements.

Legislators who hope to serve in future General Assemblies should remember that bad law does not age well. Bills passed in haste and drafted without constitutional discipline become tomorrow's

overturned statutes, costly litigation, and public mistrust. A vote against unconstitutional legislation is not weakness — it is foresight. I urge members to vote NO on HB 3058 and demand better, lawful policy before expanding the reach of the state.

Constitutional & Legal Footnotes:

U.S. Const. amend. XIV — Procedural Due Process Clause.

Government action that imposes stigma plus alteration of legal status requires notice, an opportunity to be heard, and individualized determination.

Missouri Constitution, art. I, §§ 2 & 10 — Due Process & Equal Protection.

Missouri's constitution independently bars arbitrary classifications and mandates proportional, non-punitive civil regulation.

U.S. Const. art. I, § 10 — Ex Post Facto Clause.

A law that increases punishment or imposes new burdens based on past convictions is constitutionally suspect regardless of legislative labeling.

Smith v. Doe, 538 U.S. 84 (2003).

Registries survive only when their effects are genuinely nonpunitive in purpose and operation.

Does #1–5 v. Snyder, 834 F.3d 696 (6th Cir. 2016).

Registries that impose public stigma, ongoing obligations, and criminal penalties function as punishment and violate the Ex Post Facto Clause.

Connecticut Dep't of Public Safety v. Doe, 538 U.S. 1 (2003).

Due-process concerns intensify when a registry implies dangerousness without allowing individuals to contest current risk.

Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).

Establishes the balancing test for procedural due process when liberty interests are burdened.

Bearden v. Georgia, 461 U.S. 660 (1983).

Punishment tied to inability to pay fees or fines violates due-process and equal-protection principles.

State v. Williams, 871 S.W.2d 450 (Mo. banc 1994).

Missouri courts examine the effect of a statute — not merely its stated intent — when assessing whether a measure is punitive.