

SENATE SUBSTITUTE  
FOR  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE  
FOR  
SENATE BILLS NOS. 52 & 44  
AN ACT

To repeal sections 43.505, 82.1000, 84.020, 84.030, 84.100, 84.150, 84.160, 84.170, 84.175, 84.240, 84.341, 84.342, 84.343, 84.344, 84.345, 84.346, 84.347, 105.726, 211.141, 304.012, 455.095, 513.605, 531.050, 556.061, 566.210, 566.211, 568.045, 570.030, 574.050, 575.133, 575.150, 576.030, 577.150, and 590.040, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirty-four new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for certain sections.

---

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

Section A. Sections 43.505, 82.1000, 84.020, 84.030, 2 84.100, 84.150, 84.160, 84.170, 84.175, 84.240, 84.341, 84.342, 3 84.343, 84.344, 84.345, 84.346, 84.347, 105.726, 211.141, 4 304.012, 455.095, 513.605, 531.050, 556.061, 566.210, 566.211, 5 568.045, 570.030, 574.050, 575.133, 575.150, 576.030, 577.150, 6 and 590.040, RSMo, are repealed and thirty-four new sections 7 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 43.505, 8 82.1000, 84.012, 84.020, 84.030, 84.100, 84.150, 84.160, 9 84.170, 84.225, 84.325, 105.726, 191.1005, 211.141, 304.012, 10 304.145, 455.095, 513.605, 531.050, 556.061, 566.210, 566.211, 11 568.045, 569.151, 570.030, 574.045, 574.050, 575.133, 575.150, 12 576.030, 577.150, 590.040, 590.208, and 1, to read as follows:

43.505. 1. The department of public safety is hereby 2 designated as the central repository for the collection, 3 maintenance, analysis and reporting of crime incident 4 activity generated by law enforcement agencies in this

5 state. The department shall develop and operate a uniform  
6 crime reporting system that is compatible with the national  
7 uniform crime reporting system operated by the Federal  
8 Bureau of Investigation.

9 2. The department of public safety shall:

10 (1) Develop, operate and maintain an information  
11 system for the collection, storage, maintenance, analysis  
12 and retrieval of crime incident and arrest reports from  
13 Missouri law enforcement agencies;

14 (2) Compile the statistical data and forward such data  
15 as required to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the  
16 appropriate Department of Justice agency in accordance with  
17 the standards and procedures of the national system;

18 (3) Provide the forms, formats, procedures, standards  
19 and related training or training assistance to all law  
20 enforcement agencies in the state as necessary for such  
21 agencies to report incident and arrest activity for timely  
22 inclusion into the statewide system;

23 (4) Annually publish a report on the nature and extent  
24 of crime and submit such report to the governor and the  
25 general assembly. Such report and other statistical reports  
26 shall be made available to state and local law enforcement  
27 agencies and the general public through an electronic or  
28 manual medium;

29 (5) Maintain the privacy and security of information  
30 in accordance with applicable state and federal laws,  
31 regulations and orders; and

32 (6) Establish such rules and regulations as are  
33 necessary for implementing the provisions of this section.  
34 Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in  
35 section 536.010, that is created under the authority  
36 delegated in this section shall become effective only if it  
37 complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of

38 chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This  
39 section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the  
40 powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter  
41 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove  
42 and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional,  
43 then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed  
44 or adopted after August 28, 2000, shall be invalid and void.

45 3. Every law enforcement agency in the state shall:

46 (1) Submit crime incident reports to the department of  
47 public safety on forms or in the format prescribed by the  
48 department; [and]

49 (2) Submit any other crime incident information which  
50 may be required by the department of public safety,  
51 including information pertaining to the immigration status  
52 of any criminal offender, indicating whether the offender is  
53 a citizen of the United States, is a lawfully present  
54 immigrant, or does not possess the information to show that  
55 he or she is a citizen of the United States or a lawfully  
56 present immigrant.

57 4. Any law enforcement agency that violates this  
58 section after December 31, 2021, may be ineligible to  
59 receive state or federal funds which would otherwise be paid  
60 to such agency for law enforcement, safety or criminal  
61 justice purposes.

82.1000. 1. In addition to forfeiture proceedings  
2 pursuant to sections 513.600 to 513.645, the governing body  
3 of any constitutional charter city having a population of  
4 more than one hundred thousand inhabitants and located  
5 within a county of the first classification that adjoins no  
6 other county of the first classification may enact  
7 ordinances which would subject to forfeiture any motor  
8 vehicle operated by a person with one or more prior  
9 convictions for an intoxication-related traffic offense, as

10 defined in section ~~[577.023]~~ 577.001, who is prohibited from  
11 obtaining a license to operate a motor vehicle by the  
12 director of revenue pursuant to subdivision (9) or (10) of  
13 subsection 1 of section 302.060, or who has the person's  
14 license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked, as  
15 a result of a finding or a plea of guilty to:

16 (1) Any intoxication-related traffic offense as  
17 defined in section ~~[577.023]~~ 577.001; ~~[or]~~

18 (2) Involuntary manslaughter as a result of operating  
19 a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition as defined  
20 in section ~~[565.024]~~ 577.001;

21 (3) Two or more violations of stunt driving or street  
22 takeover as provided in section 304.145 committed on  
23 separate occasions where in each violation the person was  
24 operating a vehicle and another person was injured or  
25 killed; or

26 (4) The offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or  
27 detention of a motor vehicle as provided in section 575.151.

28 Such forfeiture pursuant to this subsection shall only be  
29 allowed if such person operates a motor vehicle while the  
30 person's license to operate a motor vehicle is under such a  
31 suspension or revocation.

32 2. The ordinance allowing forfeitures pursuant to this  
33 section may also provide for the impoundment and forfeiture  
34 of a motor vehicle operated by any person who is classified  
35 as a prior offender or persistent offender pursuant to  
36 section 577.023 after the effective date of such ordinance,  
37 except that a judgment of forfeiture may only be rendered if  
38 there is a conviction of an intoxication-related traffic  
39 offense which causes the owner of the motor vehicle to be  
40 classified as a prior or persistent offender.

41 3. The ordinance allowing the forfeitures pursuant to  
42 this section may also provide for the impoundment and

43 forfeiture of a motor vehicle operated by any person who has  
44 previously been convicted of two or more intoxication-  
45 related traffic offenses, as defined in section [577.023]  
46 577.001, and who thereafter, pursuant to a chemical test  
47 conducted in accordance with sections 577.020 to 577.041, is  
48 determined upon probable cause to have been driving a motor  
49 vehicle with a blood-alcohol concentration equal to or  
50 greater than the blood-alcohol percentage concentration  
51 specified in subsection 1 of section 302.520, or any such  
52 person who, pursuant to section 577.041, has been requested  
53 to submit to a chemical test as described pursuant to that  
54 section, and refused to submit to such test.

55 4. All forfeiture proceedings pursuant to this section  
56 shall be conducted in accordance with sections 513.600 to  
57 513.645, except the forfeiture proceeding shall be brought  
58 by the city attorney for the city which enacted such  
59 ordinances.

60 5. The ordinance shall also provide that any person  
61 claiming an ownership interest in the motor vehicle subject  
62 to forfeiture shall have all the defenses to the forfeiture  
63 proceeding available to them which they may be entitled to  
64 raise pursuant to sections 513.600 to 513.645. The  
65 ordinance shall further provide that, in the event the title  
66 documents registered with the department of revenue for the  
67 motor vehicle subject to forfeiture, at the time of the  
68 action giving rise to the forfeiture proceeding, list  
69 persons as owners or co-owners of the vehicle in addition to  
70 or other than the operator, and the nonoperator owner of the  
71 motor vehicle has not previously been the operator or the  
72 owner of, a motor vehicle which has been the subject of a  
73 forfeiture proceeding authorized by this section, the motor  
74 vehicle shall be returned to the nonoperator registered  
75 owner and all costs associated with the seizure, towing,

76 storage and impoundment of the vehicle, and the payment of  
77 all court costs and reasonable attorney fees associated with  
78 the forfeiture proceeding shall be paid by the owners or the  
79 operator of the vehicle. To be entitled to return of the  
80 vehicle all owners shall execute a written agreement with  
81 the municipality stipulating and consenting to the seizure  
82 and forfeiture of the motor vehicle in the event such motor  
83 vehicle is subsequently operated by the same operator under  
84 circumstances which would allow the municipality to seek  
85 forfeiture of such vehicle pursuant to an ordinance  
86 authorized by this section.

84.012. In all cities of this state not within a  
2 county, the common council or municipal assembly of such  
3 cities may pass ordinances for preserving order; securing  
4 property and persons from violence, danger, or destruction;  
5 protecting public and private property; and promoting the  
6 interests and ensuring the good governance of the cities,  
7 but no ordinances heretofore passed, or that may hereafter  
8 be passed, by the common council or municipal assembly of  
9 the cities shall, in any manner, conflict or interfere with  
10 the powers or the exercise of the powers of the boards of  
11 police commissioners of the cities as created by section  
12 84.020, nor shall the cities or any officer or agent of the  
13 corporation of the cities, or the mayor thereof, in any  
14 manner impede, obstruct, hinder, or interfere with the  
15 boards of police, any officer, agent, or servant thereof or  
16 thereunder.

84.020. 1. In all cities [of this state that now  
2 have, or may hereafter attain, a population of five hundred  
3 thousand inhabitants or over] not within a county, there  
4 shall be, and is hereby established, within and for said  
5 cities, a board of police commissioners, to consist of four  
6 citizen commissioners, as provided in sections 84.040 to

7 84.080, to be the governing body of the permanent police  
8 force pursuant to section 84.100, together with the mayor of  
9 said cities for the time being, or whosoever may be  
10 officially acting in that capacity, and said board shall  
11 annually appoint one of its members as president, [and] one  
12 member who shall act as vice president [during the absence  
13 of the president], and one member who shall act as board  
14 secretary; and such president or vice president shall be the  
15 executive officer of the board and shall act for it when the  
16 board is not in session.

17 2. The board shall consist of five commissioners, one  
18 of whom is the mayor of a city not within a county, one  
19 citizen commissioner appointed at the sole discretion of the  
20 governor, and three citizen commissioners appointed as  
21 provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection. Citizen  
22 commissioners shall be residents of a city not within a  
23 county or shall be a bonafide business owner of a business  
24 located within a fifty mile radius of the boundaries of a  
25 city not within a county and registered with the secretary  
26 of state, and such business owner shall be a resident of  
27 this state. Except for the mayor, no commissioner shall be  
28 nominated for or hold any other elective or appointed  
29 political office. If any citizen commissioner is nominated  
30 for or elected to any elective or appointed political  
31 office, such commissioner shall forfeit the appointment and  
32 shall immediately vacate his or her office. The mayor of a  
33 city not within a county shall automatically be a member of  
34 the board, while the remaining inaugural commissioners shall  
35 be appointed as follows:

36 (1) One citizen commissioner to be appointed at the  
37 sole discretion of the governor; and

38 (2) The remaining three citizen commissioners may be  
39 appointed by the governor from three separate panels of

40 candidates submitted to the governor, that include one  
41 candidate submitted by the mayor of a city not within a  
42 county and up to four candidates submitted by the local  
43 fraternal organizations representing the rank of police  
44 officer within the city not within a county. The number of  
45 candidates submitted by the local fraternal organizations  
46 shall be based on one selection per two hundred fifty total  
47 active members of which they represent from the St. Louis  
48 Metropolitan Police Department, not to exceed a total of  
49 three selections per local fraternal organization. If the  
50 governor elects not to select a candidate from a panel, then  
51 the governor may appoint any city resident. As used in this  
52 subdivision, the term "fraternal organizations" mean the St.  
53 Louis Police Officers' Association and the Ethical Society  
54 of Police, or any successor organization thereof.

55 3. Any member of the board may be removed for cause  
56 with the approval of a majority of the other board members;  
57 but such member shall first be presented with a written  
58 statement of the reasons for removal and shall have the  
59 opportunity for a hearing by the board to establish cause  
60 for removal. The decision for removal of a board member is  
61 final. However, the removed member may appeal their removal  
62 to the twenty-second judicial circuit court.

63 4. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum  
64 for the transaction of business, but no action shall be  
65 taken by the board or deemed valid unless three concurring  
66 votes are cast.

67 5. The board shall have the power to summon and compel  
68 the attendance of witnesses before the board and to compel  
69 the production of documents and other evidence, whenever  
70 necessary in the discharge of its duties, and shall have the  
71 power to administer oaths or affirmations to any person  
72 appearing or called before it.



73 6. The board shall have the following powers and  
74 duties:

75 (1) To receive input from the chief of police, in  
76 order to formulate and approve policies governing the  
77 operation and conduct of the permanent police force pursuant  
78 to section 84.100;

79 (2) To appoint as a chief of police any person who  
80 shall be responsible to the board for proper execution of  
81 the policies, duties, and responsibilities established by  
82 the board for the administration of the police department,  
83 and to remove the chief pursuant to section 106.273;

84 (3) To hear and determine appeals from the decisions  
85 of the chief of police on disciplinary matters arising in  
86 the department, pursuant to section 590.502; however, at the  
87 time of the effective date of this act and until such time  
88 as the board adopts other investigative and disciplinary  
89 policies and procedures not inconsistent with section  
90 590.502, discipline and investigative procedures for  
91 commissioned and civilian employees of the police force  
92 shall be regulated by rule 7 of the police manual of the  
93 police department in effect as of November 4, 2013; except  
94 that, where rule 7 is in conflict with section 590.502, the  
95 board shall comply with the requirements of section  
96 590.502. Under no circumstances shall the board initially  
97 or hereafter adopt investigative and disciplinary procedures  
98 that do not include the summary hearing board procedures  
99 provided for in rule 7 of the police manual of the police  
100 department in effect as of November 4, 2013;

101 (4) To promulgate a manual of rules and regulations  
102 for the qualifications and conduct of personnel of the  
103 police department and its operation;

104 (5) To have such other powers and duties with respect  
105 to police administration and law enforcement as provided by  
106 statute;

107 (6) To regulate and license all private watchmen,  
108 private detectives, and private police serving or acting in  
109 the city and no person shall act as such without first  
110 having obtained such license. Penalties for the violation  
111 of regulations promulgated by the board under this  
112 subsection shall be prescribed by ordinance.

84.030. 1. Beginning on [January 9, 1989, the  
2 governor of the state of Missouri, by and with the advice  
3 and consent of the senate, shall appoint] August 28, 2025,  
4 and no later than September 28, 2025, the four citizen  
5 commissioners [provided for in] shall be appointed as  
6 provided in section 84.020[,] and shall serve as follows:

7 (1) One citizen commissioner appointed by the governor  
8 shall [be appointed] serve for a term of one year; and

9 (2) Of the three remaining citizen commissioners  
10 selected by the governor:

11 (a) One citizen commissioner shall [be appointed]  
12 serve for a term of two years;

13 (b) One citizen commissioner shall [be appointed]  
14 serve for a term of three years; and

15 (c) One citizen commissioner shall [be appointed]  
16 serve for a term of four years.

17 Their successors shall each be appointed for a term of four  
18 years, and said commissioners shall hold office for their  
19 term of appointment and until their successors shall have  
20 been appointed and qualified. [In case of a vacancy in said  
21 board for any cause whatsoever, it shall be filled by  
22 appointment for the unexpired term, in the same manner as in  
23 the case of original appointments. The governor shall issue  
24 commissions to the persons so appointed, designating the

25 time for which they are appointed in case the appointment is  
26 to fill an unexpired term occasioned by death, resignation  
27 or any other cause, and whenever the term of office of any  
28 commissioner expires, the appointment of his successor shall  
29 be for four years. The commissioners now holding offices  
30 under existing laws in any city of this state to which  
31 sections 84.010 to 84.340 apply are to hold their offices  
32 until the expiration of their terms, and their successors  
33 are duly appointed and qualified]

34 2. With the exception of the citizen commissioner  
35 appointed at the sole discretion of the governor, whenever a  
36 vacancy occurs on the commission, the governor may fill the  
37 vacancy for the unexpired term from a panel of names  
38 determined by the formula established in subsection 2 of  
39 section 84.020.

84.100. To enable the boards to perform the duties  
2 imposed upon them, they are hereby authorized and required  
3 to appoint, enroll and employ [a] only one permanent police  
4 force for the cities which they shall equip and arm as they  
5 may judge necessary. Except as provided below, the number  
6 of patrolmen to be appointed shall not be [more] less than  
7 one thousand [six] three hundred [eighty-three] thirteen, of  
8 which number not more than two hundred fifty are to be  
9 probationary patrolmen. Any increase in the number of  
10 patrolmen authorized, in addition to that provided for  
11 above, shall be permitted upon recommendation by the board  
12 of police commissioners, with the approval of the municipal  
13 board of estimate and apportionment. [The number of  
14 turnkeys to be appointed shall be sixty-five, except that  
15 for each patrolman hereafter promoted, demoted, removed,  
16 resigned or otherwise separated from the force, an  
17 additional turnkey may be appointed, but under no  
18 circumstances shall more than one hundred fifty turnkeys be

19 appointed. As each additional turnkey is appointed, the  
20 maximum number of patrolmen to be appointed shall be reduced  
21 accordingly so that when one hundred fifty turnkeys have  
22 been appointed, the number of patrolmen to be appointed  
23 shall not be more than one thousand five hundred ninety-  
24 eight] The board may continue to employ as many  
25 noncommissioned police civilians, which shall include city  
26 marshals and park rangers, as it deems necessary in order to  
27 perform the duties imposed upon it.

84.150. The maximum number of officers of the police  
2 force in each such city shall be as follows: [one chief of  
3 police with the rank of colonel; lieutenant colonels, not to  
4 exceed five in number and other such ranks and number of  
5 members within such ranks as the board from time to time  
6 deems necessary] seventy-six commissioned officers at the  
7 rank of lieutenant and above; two hundred commissioned  
8 officers at the rank of sergeant; and one thousand thirty-  
9 seven commissioned officers at the rank of patrolman. The  
10 officers of the police force shall have commissions issued  
11 to them by the boards of police commissioners, and those  
12 heretofore and those hereafter commissioned shall serve so  
13 long as they shall faithfully perform their duties and  
14 possess the necessary mental and physical ability, and be  
15 subject to removal only for cause after a hearing by the  
16 board, who are hereby invested with exclusive jurisdiction  
17 in the premises.

84.160. 1. As of August 28, [2006] 2025, the board of  
2 police commissioners shall have the authority to compute and  
3 establish the annual salary of each member of the police  
4 force without receiving prior authorization from the general  
5 assembly, which shall not be less than the annual salary  
6 paid to any member at the time of the enactment of this act.

7           2. Each officer of police and patrolman whose regular  
8 assignment requires nonuniformed attire may receive, in  
9 addition to his or her salary, an allowance not to exceed  
10 three hundred sixty dollars per annum payable biweekly.  
11 Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this  
12 section to the contrary, no additional compensation or  
13 compensatory time off for overtime, court time, or standby  
14 court time shall be paid or allowed to any officer of the  
15 rank of sergeant lieutenant or above. Notwithstanding any  
16 other provision of law to the contrary, nothing in this  
17 section shall prohibit the payment of additional  
18 compensation pursuant to this subsection to officers of the  
19 ranks of sergeants and above, provided that funding for such  
20 compensation shall not:

21           (1) Be paid from the general funds of either the city  
22 or the board of police commissioners of the city; or

23           (2) Be violative of any federal law or other state law.

24           3. It is the duty of the municipal assembly or common  
25 council of the cities to make the necessary appropriation  
26 for the expenses of the maintenance of the police force  
27 governed by the board of police commissioners, in the manner  
28 [herein and hereafter] provided for in section 84.210; [  
29 provided, that in no event shall such municipal assembly or  
30 common council be required to appropriate for such purposes  
31 (including, but not limited to, costs of funding pensions or  
32 retirement plans) for any fiscal year a sum in excess of any  
33 limitation imposed by] except, pursuant to subsection 2 of  
34 article X[, ] of section 21[, ] of the Missouri Constitution[;  
35 and provided further, that], such municipal assembly or  
36 common council [may] shall appropriate a minimum sum [in  
37 excess of such limitation for any fiscal year by an  
38 appropriations ordinance enacted in conformity with the  
39 provisions of the charter of such cities] equal to twenty-

40 five percent of the city's general revenue to fund the  
41 police force governed by the board of police commissioners.  
42 Any pension and retirement costs shall be excluded from the  
43 calculation of expenses for the maintenance of the police  
44 force for the purposes of the minimum funding requirements  
45 provided in this subsection.

46 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of  
47 this section to the contrary, the board of police  
48 commissioners shall pay additional compensation for all  
49 hours of service rendered by probationary patrolmen [and],  
50 patrolmen, and sergeants in excess of the established  
51 regular working period, and the rate of compensation shall  
52 be one and one-half times the regular hourly rate of pay to  
53 which each member shall normally be entitled; except that,  
54 the court time and court standby time shall be paid at the  
55 regular hourly rate of pay to which each member shall  
56 normally be entitled. No credit shall be given or  
57 deductions made from payments for overtime for the purpose  
58 of retirement benefits.

59 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of  
60 this section to the contrary, probationary patrolmen [and],  
61 patrolmen, and sergeants shall receive additional  
62 compensation for authorized overtime, court time and court  
63 standby time whenever the total accumulated time exceeds  
64 forty hours. The accumulated forty hours shall be taken as  
65 compensatory time off at the officer's discretion with the  
66 approval of his supervisor.

67 6. The allowance of compensation or compensatory time  
68 off for court standby time shall be computed at the rate of  
69 one-third of one hour for each hour spent on court standby  
70 time.

71 7. The board of police commissioners [may] shall  
72 effect programs to provide additional compensation to its

73 employees for successful completion of academic work at an  
74 accredited college or university, in amounts not to exceed  
75 ten percent of their yearly salaries or for field training  
76 officer and lead officer responsibilities in amounts not to  
77 exceed three percent of their yearly salaries for field  
78 training officer responsibilities and an additional three  
79 percent of their yearly salaries for lead officer  
80 responsibilities. The board may designate up to one hundred  
81 fifty employees as field training officers and up to fifty  
82 employees as lead officers.

83 8. The board of police commissioners:

84 (1) Shall provide or contract for life insurance  
85 coverage and for insurance benefits providing health,  
86 medical and disability coverage for officers and employees  
87 of the department;

88 (2) Shall provide or contract for insurance coverage  
89 providing salary continuation coverage for officers and  
90 employees of the police department;

91 (3) Shall provide health, medical, and life insurance  
92 coverage for retired officers and employees of the police  
93 department. Health, medical and life insurance coverage  
94 shall be made available for purchase to the spouses or  
95 dependents of deceased retired officers and employees of the  
96 police department who receive pension benefits pursuant to  
97 sections 86.200 to 86.364 at the rate that such dependent's  
98 or spouse's coverage would cost under the appropriate plan  
99 if the deceased were living;

100 (4) May pay an additional shift differential  
101 compensation to members of the police force for evening and  
102 night tour of duty in an amount not to exceed ten percent of  
103 the officer's base hourly rate.

104 9. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of  
105 this section to the contrary, the board of police

106 commissioners shall pay additional compensation to members  
107 of the police force up to and including the rank of police  
108 officer for any full hour worked between the hours of 11:00  
109 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., in amounts equal to **[five]** ten percent  
110 of the officer's base hourly pay.

111 10. The board of police commissioners, from time to  
112 time and in its discretion, may pay additional compensation  
113 to police officers, sergeants and lieutenants by paying  
114 commissioned officers in the aforesaid ranks for  
115 accumulated, unused vacation time. Any such payments shall  
116 be made in increments of not less than forty hours, and at  
117 rates equivalent to the base straight-time rates being  
118 earned by said officers at the time of payment; except that,  
119 no such officer shall be required to accept payment for  
120 accumulated unused vacation time.

84.170. 1. When any vacancy shall take place in any  
2 grade of officers, it shall be filled from the next lowest  
3 grade; provided, however, that probationary patrolmen shall  
4 serve at least six months as such before being promoted to  
5 the rank of patrolman; patrolmen shall serve at least three  
6 years as such before being promoted to the rank of sergeant;  
7 sergeants shall serve at least one year as such before being  
8 promoted to the rank of lieutenant; lieutenants shall serve  
9 at least one year as such before being promoted to the rank  
10 of captain; and in no case shall the chief or assistant  
11 chief be selected from men not members of the force or below  
12 the grade of captain. Patrolmen shall serve at least three  
13 years as such before promotion to the rank of detective; the  
14 inspector shall be taken from men in the rank not below the  
15 grade of lieutenant.

16 2. The boards of police are hereby authorized to make  
17 all such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with  
18 sections 84.010 to 84.340, or other laws of the state, as



19 they may judge necessary, for the appointment, employment,  
20 uniforming, discipline, trial and government of the police.  
21 At the time of the effective date of this act and until such  
22 time as the board adopts other investigative and  
23 disciplinary policies and procedures not inconsistent with  
24 section 590.502, discipline and investigative procedures for  
25 commissioned and civilian employees of the police force  
26 shall be regulated by rule 7 of the police manual of the  
27 police department in effect as of November 4, 2013; except  
28 that, where rule 7 is in conflict with section 590.502, the  
29 board shall comply with the requirements of section  
30 590.502. Under no circumstances shall the board initially  
31 or hereafter adopt investigative and disciplinary procedures  
32 that do not include the summary hearing board procedures  
33 provided for in rule 7 of the police manual of the police  
34 department in effect as of November 4, 2013. The said  
35 boards shall also have power to require of any officer or  
36 policeman bond with sureties when they may consider it  
37 demanded by the public interests. All lawful rules and  
38 regulations of the board shall be obeyed by the police force  
39 on pain of dismissal or such lighter punishment, either by  
40 suspension, fine, reduction or forfeiture of pay, or  
41 otherwise as the boards may adjudge.

42 3. The authority possessed by the board of police  
43 includes, but is not limited to, the authority to delegate  
44 portions of its powers authorized in section 84.120,  
45 including presiding over a disciplinary hearing, to a  
46 hearing officer as determined by the board.

2 84.225. Any officer or servant of the mayor or common  
3 council or municipal assembly of the cities, or other  
4 persons whatsoever, who forcibly resists or obstructs the  
5 execution or enforcement of any of the provisions of  
sections 84.012 to 84.340 or relating to the same, or who

6 disburses or fails to disburse any money in violation  
7 thereof, or who hinders or obstructs the organization or  
8 maintenance of the board of police or the police force  
9 therein provided to be organized and maintained, or who  
10 maintains or controls any police force other than the one  
11 therein provided for, or who delays or hinders the due  
12 enforcement of sections 84.012 to 84.340 by failing or  
13 neglecting to perform the duties by such sections imposed  
14 upon him or her, shall be subject to a penalty of one  
15 thousand dollars for each offense, recoverable by the boards  
16 by action at law in the name of the state, and shall forever  
17 thereafter be disqualified from holding or exercising any  
18 office or employment whatsoever under the mayor or common  
19 council or municipal assembly of such cities, or under  
20 sections 84.012 to 84.340; provided that, nothing in this  
21 section shall be construed to interfere with the punishment,  
22 under any existing or any future laws of this state, of any  
23 criminal offense that is committed by the parties in or  
24 about the resistance, obstruction, hindrance, conspiracy,  
25 combination, or disbursement aforesaid.

84.325. 1. A transition director shall be appointed  
2 by the governor to ensure oversight of an orderly transition  
3 of the control of any municipal police force from any city  
4 not within a county to the board of police commissioners.  
5 The implementation period shall begin on August 28, 2025,  
6 and end no later than July 1, 2026. The board of police  
7 commissioners shall assume control of any municipal police  
8 force established within any city not within a county during  
9 the implementation period, according to the procedures and  
10 requirements of this section and any rules promulgated under  
11 subsection 6 of this section and as determined in  
12 coordination with the transition director, local officials,  
13 and the board of police commissioners. The purpose of these

14 procedures and requirements is to ensure the continuity of  
15 operations of the municipal police force with minimized  
16 disruptions to the residents of any city not within a  
17 county, to provide for an orderly and appropriate transition  
18 in the governance of the police force, and to provide for an  
19 equitable employment transition for commissioned and  
20 civilian personnel.

21 2. Upon the assumption of control by the board of  
22 police commissioners under subsection 1 of this section, any  
23 municipal police department within any city not within a  
24 county shall convey, assign, and otherwise transfer to the  
25 board title and ownership of all indebtedness and assets,  
26 including, but not limited to, all funds and real and  
27 personal property held in the name of or controlled by the  
28 municipal police department. Such city shall thereafter  
29 cease the operation of any police department or police force.

30 3. Upon the assumption of control by the board of  
31 police commissioners under subsection 1 of this section, the  
32 state shall accept responsibility, ownership, and liability  
33 as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations and  
34 other lawful obligations of the municipal police department.

35 4. The board of police commissioners shall initially  
36 employ, without a reduction in rank, salary, or benefits,  
37 all commissioned and civilian personnel of the municipal  
38 police department who were employed by the municipal police  
39 department immediately prior to the date the board assumed  
40 control. The board shall recognize all accrued years of  
41 service that such commissioned and civilian personnel had  
42 with the municipal police department, as well as all accrued  
43 years of service that such commissioned and civilian  
44 personnel had previously with the board of police  
45 commissioners. Such personnel shall be entitled to the same  
46 holidays, vacation, sick leave, sick bonus time, and annual

47 step-increases they were entitled to as employees of the  
48 municipal police department.

49 5. The commissioned and civilian personnel who retire  
50 from service with the municipal police department before the  
51 board of police commissioners assumed control of the  
52 department under subsection 1 of this section shall continue  
53 to be entitled to the same pension benefits provided as  
54 employees of the municipal police department and the same  
55 benefits set forth in subsection 4 of this section. Any  
56 police pension system created under chapter 86 for the  
57 benefit of a police force established under sections 84.012  
58 to 84.340 shall continue to be governed by chapter 86 and  
59 shall apply to any comprehensive policing plan and any  
60 police force established under sections 84.012 to 84.340.  
61 Other than any provision that makes chapter 86 applicable to  
62 a municipal police force established under sections 84.343  
63 to 84.346, nothing in sections 84.012 to 84.340 shall be  
64 construed as limiting or changing the rights or benefits  
65 provided under chapter 86.

66 6. The board of police commissioners may promulgate  
67 all necessary rules and regulations for the implementation  
68 and administration of this section. Any rule or portion of  
69 a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is  
70 created under the authority delegated in this section shall  
71 become effective only if it complies with and is subject to  
72 all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable,  
73 section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are  
74 nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the  
75 general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay  
76 the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are  
77 subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of  
78 rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after  
79 the effective date of this section shall be invalid and void.

105.726. 1. Nothing in sections 105.711 to 105.726 shall be construed to broaden the liability of the state of Missouri beyond the provisions of sections 537.600 to 537.610, nor to abolish or waive any defense at law which might otherwise be available to any agency, officer, or employee of the state of Missouri. Sections 105.711 to 105.726 do not waive the sovereign immunity of the state of Missouri.

2. The creation of the state legal expense fund and the payment therefrom of such amounts as may be necessary for the benefit of any person covered thereby are deemed necessary and proper public purposes for which funds of this state may be expended.

3. Moneys in the state legal expense fund shall not be available for the payment of any claim or any amount required by any final judgment rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction against a board of police commissioners established under chapter 84, including the commissioners, any police officer, notwithstanding sections 84.330 and 84.710, or other provisions of law, other employees, agents, representative, or any other individual or entity acting or purporting to act on its or their behalf. Such was the intent of the general assembly in the original enactment of sections 105.711 to 105.726, and it is made express by this section in light of the decision in *Wayman Smith, III, et al. v. State of Missouri*, 152 S.W.3d 275. Except that the commissioner of administration shall reimburse from the legal expense fund the board of police commissioners established under [section 84.350, and any successor-in-interest established pursuant to section 84.344,] chapter 84 for liability claims otherwise eligible for payment under section 105.711 paid by such [board]

33 boards on an equal share basis per claim up to a maximum of  
34 one million dollars per fiscal year.

35 4. [Subject to the provisions of subsection 2 of  
36 section 84.345,] If the representation of the attorney  
37 general is requested by a board of police commissioners [or  
38 its successor-in-interest established pursuant to section  
39 84.344], the attorney general shall represent, investigate,  
40 defend, negotiate, or compromise all claims under sections  
41 105.711 to 105.726 for the board of police commissioners,  
42 its successor-in-interest pursuant to section 84.344, any  
43 police officer, other employees, agents, representatives, or  
44 any other individual or entity acting or purporting to act  
45 on their behalf. The attorney general may establish  
46 procedures by rules promulgated under chapter 536 under  
47 which claims must be referred for the attorney general's  
48 representation. The attorney general and the officials of  
49 the city which the police board represents [or represented]  
50 shall meet and negotiate reasonable expenses or charges that  
51 will fairly compensate the attorney general and the office  
52 of administration for the cost of the representation of the  
53 claims under this section.

54 5. Claims tendered to the attorney general promptly  
55 after the claim was asserted as required by section 105.716  
56 and prior to August 28, 2005, may be investigated, defended,  
57 negotiated, or compromised by the attorney general and full  
58 payments may be made from the state legal expense fund on  
59 behalf of the entities and individuals described in this  
60 section as a result of the holding in *Wayman Smith, III, et*  
61 *al. v. State of Missouri*, 152 S.W.3d 275.

191.1005. 1. No individual or entity shall knowingly  
2 open, lease, rent, own, use, maintain, manage, operate, or  
3 control a public or private facility, site, or building for  
4 the purpose, in part or in whole, of allowing individuals to

5 self-administer preobtained controlled substances, the  
6 possession of which by the individual is punishable under  
7 section 579.015 and is not otherwise authorized by chapters  
8 195 and 579.

9 2. This section shall not apply to any health care  
10 facility licensed pursuant to chapter 197 or 198 that:

11 (a) Provides medical assistance or monitoring to  
12 individuals who have self-administered controlled substances;

13 (b) Provides sterile injection supplies;

14 (c) Collects used hypodermic needles and syringes; or

15 (d) Provides secure hypodermic needle and syringe  
16 disposal services.

17 3. This section shall not affect the immunity from  
18 liability provided by section 195.205 for any individual  
19 who, in good faith, seeks or obtains medical assistance for  
20 someone who is experiencing an overdose of a controlled  
21 substance or for any individual experiencing an overdose of  
22 a controlled substance who seeks medical assistance for  
23 himself or herself or is the subject of a good faith request  
24 for medical assistance for an overdose of a controlled  
25 substance.

26 4. As used in this section, the term "controlled  
27 substance" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor  
28 in Schedules I through V listed in chapter 195.

211.141. 1. When a child is taken into custody as  
2 provided in section 211.131, the person taking the child  
3 into custody shall, unless it has been otherwise ordered by  
4 the court, return the child to his or her parent, guardian  
5 or legal custodian on the promise of such person to bring  
6 the child to court, if necessary, at a stated time or at  
7 such times as the court may direct. The court may also  
8 impose other conditions relating to activities of the  
9 child. If these additional conditions are not met, the

10 court may order the child detained as provided in section  
11 211.151. If additional conditions are imposed, the child  
12 shall be notified that failure to adhere to the conditions  
13 may result in the court imposing more restrictive conditions  
14 or ordering the detention of the child. If the person  
15 taking the child into custody believes it desirable, he may  
16 request the parent, guardian or legal custodian to sign a  
17 written promise to bring the child into court and  
18 acknowledging any additional conditions imposed on the child.

19 2. If the child is not released as provided in  
20 subsection 1 of this section, he or she may be conditionally  
21 released or detained in any place of detention specified in  
22 section 211.151 but only on order of the court specifying  
23 the reason for the conditional release or the detention.  
24 The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the child shall  
25 be notified of the terms of the conditional release or the  
26 place of detention as soon as possible.

27 3. The juvenile officer may conditionally release or  
28 detain a child for a period not to exceed twenty-four hours  
29 if it is impractical to obtain a written order from the  
30 court because of the unreasonableness of the hour or the  
31 fact that it is a Sunday or holiday. The conditional  
32 release shall be as provided in subsection 1 of this  
33 section, and the detention shall be as provided in section  
34 211.151. A written record of such conditional release or  
35 detention shall be kept and a report in writing filed with  
36 the court. In the event that the judge is absent from his  
37 circuit, or is unable to act, the approval of another  
38 circuit judge of the same or adjoining circuit must be  
39 obtained as a condition or continuing the conditional  
40 release or detention of a child for more than twenty-four  
41 hours.



42           4. In any matter referred to the juvenile court  
43 pursuant to section 211.031, the juvenile officer shall make  
44 a risk and needs assessment of the child and, before the  
45 disposition of the matter, shall report the results of the  
46 assessment to the juvenile court. The juvenile officer  
47 shall use a cumulative total of points assessed for all  
48 alleged offenses committed to determine whether or not the  
49 court shall order the child to be detained as provided in  
50 section 211.151. The assessment shall be written on a  
51 standardized form approved by the office of state courts  
52 administrator.

53           5. The division, in cooperation with juvenile officers  
54 and juvenile courts, shall at least biennially review a  
55 random sample of assessments of children and the disposition  
56 of each child's case to recommend assessment and disposition  
57 equity throughout the state. Such review shall identify any  
58 evidence of racial disparity in certification. Such review  
59 shall be conducted in a manner which protects the  
60 confidentiality of the cases examined.

          304.012. 1. Every person operating a motor vehicle on  
2 the roads and highways of this state shall drive the vehicle  
3 in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed so as  
4 not to endanger the property of another or the life or limb  
5 of any person and shall exercise the highest degree of care.

6           2. No person operating a motor vehicle on the roads  
7 and highways of this state shall perform stunt driving, as  
8 such term is defined in section 304.145.

9           3. Any person who violates the provisions of this  
10 section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, unless an  
11 accident is involved then it shall be a class A misdemeanor.

304.145. 1. As used in this section, the following  
2 terms mean:

3           (1) "Aggravated offender", a person who has been found  
4 guilty of:

5           (a) Three or more violations of this section committed  
6 on separate occasions; or

7           (b) Two or more violations of this section committed  
8 on separate occasions where in at least one of the  
9 violations the defendant was operating a vehicle and another  
10 person was injured or killed;

11           (2) "Burnout", a maneuver performed while operating a  
12 motor vehicle whereby the wheels of the motor vehicle are  
13 spun, resulting in friction causing the motor vehicle's  
14 tires to heat up and emit smoke;

15           (3) "Chronic offender", a person who has been found  
16 guilty of:

17           (a) Four or more violations of this section committed  
18 on separate occasions; or

19           (b) Three or more violations of this section committed  
20 on separate occasions where in at least one of the  
21 violations the defendant was operating a vehicle and another  
22 person was injured or killed; or

23           (c) Two or more violations of this section committed  
24 on separate occasions where in both of the violations the  
25 defendant was operating a vehicle and another person was  
26 injured or killed;

27           (4) "Donut", a motor vehicle maneuver in which the  
28 front or rear of the motor vehicle is rotated around the  
29 opposite set of wheels in a motion that may cause a curved  
30 skid-mark pattern of rubber on the driving surface, or the  
31 tires to heat up and emit smoke, or both;

32           (5) "Drag race", the operation of two or more motor  
33 vehicles from a point side by side in a competitive attempt  
34 to outgain or outdistance each other, or the operation of  
35 one or more motor vehicles over a common selected course,

36 for the purpose of comparing the relative speeds, power, or  
37 acceleration of such motor vehicles within a certain  
38 distance or time limit;

39 (6) "Drifting", a motor vehicle maneuver in which the  
40 motor vehicle is steered so that it makes a controlled skid  
41 sideways through a turn with the front wheels oriented in a  
42 direction opposite the turn;

43 (7) "Habitual offender", a person who has been found  
44 guilty of:

45 (a) Five or more violations of this section committed  
46 on separate occasions; or

47 (b) Four or more violations of this section committed  
48 on separate occasions where in at least one of the  
49 violations the defendant was operating a vehicle and another  
50 person was injured or killed; or

51 (c) Three or more violations of this section committed  
52 on separate occasions where in at least two of the  
53 violations the defendant was operating a vehicle and another  
54 person was injured or killed;

55 (8) "Highway", any public thoroughfare for vehicles,  
56 including state roads, county roads and public streets,  
57 avenues, boulevards, parkways, or alleys in any municipality;

58 (9) "Persistent offender", a person who has been found  
59 guilty of:

60 (a) Two or more violations of this section committed  
61 on separate occasions; or

62 (b) One violation of this section where the defendant  
63 was operating a vehicle and another person was injured or  
64 killed;

65 (10) "Prior offender", a person who has been found  
66 guilty of a violation of this section where such prior  
67 offense occurred within five years of the violation for  
68 which the person is charged;

69           (11) "Race", the operation of one or more motor  
70 vehicles arising from a challenge to demonstrate superiority  
71 of a motor vehicle or driver, and the acceptance of or  
72 competitive response to that challenge, either through a  
73 prior arrangement or in immediate response, in which the  
74 competitor attempts to outgain or outdistance another motor  
75 vehicle, to prevent another motor vehicle from passing, to  
76 arrive at a given destination ahead of another motor  
77 vehicle, to test the physical stamina or endurance of  
78 drivers, to exhibit speed or acceleration, or to set a speed  
79 or acceleration record;

80           (12) "Street takeover", the act of disrupting the  
81 regular flow of traffic for the purpose of performing,  
82 facilitating, or spectating stunt driving;

83           (13) "Stunt driving", to operate a motor vehicle  
84 performing a race, a drag race, a burnout, a donut, a  
85 wheelie, or drifting;

86           (14) "Wheelie", a motor vehicle maneuver whereby a  
87 vehicle is ridden for a distance with the front or rear  
88 wheel or wheels raised off the ground.

89           2. Except as otherwise permitted by law, no person  
90 shall:

91           (1) Perform stunt driving in connection with a street  
92 takeover; or

93           (2) Perform or participate in a street takeover.

94           3. Violation of this section shall be a class A  
95 misdemeanor for a first offense, a class E felony for a  
96 second offense, and a class D felony for a third or  
97 subsequent offense.

98           4. No defendant alleged and proved to be a prior  
99 offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, chronic  
100 offender, or habitual offender shall be granted a suspended

101 imposition of sentence or be sentenced to pay a fine in lieu  
102 of imprisonment.

103 5. No defendant alleged and proven to be a prior  
104 offender shall be granted probation or parole until he or  
105 she has served a minimum of ten days imprisonment, unless as  
106 a condition of such probation or parole the person performs  
107 at least thirty days of community service under the  
108 supervision of the court in a jurisdiction that has a  
109 recognized program for community service.

110 6. No defendant alleged and proven to be an aggravated  
111 offender shall be eligible for probation or parole until he  
112 or she has served a minimum of thirty days imprisonment.

113 7. No defendant alleged and proven to be a chronic or  
114 habitual offender shall be eligible for probation or parole  
115 until he or she has served a minimum of one year  
116 imprisonment.

117 8. Prior pleas of guilty and prior findings of guilty  
118 shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as required  
119 by section 558.021.

120 9. This section shall not apply with regard to events  
121 sanctioned by a political subdivision or private entity with  
122 responsibility for maintenance and control of the portion of  
123 highway or private property on which the motor vehicle  
124 operation occurs.

455.095. 1. For purposes of this section, the  
2 following terms mean:

3 (1) "Electronic monitoring with victim notification",  
4 an electronic monitoring system that has the capability to  
5 track and monitor the movement of a person and immediately  
6 transmit the monitored person's location to the protected  
7 person and the local law enforcement agency with  
8 jurisdiction over the protected premises through an  
9 appropriate means, including the telephone, an electronic

10 beeper, or paging device whenever the monitored person  
11 enters the protected premises as specified in the order by  
12 the court;

13 (2) "Informed consent", the protected person is given  
14 the following information before consenting to participate  
15 in electronic monitoring with victim notification:

16 (a) The protected person's right to refuse to  
17 participate in such monitoring and the process for  
18 requesting the court to terminate his or her participation  
19 after it has been ordered;

20 (b) The manner in which the electronic monitoring  
21 technology functions and the risks and limitations of that  
22 technology;

23 (c) The boundaries imposed on the person being  
24 monitored during the electronic monitoring;

25 (d) The sanctions that the court may impose for  
26 violations of the order issued by the court;

27 (e) The procedure that the protected person is to  
28 follow if the monitored person violates an order or if the  
29 electronic monitoring equipment fails;

30 (f) Identification of support services available to  
31 assist the protected person in developing a safety plan to  
32 use if the monitored person violates an order or if the  
33 electronic monitoring equipment fails;

34 (g) Identification of community services available to  
35 assist the protected person in obtaining shelter,  
36 counseling, education, child care, legal representation, and  
37 other help in addressing the consequences and effects of  
38 domestic violence; and

39 (h) The nonconfidential nature of the protected  
40 person's communications with the court concerning electronic  
41 monitoring and the restrictions to be imposed upon the  
42 monitored person's movements.

43           2. When a person is found guilty of violating the  
44 terms and conditions of an ex parte or full order of  
45 protection under section 455.085 or 455.538, the court may,  
46 in addition to or in lieu of any other disposition:

47           (1) Sentence the person to electronic monitoring with  
48 victim notification; or

49           (2) Place the person on probation and, as a condition  
50 of such probation, order electronic monitoring with victim  
51 notification.

52           3. When a person charged with violating the terms and  
53 conditions of an ex parte or full order of protection under  
54 section 455.085 or 455.538 is released from custody before  
55 trial pursuant to section 544.455, the court may, as a  
56 condition of release, order electronic monitoring of the  
57 person with victim notification.

58           4. Electronic monitoring with victim notification  
59 shall be ordered only with the protected person's informed  
60 consent. In determining whether to place a person on  
61 electronic monitoring with victim notification, the court  
62 may hold a hearing to consider the likelihood that the  
63 person's participation in electronic monitoring will deter  
64 the person from injuring the protected person. The court  
65 shall consider the following factors:

66           (1) The gravity and seriousness of harm that the  
67 person inflicted on the protected person in the commission  
68 of any act of domestic violence;

69           (2) The person's previous history of domestic violence;

70           (3) The person's history of other criminal acts, if  
71 any;

72           (4) Whether the person has access to a weapon;

73           (5) Whether the person has threatened suicide or  
74 homicide;

75           (6) Whether the person has a history of mental illness  
76 or has been civilly committed; and

77           (7) Whether the person has a history of alcohol or  
78 substance abuse.

79           5. Unless the person is determined to be indigent by  
80 the court, a person ordered to be placed on electronic  
81 monitoring with victim notification shall be ordered to pay  
82 the related costs and expenses. If the court determines the  
83 person is indigent, the person may be placed on electronic  
84 monitoring with victim notification, and the clerk of the  
85 court in which the case was determined shall notify the  
86 department of corrections that the person was determined to  
87 be indigent and shall include in a bill to the department  
88 the costs associated with the monitoring. The department  
89 shall establish by rule a procedure to determine the portion  
90 of costs each indigent person is able to pay based on a  
91 person's income, number of dependents, and other factors as  
92 determined by the department and shall seek reimbursement of  
93 such costs.

94           6. An alert from an electronic monitoring device shall  
95 be probable cause to arrest the monitored person for a  
96 violation of an ex parte or full order of protection.

97           7. The department of corrections, department of public  
98 safety, Missouri state highway patrol, the circuit courts,  
99 and county and municipal law enforcement agencies shall  
100 share information obtained via electronic monitoring  
101 conducted pursuant to this section.

102           8. No supplier of a product, system, or service used  
103 for electronic monitoring with victim notification shall be  
104 liable, directly or indirectly, for damages arising from any  
105 injury or death associated with the use of the product,  
106 system, or service unless, and only to the extent that, such  
107 action is based on a claim that the injury or death was



108 proximately caused by a manufacturing defect in the product  
109 or system.

110 9. Nothing in this section shall be construed as  
111 limiting a court's ability to place a person on electronic  
112 monitoring without victim notification under section 544.455  
113 or 557.011.

114 10. A person shall be found guilty of the offense of  
115 tampering with electronic monitoring equipment under section  
116 575.205 if he or she commits the actions prohibited under  
117 such section with any equipment that a court orders the  
118 person to wear under this section.

119 11. The department of corrections shall promulgate  
120 rules and regulations for the implementation of subsection 5  
121 of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that  
122 term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under  
123 the authority delegated in this section shall become  
124 effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of  
125 the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section  
126 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and  
127 if any of the powers vested with the general assembly  
128 pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective  
129 date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently  
130 held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking  
131 authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28,  
132 2018, shall be invalid and void.

133 [12. The provisions of this section shall expire on  
134 August 28, 2024.]

513.605. As used in sections 513.600 to 513.645,  
2 unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the  
3 following terms mean:

4 (1) (a) "Beneficial interest":

5 a. The interest of a person as a beneficiary under any  
6 other trust arrangement pursuant to which a trustee holds

7 legal or record title to real property for the benefit of  
8 such person; or

9 b. The interest of a person under any other form of  
10 express fiduciary arrangement pursuant to which any other  
11 person holds legal or record title to real property for the  
12 benefit of such person;

13 (b) "Beneficial interest" does not include the  
14 interest of a stockholder in a corporation or the interest  
15 of a partner in either a general partnership or limited  
16 partnership. A beneficial interest shall be deemed to be  
17 located where the real property owned by the trustee is  
18 located;

19 (2) "Civil proceeding", any civil suit commenced by an  
20 investigative agency under any provision of sections 513.600  
21 to 513.645;

22 (3) "Criminal activity" is the commission, attempted  
23 commission, conspiracy to commit, or the solicitation,  
24 coercion or intimidation of another person to commit any  
25 crime which is chargeable by indictment or information under  
26 the following Missouri laws:

27 (a) Chapter 195, relating to drug regulations;

28 (b) Chapter 301, relating to registration and  
29 licensing of motor vehicles;

30 (c) Chapter 304, but relating only to felony  
31 violations of this chapter involving the use of a motor  
32 vehicle;

33 (d) Chapter 311, but relating only to felony  
34 violations of this chapter committed by persons not duly  
35 licensed by the supervisor of liquor control;

36 (e) Chapter 409, relating to regulation of securities;

37 (f) Chapter 491, relating to witnesses;

38 (g) Chapter 565, relating to offenses against the  
39 person;

40            [(c)] (h) Chapter 566, relating to sexual offenses;  
41            [(d)] (i) Chapter 567, relating to prostitution;  
42            (j) Chapter 568, relating to offenses against the  
43 family;  
44            [(e)] (k) Chapter 569, relating to robbery, arson,  
45 burglary and related offenses;  
46            [(f)] (l) Chapter 570, relating to stealing and  
47 related offenses;  
48            [(g) Chapter 567, relating to prostitution;  
49 (h)] (m) Chapter 571, relating to weapons offenses;  
50            (n) Chapter 572, relating to gambling;  
51            (o) Chapter 573, relating to pornography and related  
52 offenses;  
53            [(i)] (p) Chapter 574, relating to offenses against  
54 public order;  
55            [(j)] (q) Chapter 575, relating to offenses against  
56 the administration of justice;  
57            [(k) Chapter 491, relating to witnesses;  
58 (l) Chapter 572, relating to gambling;  
59 (m) Chapter 311, but relating only to felony  
60 violations of this chapter committed by persons not duly  
61 licensed by the supervisor of liquor control;  
62 (n) Chapter 571, relating to weapons offenses;  
63 (o) Chapter 409, relating to regulation of securities;  
64 (p) Chapter 301, relating to registration and  
65 licensing of motor vehicles]  
66            (r) Chapter 578, but only relating to offenses by a  
67 criminal street gang;  
68            (4) "Criminal proceeding", any criminal prosecution  
69 commenced by an investigative agency under any criminal law  
70 of this state;

71           (5) "Investigative agency", the attorney general's  
72 office, or the office of any prosecuting attorney or circuit  
73 attorney;

74           (6) "Pecuniary value":

75           (a) Anything of value in the form of money, a  
76 negotiable instrument, a commercial interest, or anything  
77 else the primary significance of which is economic  
78 advantage; or

79           (b) Any other property or service that has a value in  
80 excess of one hundred dollars;

81           (7) "Real property", any estate or legal or equitable  
82 interest in land situated in this state or any interest in  
83 such real property, including, but not limited to, any lease  
84 or deed of trust upon such real property;

85           (8) "Seizing agency", the agency which is the primary  
86 employer of the officer or agent seizing the property,  
87 including any agency in which one or more of the employees  
88 acting on behalf of the seizing agency is employed by the  
89 state of Missouri or any political subdivision of this state;

90           (9) "Seizure", the point at which any law enforcement  
91 officer or agent discovers and exercises any control over  
92 property that an officer or agent has reason to believe was  
93 used or intended for use in the course of, derived from, or  
94 realized through criminal activity. Seizure includes but is  
95 not limited to preventing anyone found in possession of the  
96 property from leaving the scene of the investigation while  
97 in possession of the property;

98           (10) (a) "Trustee":

99           a. Any person who holds legal or record title to real  
100 property for which any other person has a beneficial  
101 interest; or

102           b. Any successor trustee or trustees to any of the  
103 foregoing persons;

104 (b) "Trustee" does not include the following:

105 a. Any person appointed or acting as a personal  
106 representative under chapter 475 or under chapter 473;

107 b. Any person appointed or acting as a trustee of any  
108 testamentary trust or as trustee of any indenture of trust  
109 under which any bonds are or are to be issued.

531.050. In case any person, against whom any such  
2 information in the nature of a quo warranto shall be  
3 prosecuted, shall be adjudged guilty of any usurpation of,  
4 or intrusion into, or unlawfully holding and executing any  
5 office or franchise, it may be lawful for the court as well  
6 to give judgment of ouster against such person from any of  
7 the said offices or franchises, as to fine such person for  
8 his usurpation of, intruding into or unlawfully holding and  
9 executing any such office or franchise, and to give judgment  
10 that the relator in such information named shall recover his  
11 costs of such prosecution; and if judgment shall be given  
12 for the defendant in such information, he shall recover his  
13 costs against such relator. Any person against whom such  
14 judgment is entered, or who resigns following the filing of  
15 a quo warranto, shall be permanently barred from holding,  
16 being appointed to, or appearing on any ballot for the  
17 office for which the judgment was entered or the action was  
18 brought against such person.

556.061. In this code, unless the context requires a  
2 different definition, the following terms shall mean:

3 (1) "Access", to instruct, communicate with, store  
4 data in, retrieve or extract data from, or otherwise make  
5 any use of any resources of, a computer, computer system, or  
6 computer network;

7 (2) "Affirmative defense":

8 (a) The defense referred to is not submitted to the  
9 trier of fact unless supported by evidence; and

10           (b) If the defense is submitted to the trier of fact  
11 the defendant has the burden of persuasion that the defense  
12 is more probably true than not;

13           (3) "Burden of injecting the issue":

14           (a) The issue referred to is not submitted to the  
15 trier of fact unless supported by evidence; and

16           (b) If the issue is submitted to the trier of fact any  
17 reasonable doubt on the issue requires a finding for the  
18 defendant on that issue;

19           (4) "Commercial film and photographic print  
20 processor", any person who develops exposed photographic  
21 film into negatives, slides or prints, or who makes prints  
22 from negatives or slides, for compensation. The term  
23 commercial film and photographic print processor shall  
24 include all employees of such persons but shall not include  
25 a person who develops film or makes prints for a public  
26 agency;

27           (5) "Computer", the box that houses the central  
28 processing unit (CPU), along with any internal storage  
29 devices, such as internal hard drives, and internal  
30 communication devices, such as internal modems capable of  
31 sending or receiving electronic mail or fax cards, along  
32 with any other hardware stored or housed internally. Thus,  
33 computer refers to hardware, software and data contained in  
34 the main unit. Printers, external modems attached by cable  
35 to the main unit, monitors, and other external attachments  
36 will be referred to collectively as peripherals and  
37 discussed individually when appropriate. When the computer  
38 and all peripherals are referred to as a package, the term  
39 "computer system" is used. Information refers to all the  
40 information on a computer system including both software  
41 applications and data;

42           (6) "Computer equipment", computers, terminals, data  
43 storage devices, and all other computer hardware associated  
44 with a computer system or network;

45           (7) "Computer hardware", all equipment which can  
46 collect, analyze, create, display, convert, store, conceal  
47 or transmit electronic, magnetic, optical or similar  
48 computer impulses or data. Hardware includes, but is not  
49 limited to, any data processing devices, such as central  
50 processing units, memory typewriters and self-contained  
51 laptop or notebook computers; internal and peripheral  
52 storage devices, transistor-like binary devices and other  
53 memory storage devices, such as floppy disks, removable  
54 disks, compact disks, digital video disks, magnetic tape,  
55 hard drive, optical disks and digital memory; local area  
56 networks, such as two or more computers connected together  
57 to a central computer server via cable or modem; peripheral  
58 input or output devices, such as keyboards, printers,  
59 scanners, plotters, video display monitors and optical  
60 readers; and related communication devices, such as modems,  
61 cables and connections, recording equipment, RAM or ROM  
62 units, acoustic couplers, automatic dialers, speed dialers,  
63 programmable telephone dialing or signaling devices and  
64 electronic tone-generating devices; as well as any devices,  
65 mechanisms or parts that can be used to restrict access to  
66 computer hardware, such as physical keys and locks;

67           (8) "Computer network", two or more interconnected  
68 computers or computer systems;

69           (9) "Computer program", a set of instructions,  
70 statements, or related data that directs or is intended to  
71 direct a computer to perform certain functions;

72           (10) "Computer software", digital information which  
73 can be interpreted by a computer and any of its related  
74 components to direct the way they work. Software is stored

75 in electronic, magnetic, optical or other digital form. The  
76 term commonly includes programs to run operating systems and  
77 applications, such as word processing, graphic, or  
78 spreadsheet programs, utilities, compilers, interpreters and  
79 communications programs;

80 (11) "Computer-related documentation", written,  
81 recorded, printed or electronically stored material which  
82 explains or illustrates how to configure or use computer  
83 hardware, software or other related items;

84 (12) "Computer system", a set of related, connected or  
85 unconnected, computer equipment, data, or software;

86 (13) "Confinement":

87 (a) A person is in confinement when such person is  
88 held in a place of confinement pursuant to arrest or order  
89 of a court, and remains in confinement until:

90 a. A court orders the person's release; or

91 b. The person is released on bail, bond, or  
92 recognizance, personal or otherwise; or

93 c. A public servant having the legal power and duty to  
94 confine the person authorizes his release without guard and  
95 without condition that he return to confinement;

96 (b) A person is not in confinement if:

97 a. The person is on probation or parole, temporary or  
98 otherwise; or

99 b. The person is under sentence to serve a term of  
100 confinement which is not continuous, or is serving a  
101 sentence under a work-release program, and in either such  
102 case is not being held in a place of confinement or is not  
103 being held under guard by a person having the legal power  
104 and duty to transport the person to or from a place of  
105 confinement;

106 (14) "Consent": consent or lack of consent may be  
107 expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if:



108           (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental  
109 capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the  
110 offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to  
111 the actor; or

112           (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth,  
113 mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced  
114 state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by  
115 the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to  
116 the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to  
117 constitute the offense; or

118           (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception;

119           (15) "Controlled substance", a drug, substance, or  
120 immediate precursor in schedules I through V as defined in  
121 chapter 195;

122           (16) "Criminal negligence", failure to be aware of a  
123 substantial and unjustifiable risk that circumstances exist  
124 or a result will follow, and such failure constitutes a  
125 gross deviation from the standard of care which a reasonable  
126 person would exercise in the situation;

127           (17) "Custody", a person is in custody when he or she  
128 has been arrested but has not been delivered to a place of  
129 confinement;

130           (18) "Damage", when used in relation to a computer  
131 system or network, means any alteration, deletion, or  
132 destruction of any part of the computer system or network;

133           (19) "Dangerous felony", the felonies of arson in the  
134 first degree, assault in the first degree, attempted rape in  
135 the first degree if physical injury results, attempted  
136 forcible rape if physical injury results, attempted sodomy  
137 in the first degree if physical injury results, attempted  
138 forcible sodomy if physical injury results, rape in the  
139 first degree, forcible rape, sodomy in the first degree,  
140 forcible sodomy, assault in the second degree if the victim

141 of such assault is a special victim as defined in  
142 subdivision (14) of section 565.002, kidnapping in the first  
143 degree, kidnapping, murder in the second degree, assault of  
144 a law enforcement officer in the first degree, domestic  
145 assault in the first degree, elder abuse in the first  
146 degree, robbery in the first degree, armed criminal action,  
147 conspiracy to commit an offense when the offense is a  
148 dangerous felony, vehicle hijacking when punished as a class  
149 A felony, statutory rape in the first degree when the victim  
150 is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the  
151 commission of the act giving rise to the offense, statutory  
152 sodomy in the first degree when the victim is a child less  
153 than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of  
154 the act giving rise to the offense, child molestation in the  
155 first or second degree, abuse of a child if the child dies  
156 as a result of injuries sustained from conduct chargeable  
157 under section 568.060, child kidnapping, parental kidnapping  
158 committed by detaining or concealing the whereabouts of the  
159 child for not less than one hundred twenty days under  
160 section 565.153, rioting when punished as a class A or B  
161 felony, bus hijacking when punished as a class A felony,  
162 planting a bomb or explosive in or near a bus or terminal,  
163 and an "intoxication-related traffic offense" or  
164 "intoxication-related boating offense" if the person is  
165 found to be a "habitual offender" or "habitual boating  
166 offender" as such terms are defined in section 577.001;  
167 (20) "Dangerous instrument", any instrument, article  
168 or substance, which, under the circumstances in which it is  
169 used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious  
170 physical injury;  
171 (21) "Data", a representation of information, facts,  
172 knowledge, concepts, or instructions prepared in a  
173 formalized or other manner and intended for use in a

174 computer or computer network. Data may be in any form  
175 including, but not limited to, printouts, microfiche,  
176 magnetic storage media, punched cards and as may be stored  
177 in the memory of a computer;

178 (22) "Deadly weapon", any firearm, loaded or unloaded,  
179 or any weapon from which a shot, readily capable of  
180 producing death or serious physical injury, may be  
181 discharged, or a switchblade knife, dagger, billy club,  
182 blackjack or metal knuckles;

183 (23) "Digital camera", a camera that records images in  
184 a format which enables the images to be downloaded into a  
185 computer;

186 (24) "Disability", a mental, physical, or  
187 developmental impairment that substantially limits one or  
188 more major life activities or the ability to provide  
189 adequately for one's care or protection, whether the  
190 impairment is congenital or acquired by accident, injury or  
191 disease, where such impairment is verified by medical  
192 findings;

193 (25) "Elderly person", a person sixty years of age or  
194 older;

195 (26) "Felony", an offense so designated or an offense  
196 for which persons found guilty thereof may be sentenced to  
197 death or imprisonment for a term of more than one year;

198 (27) "Forcible compulsion" either:

199 (a) Physical force that overcomes reasonable  
200 resistance; or

201 (b) A threat, express or implied, that places a person  
202 in reasonable fear of death, serious physical injury or  
203 kidnapping of such person or another person;

204 (28) "Incapacitated", a temporary or permanent  
205 physical or mental condition in which a person is

206 unconscious, unable to appraise the nature of his or her  
207 conduct, or unable to communicate unwillingness to an act;

208 (29) "Infraction", a violation defined by this code or  
209 by any other statute of this state if it is so designated or  
210 if no sentence other than a fine, or fine and forfeiture or  
211 other civil penalty, is authorized upon conviction;

212 (30) "Inhabitable structure", a vehicle, vessel or  
213 structure:

214 (a) Where any person lives or carries on business or  
215 other calling; or

216 (b) Where people assemble for purposes of business,  
217 government, education, religion, entertainment, or public  
218 transportation; or

219 (c) Which is used for overnight accommodation of  
220 persons.

221 Any such vehicle, vessel, or structure is inhabitable  
222 regardless of whether a person is actually present. If a  
223 building or structure is divided into separately occupied  
224 units, any unit not occupied by the actor is an inhabitable  
225 structure of another;

226 (31) "Knowingly", when used with respect to:

227 (a) Conduct or attendant circumstances, means a person  
228 is aware of the nature of his or her conduct or that those  
229 circumstances exist; or

230 (b) A result of conduct, means a person is aware that  
231 his or her conduct is practically certain to cause that  
232 result;

233 (32) "Law enforcement officer", any public servant  
234 having both the power and duty to make arrests for  
235 violations of the laws of this state, and federal law  
236 enforcement officers authorized to carry firearms and to  
237 make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States;

238           (33) "Misdemeanor", an offense so designated or an  
239 offense for which persons found guilty thereof may be  
240 sentenced to imprisonment for a term of which the maximum is  
241 one year or less;

242           (34) "Of another", property that any entity, including  
243 but not limited to any natural person, corporation, limited  
244 liability company, partnership, association, governmental  
245 subdivision or instrumentality, other than the actor, has a  
246 possessory or proprietary interest therein, except that  
247 property shall not be deemed property of another who has  
248 only a security interest therein, even if legal title is in  
249 the creditor pursuant to a conditional sales contract or  
250 other security arrangement;

251           (35) "Offense", any felony or misdemeanor;

252           (36) "Physical injury", slight impairment of any  
253 function of the body or temporary loss of use of any part of  
254 the body;

255           (37) "Place of confinement", any building or facility  
256 and the grounds thereof wherein a court is legally  
257 authorized to order that a person charged with or convicted  
258 of a crime be held;

259           (38) "Possess" or "possessed", having actual or  
260 constructive possession of an object with knowledge of its  
261 presence. A person has actual possession if such person has  
262 the object on his or her person or within easy reach and  
263 convenient control. A person has constructive possession if  
264 such person has the power and the intention at a given time  
265 to exercise dominion or control over the object either  
266 directly or through another person or persons. Possession  
267 may also be sole or joint. If one person alone has  
268 possession of an object, possession is sole. If two or more  
269 persons share possession of an object, possession is joint;

270 (39) "Property", anything of value, whether real or  
271 personal, tangible or intangible, in possession or in action;

272 (40) "Public servant", any person employed in any way  
273 by a government of this state who is compensated by the  
274 government by reason of such person's employment, any person  
275 appointed to a position with any government of this state,  
276 or any person elected to a position with any government of  
277 this state. It includes, but is not limited to,  
278 legislators, jurors, members of the judiciary and law  
279 enforcement officers. It does not include witnesses;

280 (41) "Purposely", when used with respect to a person's  
281 conduct or to a result thereof, means when it is his or her  
282 conscious object to engage in that conduct or to cause that  
283 result;

284 (42) "Recklessly", consciously disregarding a  
285 substantial and unjustifiable risk that circumstances exist  
286 or that a result will follow, and such disregard constitutes  
287 a gross deviation from the standard of care which a  
288 reasonable person would exercise in the situation;

289 (43) "Serious emotional injury", an injury that  
290 creates a substantial risk of temporary or permanent medical  
291 or psychological damage, manifested by impairment of a  
292 behavioral, cognitive or physical condition. Serious  
293 emotional injury shall be established by testimony of  
294 qualified experts upon the reasonable expectation of  
295 probable harm to a reasonable degree of medical or  
296 psychological certainty;

297 (44) "Serious physical injury", physical injury that  
298 creates a substantial risk of death or that causes serious  
299 disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the  
300 function of any part of the body;

301 (45) "Services", when used in relation to a computer  
302 system or network, means use of a computer, computer system,

303 or computer network and includes, but is not limited to,  
304 computer time, data processing, and storage or retrieval  
305 functions;

306 (46) "Sexual orientation", male or female  
307 heterosexuality, homosexuality or bisexuality by  
308 inclination, practice, identity or expression, or having a  
309 self-image or identity not traditionally associated with  
310 one's gender;

311 (47) "Vehicle", a self-propelled mechanical device  
312 designed to carry a person or persons, excluding vessels or  
313 aircraft;

314 (48) "Vessel", any boat or craft propelled by a motor  
315 or by machinery, whether or not such motor or machinery is a  
316 principal source of propulsion used or capable of being used  
317 as a means of transportation on water, or any boat or craft  
318 more than twelve feet in length which is powered by sail  
319 alone or by a combination of sail and machinery, and used or  
320 capable of being used as a means of transportation on water,  
321 but not any boat or craft having, as the only means of  
322 propulsion, a paddle or oars;

323 (49) "Voluntary act":

324 (a) A bodily movement performed while conscious as a  
325 result of effort or determination. Possession is a  
326 voluntary act if the possessor knowingly procures or  
327 receives the thing possessed, or having acquired control of  
328 it was aware of his or her control for a sufficient time to  
329 have enabled him or her to dispose of it or terminate his or  
330 her control; or

331 (b) An omission to perform an act of which the actor  
332 is physically capable. A person is not guilty of an offense  
333 based solely upon an omission to perform an act unless the  
334 law defining the offense expressly so provides, or a duty to  
335 perform the omitted act is otherwise imposed by law;

336 (50) "Vulnerable person", any person in the custody,  
337 care, or control of the department of mental health who is  
338 receiving services from an operated, funded, licensed, or  
339 certified program.

566.210. 1. A person commits the offense of sexual  
2 trafficking of a child in the first degree if he or she  
3 knowingly:

4 (1) Recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides,  
5 or obtains by any means, including but not limited to  
6 through the use of force, abduction, coercion, fraud,  
7 deception, blackmail, or causing or threatening to cause  
8 financial harm, a person under the age of [twelve] fourteen  
9 to participate in a commercial sex act, a sexual  
10 performance, or the production of explicit sexual material  
11 as defined in section 573.010, or benefits, financially or  
12 by receiving anything of value, from participation in such  
13 activities;

14 (2) Causes a person under the age of [twelve] fourteen  
15 to engage in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or  
16 the production of explicit sexual material as defined in  
17 section 573.010; or

18 (3) Advertises the availability of a person under the  
19 age of [twelve] fourteen to participate in a commercial sex  
20 act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit  
21 sexual material as defined in section 573.010.

22 2. It shall not be a defense that the defendant  
23 believed that the person was [twelve] fourteen years of age  
24 or older.

25 3. The offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the  
26 first degree is a felony for which the authorized term of  
27 imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for  
28 probation or parole until the offender has served not less  
29 than [twenty-five] thirty years of such sentence.



30 Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to the  
31 sentence of a person who has been found guilty of sexual  
32 trafficking of a child less than ~~twelve~~ fourteen years of  
33 age, and "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the  
34 duration of a person's natural life for the purposes of this  
35 section.

566.211. 1. A person commits the offense of sexual  
2 trafficking of a child in the second degree if he or she  
3 knowingly:

4 (1) Recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides,  
5 or obtains by any means, including but not limited to  
6 through the use of force, abduction, coercion, fraud,  
7 deception, blackmail, or causing or threatening to cause  
8 financial harm, a person under the age of eighteen to  
9 participate in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance,  
10 or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in  
11 section 573.010, or benefits, financially or by receiving  
12 anything of value, from participation in such activities;

13 (2) Causes a person under the age of eighteen to  
14 engage in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the  
15 production of explicit sexual material as defined in section  
16 573.010; or

17 (3) Advertises the availability of a person under the  
18 age of eighteen to participate in a commercial sex act, a  
19 sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual  
20 material as defined in section 573.010.

21 2. It shall not be a defense that the defendant  
22 believed that the person was eighteen years of age or older.

23 3. The offense sexual trafficking of a child in the  
24 second degree is a felony punishable by imprisonment for a  
25 term of years not less than ~~ten~~ twenty years or life and a  
26 fine not to exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars if the  
27 child is under the age of eighteen. If a violation of this

28 section was effected by force, abduction, or coercion, the  
29 crime of sexual trafficking of a child shall be a felony for  
30 which the authorized term of imprisonment is life  
31 imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole  
32 until the defendant has served not less than twenty-five  
33 years of such sentence.

568.045. 1. A person commits the offense of  
2 endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree if he  
3 or she:

4 (1) Knowingly acts in a manner that creates a  
5 substantial risk to the life, body, or health of a child  
6 less than seventeen years of age; [or]

7 (2) Knowingly engages in sexual conduct with a person  
8 under the age of seventeen years over whom the person is a  
9 parent, guardian, or otherwise charged with the care and  
10 custody;

11 (3) Knowingly encourages, aids or causes a child less  
12 than seventeen years of age to engage in any conduct which  
13 violates the provisions of chapter 571 or 579; or

14 (4) In the presence of a child less than seventeen  
15 years of age or in a residence where a child less than  
16 seventeen years of age resides, unlawfully manufactures or  
17 attempts to manufacture compounds, possesses, produces,  
18 prepares, sells, transports, tests or analyzes any of the  
19 following: fentanyl, carfentanil, amphetamine [or],  
20 methamphetamine, or any [of its analogues] analogue thereof.

21 2. The offense of endangering the welfare of a child  
22 in the first degree is a class D felony unless the offense:

23 (1) Is committed as part of an act or series of acts  
24 performed by two or more persons as part of an established  
25 or prescribed pattern of activity, or where physical injury  
26 to the child results, or the offense is a second or

27 subsequent offense under this section, in which case the  
28 offense is a class C felony;

29 (2) Involves fentanyl or carfentanil, or any analogue  
30 thereof, in which case:

31 (a) The offense is a class B felony; and

32 (b) A person sentenced under this subdivision shall  
33 not be eligible for conditional release or parole until he  
34 or she has served at least five years of imprisonment;

35 (3) Results in serious physical injury to the child,  
36 in which case the offense is a class B felony; or

37 [(3)] (4) Results in the death of a child, in which  
38 case the offense is a class A felony.

569.151. 1. A person commits the offense of trespass  
2 in the third degree if he or she enters a retail  
3 establishment or similar public place with the primary  
4 purpose of:

5 (1) Engaging in tumultuous or violent conduct causing  
6 damage to property;

7 (2) Disrupting lawful commerce in such retail  
8 establishment or similar public place;

9 (3) Creating the danger of serious physical injury to  
10 persons; or

11 (4) Threatening or adversely affecting the health or  
12 physical well-being of any individual located in or around  
13 such retail establishment or similar public place.

14 2. A person commits the offense of trespass in the  
15 third degree if he or she, either individually or as part of  
16 an organized campaign, sponsors, promotes, or assists in the  
17 conduct made unlawful under subsection 1 of this section.

18 3. The offense of trespass in the third degree is a  
19 class B misdemeanor. If it is shown that an organized  
20 campaign sponsored, promoted, or assisted in any conduct in  
21 violation of this section, in addition to the penalty

22 imposed under this section, the organized campaign may be  
23 required to pay a civil fine not to exceed five thousand  
24 dollars.

570.030. 1. A person commits the offense of stealing  
2 if he or she:

3 (1) Appropriates property or services of another with  
4 the purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without  
5 his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion;

6 (2) Attempts to appropriate anhydrous ammonia or  
7 liquid nitrogen of another with the purpose to deprive him  
8 or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by  
9 means of deceit or coercion; or

10 (3) For the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful  
11 interest therein, receives, retains or disposes of property  
12 of another knowing that it has been stolen, or believing  
13 that it has been stolen.

14 2. The offense of stealing is a class A felony if the  
15 property appropriated consists of any of the following  
16 containing any amount of anhydrous ammonia: a tank truck,  
17 tank trailer, rail tank car, bulk storage tank, field nurse,  
18 field tank or field applicator.

19 3. The offense of stealing is a class B felony if:

20 (1) The property appropriated or attempted to be  
21 appropriated consists of any amount of anhydrous ammonia or  
22 liquid nitrogen;

23 (2) The property consists of any animal considered  
24 livestock as the term livestock is defined in section  
25 144.010, or any captive wildlife held under permit issued by  
26 the conservation commission, and the value of the animal or  
27 animals appropriated exceeds three thousand dollars and that  
28 person has previously been found guilty of appropriating any  
29 animal considered livestock or captive wildlife held under  
30 permit issued by the conservation commission.

31 Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, such  
32 person shall serve a minimum prison term of not less than  
33 eighty percent of his or her sentence before he or she is  
34 eligible for probation, parole, conditional release, or  
35 other early release by the department of corrections;

36 (3) A person appropriates property consisting of a  
37 motor vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft, and that person has  
38 previously been found guilty of two stealing-related  
39 offenses committed on two separate occasions where such  
40 offenses occurred within ten years of the date of occurrence  
41 of the present offense;

42 (4) The property appropriated or attempted to be  
43 appropriated consists of any animal considered livestock as  
44 the term is defined in section 144.010 if the value of the  
45 livestock exceeds ten thousand dollars; [or]

46 (5) The property appropriated or attempted to be  
47 appropriated is owned by or in the custody of a financial  
48 institution and the property is taken or attempted to be  
49 taken physically from an individual person to deprive the  
50 owner or custodian of the property; or

51 (6) The person appropriates property, the person's  
52 course of conduct is part of an organized retail theft, and  
53 the value of the property taken, combined with any property  
54 damage inflicted in such theft, is ten thousand dollars or  
55 more.

56 4. The offense of stealing is a class C felony if:

57 (1) The value of the property or services appropriated  
58 is twenty-five thousand dollars or more; or

59 (2) The property is a teller machine or the contents  
60 of a teller machine, including cash, regardless of the value  
61 or amount; or

62 (3) The person appropriates property, the person's  
63 course of conduct is part of an organized retail theft, and

64 the value of the property taken, combined with any property  
65 damage inflicted in such theft, is seven hundred fifty  
66 dollars or more but less than ten thousand dollars.

67 5. The offense of stealing is a class D felony if:

68 (1) The value of the property or services appropriated  
69 is seven hundred fifty dollars or more;

70 (2) The offender physically takes the property  
71 appropriated from the person of the victim; or

72 (3) The property appropriated consists of:

73 (a) Any motor vehicle, watercraft or aircraft;

74 (b) Any will or unrecorded deed affecting real  
75 property;

76 (c) Any credit device, debit device or letter of  
77 credit;

78 (d) Any firearms;

79 (e) Any explosive weapon as defined in section 571.010;

80 (f) Any United States national flag designed, intended  
81 and used for display on buildings or stationary flagstaffs  
82 in the open;

83 (g) Any original copy of an act, bill or resolution,  
84 introduced or acted upon by the legislature of the state of  
85 Missouri;

86 (h) Any pleading, notice, judgment or any other record  
87 or entry of any court of this state, any other state or of  
88 the United States;

89 (i) Any book of registration or list of voters  
90 required by chapter 115;

91 (j) Any animal considered livestock as that term is  
92 defined in section 144.010;

93 (k) Any live fish raised for commercial sale with a  
94 value of seventy-five dollars or more;

95 (l) Any captive wildlife held under permit issued by  
96 the conservation commission;

97 (m) Any controlled substance as defined by section  
98 195.010;

99 (n) Ammonium nitrate;

100 (o) Any wire, electrical transformer, or metallic wire  
101 associated with transmitting telecommunications, video,  
102 internet, or voice over internet protocol service, or any  
103 other device or pipe that is associated with conducting  
104 electricity or transporting natural gas or other combustible  
105 fuels; or

106 (p) Any material appropriated with the intent to use  
107 such material to manufacture, compound, produce, prepare,  
108 test or analyze amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of  
109 their analogues.

110 6. The offense of stealing is a class E felony if:

111 (1) The property appropriated is an animal;

112 (2) The property is a catalytic converter;

113 (3) A person has previously been found guilty of three  
114 stealing-related offenses committed on three separate  
115 occasions where such offenses occurred within ten years of  
116 the date of occurrence of the present offense; or

117 (4) The property appropriated is a letter, postal  
118 card, package, bag, or other sealed article that was  
119 delivered by a common carrier or delivery service and not  
120 yet received by the addressee or that had been left to be  
121 collected for shipment by a common carrier or delivery  
122 service.

123 7. The offense of stealing is a class D misdemeanor if  
124 the property is not of a type listed in subsection 2, 3, 5,  
125 or 6 of this section, the property appropriated has a value  
126 of less than one hundred fifty dollars, and the person has  
127 no previous findings of guilt for a stealing-related offense.

128 8. The offense of stealing is a class A misdemeanor if  
129 no other penalty is specified in this section.

130           9. If a violation of this section is subject to  
131 enhanced punishment based on prior findings of guilt, such  
132 findings of guilt shall be pleaded and proven in the same  
133 manner as required by section 558.021.

134           10. The appropriation of any property or services of a  
135 type listed in subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6 of this section or  
136 of a value of seven hundred fifty dollars or more may be  
137 considered a separate felony and may be charged in separate  
138 counts.

139           11. The value of property or services appropriated  
140 pursuant to one scheme or course of conduct, whether from  
141 the same or several owners and whether at the same or  
142 different times, constitutes a single criminal episode and  
143 may be aggregated in determining the grade of the offense,  
144 except as set forth in subsection 10 of this section.

145           12. As used in this section, the term "organized  
146 retail theft" means:

147           (1) Any act of stealing committed by one or more  
148 persons, as part of any agreement to steal such property  
149 from any business, and separate acts of stealing which are  
150 part of any ongoing agreement to steal may be aggregated for  
151 the purpose of determining value regardless of whether such  
152 acts are committed in the same jurisdiction or at the same  
153 time;

154           (2) Any act of receiving or possessing any property  
155 that has been taken or stolen in violation of subdivision  
156 (1) of this subsection while knowing or having reasonable  
157 grounds to believe the property is stolen from any business  
158 in violation of this section and separate acts of receiving  
159 or possessing such stolen property which are part of any  
160 ongoing agreement to receive or possess such stolen property  
161 may be aggregated for the purpose of determining value



162 regardless of whether such acts are committed in the same  
163 jurisdiction or at the same time; or  
164 (3) Any act of organizing, supervising, financing,  
165 leading, or managing between one or more persons to engage  
166 for profit in a scheme or course of conduct to effectuate or  
167 intend to effectuate the transfer or sale of property stolen  
168 from any business in violation of this section and separate  
169 acts of organizing, supervising, financing, leading, or  
170 managing between one or more persons to engage for profit in  
171 a scheme or course of conduct to effectuate or intend to  
172 effectuate the transfer or sale of such stolen property  
173 which are part of any ongoing agreement to organize,  
174 supervise, finance lead, or manage between one or more  
175 persons to engage for profit in a scheme or course of  
176 conduct to effectuate or intend to effectuate the transfer  
177 or sale of such stolen property may be aggregated for the  
178 purpose of determining value regardless of whether such acts  
179 are committed in the same jurisdiction or at the same time.  
180 13. If any prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney  
181 makes a request in writing to the attorney general, the  
182 attorney general shall have the authority to commence and  
183 prosecute the offense of stealing if such offense involves  
184 organized retail theft, and any other offenses that directly  
185 arises from or causally occurs as a result of an alleged  
186 violation of the offense of stealing involving organized  
187 retail theft, in each or any county or a city not within a  
188 county in which the offense occurred with the same power and  
189 authority granted to prosecuting attorneys in section 56.060  
190 and circuit attorneys in section 56.450, except that all  
191 costs and fees of such prosecution by the attorney general  
192 shall be paid by the state and not by any county or local  
193 government.

194           14. No provision of this section shall grant any  
195 additional power to the attorney general beyond commencement  
196 and prosecution of offenses as authorized in this section.

574.045. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful  
2 traffic interference if, with the intention to impede  
3 vehicular traffic, the person walks, stands, sits, kneels,  
4 lies, or places an object in such a manner as to block  
5 passage by a vehicle on any public street, highway, or  
6 interstate highway. This section shall not apply to the  
7 blocking of passage by any person who has permission to do  
8 so from a government authority, who is a law enforcement  
9 officer, or who does so to direct traffic away from  
10 hazardous road conditions, an obstacle, or a scene of an  
11 accident.

12           2. The offense of unlawful traffic interference is an  
13 infraction, unless it is a second offense, in which case it  
14 is a class A misdemeanor. Any third or subsequent offense  
15 of unlawful traffic interference is a class E felony.

574.050. 1. A person commits the offense of rioting  
2 if he or she knowingly assembles with six or more other  
3 persons [and agrees with such persons to violate any of the  
4 criminal laws of this state or of the United States with  
5 force or violence], and thereafter, while still so  
6 assembled, [does violate any of said laws with force or  
7 violence] violates any of the criminal laws of this state or  
8 of the United States.

9           2. The offense of rioting is a class [A misdemeanor] D  
10 felony. A second or subsequent conviction under this  
11 section shall be a class C felony.

12           3. The offense of rioting is a class B felony if in  
13 the course of rioting, bodily injury or property damage in  
14 excess of five thousand dollars occurs.

15           4. The offense of rioting is a class A felony if in  
16 the course of rioting, bodily injury occurs to a law  
17 enforcement officer, firefighter, paramedic, or other public  
18 safety official or officer.

          575.133. 1. A person commits the offense of filing a  
2 nonconsensual common law lien if he or she files a document  
3 that purports to assert a lien against the assets, real or  
4 personal, of any person and that, regardless of any self-  
5 description:

6           (1) Is not expressly provided for by a specific state  
7 or federal statute;

8           (2) Does not depend upon the consent of the owner of  
9 the property affected or the existence of a contract for its  
10 existence; and

11           (3) Is not an equitable or constructive lien imposed  
12 by a state or federal court of competent jurisdiction.

13           2. This section shall not apply to a filing officer as  
14 defined in section 428.105 that is acting in the scope of  
15 his or her employment.

16           3. The offense of filing a nonconsensual common law  
17 lien is a class B misdemeanor, unless it is a second  
18 offense, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor. Any  
19 third or subsequent offense of filing a nonconsensual common  
20 law lien is a class E felony. Any person convicted of a  
21 third or subsequent offense of filing a nonconsensual common  
22 law lien shall be considered a persistent offender, as such  
23 term is defined in section 558.016.

          575.150. 1. A person commits the offense of resisting  
2 or interfering with arrest, detention, or stop if he or she  
3 knows or reasonably should know that a law enforcement  
4 officer is making an arrest or attempting to lawfully detain  
5 or stop an individual or vehicle, and for the purpose of

6 preventing the officer from effecting the arrest, stop or  
7 detention, he or she:

8 (1) Resists the arrest, stop or detention of such  
9 person by using or threatening the use of violence or  
10 physical force or by fleeing from such officer; or

11 (2) Interferes with the arrest, stop or detention of  
12 another person by using or threatening the use of violence,  
13 physical force or physical interference.

14 2. This section applies to:

15 (1) Arrests, stops, or detentions, with or without  
16 warrants;

17 (2) Arrests, stops, or detentions, for any offense,  
18 infraction, or ordinance violation; and

19 (3) Arrests for warrants issued by a court or a  
20 probation and parole officer.

21 3. A person is presumed to be fleeing a vehicle stop  
22 if he or she continues to operate a motor vehicle after he  
23 or she has seen or should have seen clearly visible  
24 emergency lights or has heard or should have heard an  
25 audible signal emanating from the law enforcement vehicle  
26 pursuing him or her.

27 4. It is no defense to a prosecution pursuant to  
28 subsection 1 of this section that the law enforcement  
29 officer was acting unlawfully in making the arrest.  
30 However, nothing in this section shall be construed to bar  
31 civil suits for unlawful arrest.

32 5. The offense of resisting or interfering with an  
33 arrest is a class E felony for an arrest for a:

34 (1) Felony;

35 (2) Warrant issued for failure to appear on a felony  
36 case; or

37 (3) Warrant issued for a probation violation on a  
38 felony case.

39 The offense of resisting an arrest, detention or stop in  
40 violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this  
41 section is a class A misdemeanor, unless the person fleeing  
42 creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury or  
43 death to any person, in which case it is a class E felony.

44 6. In the case of an offense under this section that  
45 is subject to punishment as a class E felony, any vehicle  
46 used in violation of this section shall be impounded and  
47 forfeited pursuant to section 82.1000 and sections 513.600  
48 to 513.645.

576.030. 1. A person commits the offense of  
2 obstructing government operations if he or she purposely  
3 obstructs, impairs, hinders or perverts the performance of a  
4 governmental function by the use or threat of violence,  
5 force, or other physical interference or obstacle.

6 2. The offense of obstructing government operations is  
7 a class **[B]** A misdemeanor if the person threatens violence,  
8 force, or other physical interference or obstacle. The  
9 offense of obstructing government operations is a class E  
10 felony if the person uses violence, force, or other physical  
11 interference or obstacle.

577.150. 1. A person commits the offense of tampering  
2 with a water supply if he or she purposely:

3 (1) Poisons, defiles, or in any way corrupts the water  
4 of a well, spring, brook, or reservoir used for domestic or  
5 municipal purposes; or

6 (2) Diverts, dams up, and holds back from its natural  
7 course and flow any spring, brook, or other water supply for  
8 domestic or municipal purposes, after said water supply  
9 shall have once been taken for use by any person or persons,  
10 corporation, town, or city for their use.

11 2. The offense of tampering with a water supply is a  
12 class E felony when the offense is a violation of

13 subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section and is a  
14 class A misdemeanor when the offense is a violation of  
15 subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section.

590.040. 1. The POST commission shall set the minimum  
2 number of hours of basic training for licensure as a peace  
3 officer no lower than six hundred, with the following  
4 exceptions:

5 (1) Up to one thousand hours may be mandated for any  
6 class of license required for commission by a state law  
7 enforcement agency;

8 (2) As few as one hundred twenty hours may be mandated  
9 for any class of license restricted to commission as a  
10 reserve peace officer with police powers limited to the  
11 commissioning political subdivision;

12 (3) Persons validly licensed on August 28, 2001, may  
13 retain licensure without additional basic training;

14 (4) Persons licensed and commissioned within a county  
15 of the third classification before July 1, 2002, may retain  
16 licensure with one hundred twenty hours of basic training if  
17 the commissioning political subdivision has adopted an order  
18 or ordinance to that effect;

19 (5) Persons serving as a reserve officer on August 27,  
20 2001, within a county of the first classification or a  
21 county with a charter form of government and with more than  
22 one million inhabitants on August 27, 2001, having  
23 previously completed a minimum of one hundred sixty hours of  
24 training, shall be granted a license necessary to function  
25 as a reserve peace officer only within such county. For the  
26 purposes of this subdivision, the term "reserve officer"  
27 shall mean any person who serves in a less than full-time  
28 law enforcement capacity, with or without pay and who,  
29 without certification, has no power of arrest and who,  
30 without certification, must be under the direct and

31 immediate accompaniment of a certified peace officer of the  
32 same agency at all times while on duty; and

33 (6) The POST commission shall provide for the  
34 recognition of basic training received at law enforcement  
35 training centers of other states, the military, the federal  
36 government and territories of the United States regardless  
37 of the number of hours included in such training and shall  
38 have authority to require supplemental training as a  
39 condition of eligibility for licensure.

40 2. The director shall have the authority to limit any  
41 exception provided in subsection 1 of this section to  
42 persons remaining in the same commission or transferring to  
43 a commission in a similar jurisdiction.

44 3. The basic training of every peace officer, except  
45 agents of the conservation commission, shall include at  
46 least thirty hours of training in the investigation and  
47 management of cases involving domestic and family violence.  
48 Such training shall include instruction, specific to  
49 domestic and family violence cases, regarding: report  
50 writing; physical abuse, sexual abuse, child fatalities and  
51 child neglect; interviewing children and alleged  
52 perpetrators; the nature, extent and causes of domestic and  
53 family violence; the safety of victims, other family and  
54 household members and investigating officers; legal rights  
55 and remedies available to victims, including rights to  
56 compensation and the enforcement of civil and criminal  
57 remedies; services available to victims and their children;  
58 the effects of cultural, racial and gender bias in law  
59 enforcement; and state statutes. Said curriculum shall be  
60 developed and presented in consultation with the department  
61 of health and senior services, the children's division,  
62 public and private providers of programs for victims of  
63 domestic and family violence, persons who have demonstrated

64 expertise in training and education concerning domestic and  
65 family violence, and the Missouri coalition against domestic  
66 violence.

67 4. The basic training of every peace officer first  
68 licensed on or after August 28, 2025, shall include at least  
69 nine hours of training concerning the prohibition against  
70 racial profiling and such training shall promote  
71 understanding and respect for racial and cultural  
72 differences and the use of effective, noncombative methods  
73 for carrying out law enforcement duties in a racially and  
74 culturally diverse environment. Such training shall include  
75 three hours of racial profiling training, three hours of  
76 implicit bias training, and three hours of de-escalation  
77 training.

590.208. 1. There is hereby established the  
2 "Committee on School Safety" within the department of public  
3 safety.

4 2. The committee shall consist of the following  
5 members:

6 (1) Up to three representatives of the department of  
7 public safety;

8 (2) A representative of the Missouri Sheriff's  
9 Association;

10 (3) A representative of the Missouri Municipal League;

11 (4) A representative of the department of elementary  
12 and secondary education; and

13 (5) A representative of the Missouri School Boards'  
14 Association's Center for Education Safety.

15 3. One member who represents the department of public  
16 safety shall serve as chair of the committee.

17 4. Members of the committee shall serve without  
18 compensation but may be reimbursed for actual expenses



19 necessary to the performance of their official duties for  
20 the committee.

21 5. The committee shall meet at least four times per  
22 year, and at least once per calendar quarter, to evaluate  
23 and establish guidelines for school safety concerns,  
24 including plans to prevent school firearm violence.

25 6. Except as provided in section 610.021, all meetings  
26 of the committee shall be open to the public.

27 7. The committee shall submit a report in writing to  
28 the governor, president pro tempore of the senate, and  
29 speaker of the house of representatives after each meeting  
30 of the committee.

Section 1. In the event that any section, provision,  
2 clause, phrase, or word of this act or the application  
3 thereof is declared invalid under the Constitution of the  
4 United States or the Constitution of the State of Missouri,  
5 it is the intent of the general assembly that the remaining  
6 sections of this act remain in force and effect as far as  
7 they are capable of being carried into execution as intended  
8 by the general assembly. The general assembly hereby  
9 declares that it would have passed each section, provision,  
10 clause, phrase, or word thereof, irrespective of the fact  
11 that any one or more sections, provisions, clauses, phrases,  
12 or words of this act or the application of this act would be  
13 declared unenforceable, unconstitutional, or invalid.

2 [84.175. 1. Upon recommendation of the  
3 chief of police, the board may authorize and  
4 provide for the organization of a police reserve  
5 force composed of members who receive a service  
6 retirement under the provisions of sections  
7 86.200 to 86.366 and who qualify under the  
8 provisions of section 84.120. Such reserve  
9 force shall be under the command of the chief of  
10 police and shall be provided training,  
11 equipment, uniforms, and arms as the chief shall  
direct with the approval of the board. Members

12 of the reserve force shall possess all of the  
13 powers of regular police officers and shall be  
14 subject to all laws and regulations applicable  
15 to police officers; provided, however, that the  
16 city council or other governing body of any such  
17 city may in its discretion fix a total in number  
18 which the reserve force may not exceed.

19 2. In event of riot or other emergencies  
20 as declared and defined by the mayor, in  
21 concurrence with the board, the board, upon  
22 recommendation of the chief, may appoint special  
23 officers or patrolmen for temporary service in  
24 addition to the police reserve force herein  
25 provided for, but the length of time for which  
26 such officers or patrolmen shall be employed  
27 shall be limited to the time during which such  
28 emergency shall exist.]

2 [84.240. The board of police commissioners  
3 shall establish the Bertillon system of  
4 identification of criminals and others by means  
5 of anthropometric indications, and they are  
6 further required to employ such additional  
7 assistance as may be necessary to properly  
conduct and manage this department.]

2 [84.341. No elected or appointed official  
3 of the state or any political subdivision  
4 thereof shall act or refrain from acting in any  
5 manner to impede, obstruct, hinder, or otherwise  
6 interfere with any member of a municipal police  
7 force established under sections 84.343 to  
8 84.346 in the performance of his or her job  
9 duties, or with any aspect of any investigation  
10 arising from the performance of such job  
11 duties. This section shall not be construed to  
12 prevent such officials from acting within the  
13 normal course and scope of their employment or  
14 from acting to implement sections 84.343 to  
15 84.346. Any person who violates this section  
16 shall be liable for a penalty of two thousand  
17 five hundred dollars for each offense and shall  
18 forever be disqualified from holding any office  
19 or employment whatsoever with the governmental  
20 entity the person served at the time of the  
21 violation. The penalty shall not be paid by the  
funds of any committee as the term committee is

22 defined in section 130.011. This section shall  
23 not be construed to interfere with the  
24 punishment, under any laws of this state, of a  
25 criminal offense committed by such officials,  
26 nor shall this section apply to duly appointed  
27 members of the municipal police force, or their  
28 appointing authorities, whose conduct is  
29 otherwise provided for by law.]

[84.342. 1. It shall be an unlawful  
2 employment practice for an official, employee,  
3 or agent of a municipal police force established  
4 under sections 84.343 to 84.346 to discharge,  
5 demote, reduce the pay of, or otherwise  
6 retaliate against an employee of the municipal  
7 police force for reporting to any superior,  
8 government agency, or the press the conduct of  
9 another employee that the reporting employee  
10 believes, in good faith, is illegal.

11 2. Any employee of the municipal police  
12 force may bring a cause of action for general or  
13 special damages based on a violation of this  
14 section.]

[84.343. 1. Subject to the provisions of  
2 sections 84.344 to 84.346, any city not within a  
3 county may establish a municipal police force  
4 for the purposes of:

5 (1) Preserving the public peace, welfare,  
6 and order;

7 (2) Preventing crime and arresting  
8 suspected offenders;

9 (3) Enforcing the laws of the state and  
10 ordinances of the city;

11 (4) Exercising all powers available to a  
12 police force under generally applicable state  
13 law; and

14 (5) Regulating and licensing all private  
15 watchmen, private detectives, and private  
16 policemen serving or acting as such in said city.

17 2. Any person who acts as a private  
18 watchman, private detective, or private  
19 policeman in said cities without having obtained  
20 a written license from said cities is guilty of  
21 a class A misdemeanor.]

2 [84.344. 1. Notwithstanding any  
3 provisions of this chapter to the contrary, any  
4 city not within a county may establish a  
5 municipal police force on or after July 1, 2013,  
6 according to the procedures and requirements of  
7 this section. The purpose of these procedures  
8 and requirements is to provide for an orderly  
9 and appropriate transition in the governance of  
10 the police force and provide for an equitable  
11 employment transition for commissioned and  
12 civilian personnel.

13 2. Upon the establishment of a municipal  
14 police force by a city under sections 84.343 to  
15 84.346, the board of police commissioners shall  
16 convey, assign, and otherwise transfer to the  
17 city title and ownership of all indebtedness and  
18 assets, including, but not limited to, all funds  
19 and real and personal property held in the name  
20 of or controlled by the board of police  
21 commissioners created under sections 84.010 to  
22 84.340. The board of police commissioners shall  
23 execute all documents reasonably required to  
24 accomplish such transfer of ownership and  
25 obligations.

26 3. If the city establishes a municipal  
27 police force and completes the transfer  
28 described in subsection 2 of this section, the  
29 city shall provide the necessary funds for the  
30 maintenance of the municipal police force.

31 4. Before a city not within a county may  
32 establish a municipal police force under this  
33 section, the city shall adopt an ordinance  
34 accepting responsibility, ownership, and  
35 liability as successor-in-interest for  
36 contractual obligations, indebtedness, and other  
37 lawful obligations of the board of police  
38 commissioners subject to the provisions of  
39 subsection 2 of section 84.345.

40 5. A city not within a county that  
41 establishes a municipal police force shall  
42 initially employ, without a reduction in rank,  
43 salary, or benefits, all commissioned and  
44 civilian personnel of the board of police  
45 commissioners created under sections 84.010 to  
46 84.340 that were employed by the board  
immediately prior to the date the municipal

47 police force was established. Such commissioned  
48 personnel who previously were employed by the  
49 board may only be involuntarily terminated by  
50 the city not within a county for cause. The  
51 city shall also recognize all accrued years of  
52 service that such commissioned and civilian  
53 personnel had with the board of police  
54 commissioners. Such personnel shall be entitled  
55 to the same holidays, vacation, and sick leave  
56 they were entitled to as employees of the board  
57 of police commissioners.

58 6. Commissioned and civilian personnel of  
59 a municipal police force established under this  
60 section shall not be subject to a residency  
61 requirement of retaining a primary residence in  
62 a city not within a county but may be required  
63 to maintain a primary residence located within a  
64 one-hour response time.

65 7. The commissioned and civilian personnel  
66 who retire from service with the board of police  
67 commissioners before the establishment of a  
68 municipal police force under subsection 1 of  
69 this section shall continue to be entitled to  
70 the same pension benefits provided under chapter  
71 86 and the same benefits set forth in subsection  
72 5 of this section.

73 8. If the city not within a county elects  
74 to establish a municipal police force under this  
75 section, the city shall establish a separate  
76 division for the operation of its municipal  
77 police force. The civil service commission of  
78 the city may adopt rules and regulations  
79 appropriate for the unique operation of a police  
80 department. Such rules and regulations shall  
81 reserve exclusive authority over the  
82 disciplinary process and procedures affecting  
83 commissioned officers to the civil service  
84 commission; however, until such time as the city  
85 adopts such rules and regulations, the  
86 commissioned personnel shall continue to be  
87 governed by the board of police commissioner's  
88 rules and regulations in effect immediately  
89 prior to the establishment of the municipal  
90 police force, with the police chief acting in  
91 place of the board of police commissioners for  
92 purposes of applying the rules and regulations.

93 Unless otherwise provided for, existing civil  
94 service commission rules and regulations  
95 governing the appeal of disciplinary decisions  
96 to the civil service commission shall apply to  
97 all commissioned and civilian personnel. The  
98 civil service commission's rules and regulations  
99 shall provide that records prepared for  
100 disciplinary purposes shall be confidential,  
101 closed records available solely to the civil  
102 service commission and those who possess  
103 authority to conduct investigations regarding  
104 disciplinary matters pursuant to the civil  
105 service commission's rules and regulations. A  
106 hearing officer shall be appointed by the civil  
107 service commission to hear any such appeals that  
108 involve discipline resulting in a suspension of  
109 greater than fifteen days, demotion, or  
110 termination, but the civil service commission  
111 shall make the final findings of fact,  
112 conclusions of law, and decision which shall be  
113 subject to any right of appeal under chapter 536.

114 9. A city not within a county that  
115 establishes and maintains a municipal police  
116 force under this section:

117 (1) Shall provide or contract for life  
118 insurance coverage and for insurance benefits  
119 providing health, medical, and disability  
120 coverage for commissioned and civilian personnel  
121 of the municipal police force to the same extent  
122 as was provided by the board of police  
123 commissioners under section 84.160;

124 (2) Shall provide or contract for medical  
125 and life insurance coverage for any commissioned  
126 or civilian personnel who retired from service  
127 with the board of police commissioners or who  
128 were employed by the board of police  
129 commissioners and retire from the municipal  
130 police force of a city not within a county to  
131 the same extent such medical and life insurance  
132 coverage was provided by the board of police  
133 commissioners under section 84.160;

134 (3) Shall make available medical and life  
135 insurance coverage for purchase to the spouses  
136 or dependents of commissioned and civilian  
137 personnel who retire from service with the board  
138 of police commissioners or the municipal police

139 force and deceased commissioned and civilian  
140 personnel who receive pension benefits under  
141 sections 86.200 to 86.366 at the rate that such  
142 dependent's or spouse's coverage would cost  
143 under the appropriate plan if the deceased were  
144 living; and

145 (4) May pay an additional shift  
146 differential compensation to commissioned and  
147 civilian personnel for evening and night tours  
148 of duty in an amount not to exceed ten percent  
149 of the officer's base hourly rate.

150 10. A city not within a county that  
151 establishes a municipal police force under  
152 sections 84.343 to 84.346 shall establish a  
153 transition committee of five members for the  
154 purpose of: coordinating and implementing the  
155 transition of authority, operations, assets, and  
156 obligations from the board of police  
157 commissioners to the city; winding down the  
158 affairs of the board; making nonbinding  
159 recommendations for the transition of the police  
160 force from the board to the city; and other  
161 related duties, if any, established by executive  
162 order of the city's mayor. Once the ordinance  
163 referenced in this section is enacted, the city  
164 shall provide written notice to the board of  
165 police commissioners and the governor of the  
166 state of Missouri. Within thirty days of such  
167 notice, the mayor shall appoint three members to  
168 the committee, two of whom shall be members of a  
169 statewide law enforcement association that  
170 represents at least five thousand law  
171 enforcement officers. The remaining members of  
172 the committee shall include the police chief of  
173 the municipal police force and a person who  
174 currently or previously served as a commissioner  
175 on the board of police commissioners, who shall  
176 be appointed to the committee by the mayor of  
177 such city.]

2 [84.345. 1. Except as required for the  
3 board of police commissioners to conclude its  
4 affairs and pursue legal claims and defenses,  
5 upon the establishment of a municipal police  
6 force, the terms of office of the commissioners  
of the board of police created under sections

7 84.020 and 84.030 shall expire, and the  
8 provisions of sections 84.010 to 84.340 shall  
9 not apply to any city not within a county or its  
10 municipal police force as of such date. The  
11 board shall continue to operate, if necessary,  
12 to wind down the board's affairs until the  
13 transfer of ownership and obligations under  
14 subsection 2 of section 84.344 has been  
15 completed. During such time, the board of  
16 police commissioners shall designate and  
17 authorize its secretary to act on behalf of the  
18 board for purposes of performing the board's  
19 duties and any other actions incident to the  
20 transfer and winding down of the board's affairs.

21 2. For any claim, lawsuit, or other action  
22 arising out of actions occurring before the date  
23 of completion of the transfer provided under  
24 subsection 2 of section 84.344, the state shall  
25 continue to provide legal representation as set  
26 forth in section 105.726, and the state legal  
27 expense fund shall continue to provide  
28 reimbursement for such claims under section  
29 105.726. This subsection applies to all claims,  
30 lawsuits, and other actions brought against any  
31 commissioner, police officer, employee, agent,  
32 representative, or any individual or entity  
33 acting or purporting to act on its or their  
34 behalf.

35 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of  
36 law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, any  
37 city not within a county that establishes a  
38 municipal police force under sections 84.343 to  
39 84.346 shall not be restricted or limited in any  
40 way in the selection of a police chief or chief  
41 of the division created under subsection 8 of  
42 section 84.344.

43 4. It shall be the duty of the sheriff for  
44 any city not within a county, whenever called  
45 upon by the police chief of the municipal police  
46 force, to act under the police chief's control  
47 for the preservation of the public peace and  
48 quiet; and, whenever the exigency or  
49 circumstances may, in the police chief's  
50 judgment, warrant it, said police chief shall  
51 have the power to assume the control and command  
52 of all local and municipal conservators of the



53 peace of the city, whether sheriff, constable,  
54 policemen or others, and they shall act under  
55 the orders of the said police chief and not  
56 otherwise.]

[84.346. Any police pension system created  
2 under chapter 86 for the benefit of a police  
3 force established under sections 84.010 to  
4 84.340 shall continue to be governed by chapter  
5 86, and shall apply to any police force  
6 established under section 84.343 to 84.346.  
7 Other than any provision that makes chapter 86  
8 applicable to a municipal police force  
9 established under section 84.343 to 84.346,  
10 nothing in sections 84.343 to 84.346 shall be  
11 construed as limiting or changing the rights or  
12 benefits provided under chapter 86.]

[84.347. Notwithstanding the provisions of  
2 section 1.140 to the contrary, the provisions of  
3 sections 84.343 to 84.346 shall be  
4 nonseverable. If any provision of sections  
5 84.343 to 84.346 is for any reason held to be  
6 invalid, such decision shall invalidate all of  
7 the remaining provisions of this act.]

Section B. In order to ensure the continued operation  
2 of a police force in the city of St. Louis for the safety  
3 and well being of the citizens of the city of St. Louis, the  
4 repeal of sections 84.175, 84.240, 84.341, 84.342, 84.343,  
5 84.344, 84.345, 84.346, and 84.347, the repeal and  
6 reenactment of sections 84.020, 84.030, 84.100, 84.150,  
7 84.160, 84.170 and 105.726, and the enactment of sections  
8 84.225 and 84.325 of this act is deemed necessary for the  
9 immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace,  
10 and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act  
11 within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal of  
12 sections 84.175, 84.240, 84.341, 84.342, 84.343, 84.344,  
13 84.345, 84.346, and 84.347, the repeal and reenactment of  
14 sections 84.020, 84.030, 84.100, 84.150, 84.160, 84.170 and  
15 105.726, and the enactment of sections 84.225 and 84.325 of

16 this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage  
17 and approval.