



The attached report was generated on GovWatch by Scott Swain on 02/27/2023 10:35 am.

[HB37 - Changes the law regarding catalytic converters](#)

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Hardy Billington (R)

**Summary:** HB 37 -- CATALYTIC CONVERTER

SPONSOR: Billington

This bill specifies that a record for the sale of a catalytic converter must include the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) of the vehicle from which the catalytic converter was removed.

This bill is similar to HB 1456 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/15/2023

**Action:** H - Referred to House Committee on Emerging Issues

---

### **HB52 - Modifies provisions relating to the release of a person from prison**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Ron Copeland (R)

**Summary:** HB 52 -- RELEASE OF A DEFENDANT

SPONSOR: Copeland

This bill establishes certain factors that must be considered when a judge or judicial officer sets bail. Those factors include whether a person is a flight risk and whether the person poses a danger to a victim or witness to a crime or a danger to the community. The judge or judicial officer must also consider whether the defendant has committed a violent misdemeanor offense, sexual offense, or felony offense in the last five year and whether the defendant has failed to appear in court as a required condition of probation or parole for a violent misdemeanor or felony or sexual offense within the last three years.

This bill is similar to HCS HB 2246 and SB 1093 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/14/2023

**Action:** H - Reported Do Pass as substituted

---

### **HB53 - Returns the control of the City of St. Louis Police Department back to the Board of Police Commissioners**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Ron Copeland (R)

**Summary:** HB 53 -- BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

SPONSOR: Copeland

This bill provides that, on or after July 1, 2024, the Board of Police Commissioners shall assume control of any municipal police force established in any city not within a county, which, at this time, is only

---

St. Louis City. Upon such assumption, any municipal police force within St. Louis City shall convey, assign, or otherwise transfer to the Board title and ownership of all debts and assets, and the state shall accept responsibility, ownership, and liability as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations, debts, and other lawful obligations of the municipal police forces established in St. Louis City.

The bill provides that the Board will employ, without change in pay or benefits, all commissioned and civilian personnel who were employed by the municipal police department prior to the date the Board assumed control. This bill specifies the rights and benefits afforded such personnel, as well as those who retire from service before the Board assumes control.

Currently, the Board of Trustees, in which the general administration and responsibility of proper operation of the retirement system is vested, is composed of nine members. This bill increases the number of trustees to 10 by adding the president of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city as an ex officio member of the Board. The bill also increases the number of trustees appointed by the mayor of the city from two members to three and reduces the retired members from three to two members.

This bill is the same as HB 53, HB 213, and 216 (2023) and similar to HB 2432 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/23/2023

**Action:** H - Superseded by [HB 702](#)

---

#### **HB54 - Modifies provisions relating to speed limits**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Ron Copeland (R)

**Summary:** HB 54 -- COUNTY ROAD SPEED LIMITS

SPONSOR: Copeland

This bill decreases the speed limit on county roads that the county commission does not mark with signs indicating the speed limit, from 50 miles per hour to 40 miles per hour.

This bill is the same as HB 2722 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Filed

**Last** 01/05/2023

**Action:** H - Read Second Time

---

#### **HB70 - Modifies provisions relating to school protection officers**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

---

---

**Summary:** HB 70 -- SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICERS

SPONSOR: Dinkins

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass" by the Standing Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education by a vote of 13 to 2.

Currently, school districts may designate teachers or administrators to be school protection officers.

This bill adds other designated school personnel to the list of employees a school district may designate as a school protection officer and allows designated school personnel the authority to carry a weapon on school grounds if they have obtained a concealed carry endorsement or permit.

This bill is similar to HB 1481 (2022).

PROPOSERS: Supporters say that this bill will impact rural communities as it provides opportunities for additional personnel to provide school protection. There are currently 40 school districts using the current system and most are miles away from the nearest police station. This appears to be a common sense approach to providing additional protection to students.

Testifying in person for the bill were Representative Dinkins; Missouri School Board Association; and Missouri Association of School Administrators.

OPPOSERS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.

Written testimony has been submitted for this bill. The full written testimony and witnesses testifying online can be found under Testimony on the bill page on the House website.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/22/2023

**Action:** H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing  
02/27/2023 2:00 PM - \*\* REVISED to ADD HB 702 \*\* - House-Rules-Legislative Oversight, HR 4  
House-Rules-Legislative Oversight

---

**HB84 - Establishes the Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Rudy Veit (R)

**Summary:** HB 84 -- UNIFORM INTERSTATE DEPOSITIONS AND DISCOVERY ACT

SPONSOR: Veit

---

This bill establishes the "Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act" and provides procedures and processes for when a subpoena for discovery or deposition is submitted in Missouri by a foreign jurisdiction, which is defined in the bill as a state other than Missouri.

This bill is similar to HB 1549 (2022) and HB 347 (2021).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

---

**Last** 02/06/2023

**Action:** H - Public hearing completed

---

### **HB178 - Establishes the offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Dean Van Schoiack (R)

---

**Summary:** HB 178 -- UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT

SPONSOR: Van Schoiack

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft if they launch, land, or operate an unmanned aircraft on private property, or within a vertical distance of 400 feet from the ground within a private property line, without permission from the property owner.

Unmanned aircraft operated by officials associated with public and private utilities and electric cooperatives; federally certified pilots; law enforcement or public safety departments; fire department or fire protection district; the Federal Railroad Administration; realtors and land surveyors; and insurance companies are exempt from the provisions of the bill.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft is a class A misdemeanor.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

---

**Last** 02/23/2023

**Action:** H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing  
02/27/2023 12:00 PM - [House-Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 5](#)  
House-Special Committee on Homeland Security

---

### **HB179 - Modifies the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Dean Van Schoiack (R)

---

**Summary:** HB 179 -- UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER AN OPEN-AIR FACILITY

SPONSOR: Van Schoiack



---

This bill increases the penalty for the crime of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility from an infraction to a class A misdemeanor and removes the requirement that the facility post an warning sign.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

---

**Last** 02/23/2023

**Action:** H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing  
[02/27/2023 12:00 PM - House-Special Committee on Homeland Security, HR 5](#)  
House-Special Committee on Homeland Security

---

### **HB196 - Allows for electronic notification to a victim or witness**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Mike Henderson (R)

---

**Summary:** HB 196 -- VICTIM OR WITNESS NOTIFICATION

SPONSOR: Henderson

This bill specifies that victims and witnesses entitled to receive notice of events related to certain criminal proceedings may receive notice by electronic mail.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

---

**Last** 02/23/2023

**Action:** H - Scheduled for Committee Hearing  
[03/01/2023 4:00 PM - \\*\\* REVISED to ADD HB 382 \\*\\* - House-Corrections and Public Institutions, HR 1](#)  
House-Corrections and Public Institutions

---

### **HB213 - Returns the control of the City of St. Louis Police Department back to the Board of Police Commissioners**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Justin Sparks (R)

---

**Summary:** HB 213 -- BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

SPONSOR: Sparks

This bill provides that, on or after July 1, 2024, the Board of Police Commissioners shall assume control of any municipal police force established in any city not within a county, which, at this time, is only St. Louis City. Upon such assumption, any municipal police force within St. Louis City shall convey, assign, or otherwise transfer to the Board title and ownership of all debts and assets, and the state shall accept responsibility, ownership, and liability as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations, debts, and other lawful obligations of the municipal police forces established in St. Louis City.

The bill provides that the Board will employ, without change in pay or benefits, all commissioned and civilian personnel who were

---

employed by the municipal police department prior to the date the Board assumed control. This bill specifies the rights and benefits afforded such personnel, as well as those who retire from service before the Board assumes control.

Currently, the Board of Trustees, in which the general administration and responsibility of proper operation of the retirement system is vested, is composed of nine members. This bill increases the number of trustees to 10 by adding the president of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city as an ex officio member of the Board. The bill also increases the number of trustees appointed by the mayor of the city from two members to three and reduces the retired members from three to two members.

This bill is the same as HB 53, HB 213, and HB 216 (2023) and HB 2432 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/23/2023

**Action:** H - Superseded by [HB 702](#)

---

### **HB301 - Modifies and establishes provisions relating to public safety**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Lane Roberts (R)

**Summary:** HCS HB 301 -- PUBLIC SAFETY (Roberts)

---

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: Standing Committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR (Section 56.601)

This bill allows the Governor to appoint a special prosecutor for a period of up to five years if the rate of homicides in any circuit or prosecuting attorney's jurisdiction exceeds 35 cases per every 100,000 people and, after a review of certain crime statistics, the Governor determines there is a threat to public safety and health. The special prosecutor will have exclusive jurisdiction to initiate and prosecute certain offenses as specified in the bill. Funds for the special prosecutor will be provided by the state from the General Revenue Fund. The special prosecutor will have a budget and be authorized to hire up to 15 assistant special prosecuting attorneys and up to 15 staff members. These provisions are subject to an emergency clause.

SERVICES FOR FORMER INMATES (Section 217.830)

The bill provides that DOC must create a policy and procedures outlining for offenders how to apply for Medicaid and how to obtain various documentation, including birth certificates, Social Security

---

cards, and a state identification cards, prior to the offender's release.

#### SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3175)

The bill directs the Department of Revenue to issue the Back the Blue special license plate for non-apportioned vehicles of any classification for which it issues plates.

#### CONDITIONS OF RELEASE (Section 544.453)

The bill establishes certain factors that must be considered when a judge or judicial officer sets bail. The factors include whether the person poses a danger, is a flight risk, has committed certain offenses in the last five years, or has failed to appear in court as a condition for probation or parole for certain offenses within the last three years.

#### MINIMUM PRISON TERMS (Section 558.019)

Currently, certain offenses, including second degree murder, voluntary and involuntary manslaughter, first degree assault, and other offenses, have minimum prison terms for offenders with prior felony convictions. This bill repeals those provisions relating to certain offenses and provides that all classes of felonies, except controlled substance offenses, shall be subject to minimum prison terms for offenders with prior felony convictions. However, a court may depart from the minimum prison term if the court finds substantial and compelling reasons, as specified in the bill, that imposing the minimum sentence would result in a substantial injustice or is not necessary for the protection of the public.

#### UNLAWFUL FIREARM OFFENSES (Sections 571.010, 571.030, and 571.070)

The bill amends the definition of "rifle" to include a firearm designed to be operated a certain way rather than designed or adapted to operate in a certain way.

The bill provides that a school officer commissioned by the district school board or a school protection officer, as described under Section 160.665 shall not be prohibited from carrying a firearm into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board.

Current law provides that a person commits the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm if the person knowingly possesses a firearm and the person has been convicted of a felony. This bill changes the



---

provision to apply only to individuals who have been convicted of a violent felony, as defined in the bill. The bill also specifies that a person commits the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm if the person knowingly has a firearm in his or her possession and the person is either on probation or parole for a felony other than a dangerous felony.

#### BLAIR'S LAW (Section 571.031)

This bill establishes "Blair's Law" which states a person commits the offense of unlawful discharge of a firearm if that person, with criminal negligence, discharges a firearm within or into the limits of any municipality. This provision does not apply if the person discharges a firearm as specified in the bill.

This bill contains a graduated penalty provision.

#### DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION (Sections 575.095 and 578.710)

A person commits the offense of tampering with a judicial officer if the person disseminates, through any means, including posting on the Internet, the judicial officer's or the judicial officer's family's personal information. "Personal information" is defined in the bill. Judicial officer, for the purpose of this bill, also includes a commissioner of state or federal court. If a violation of this section results in death or bodily injury to a judicial officer or a member of the judicial officer's family, the person who committed the offense will be guilty of a class B felony.

The bill also creates the offense of unlawful disclosure of personally identifiable information, which a person commits if he or she knowingly releases, publicizes, or otherwise publicly discloses personal information of an elected official or a member of the elected official's family with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause death or bodily injury to the official or a member of his or her family. A violation of this offense is a class A misdemeanor, unless the violation was committed with the intent to influence an elected official in the performance of his or her official duties, in which case it is a class D felony.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT (Sections 590.060, 590.1070, and 590.1075)

The bill also specifies that instructors at Missouri police academies must be approved by the POST Commission.

The bill also establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Program". Missouri residents who attend a basic law

---

enforcement academy for training required to be a peace officer and who obtain full-time employment with a law enforcement agency, on or after September 1, 2023, may apply to have their tuition reimbursed under the program at a rate of 25% per year of employment, with full tuition reimbursed by the end of four years of employment. Qualifying government entities that pay for a person to attend the academy may submit for tuition reimbursement at the same rate. The POST Commission will be the administrative agency for implementation of the reimbursement program.

The bill also establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Fund", which will consist of moneys appropriated by the General Assembly, as well as any gifts, bequests, or donations, and the funds are to be used solely for the administration of the reimbursement program.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 2: Filed

**Last** 02/23/2023

**Action:** S - Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

---

### **HB304 - Prohibits the use of electronic wireless communication devices while driving except under certain circumstances**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Lane Roberts (R)

---

**Summary:** HB 304 -- ELECTRONIC WIRELESS COMMUNICATION DEVICES

SPONSOR: Roberts

Currently, drivers under the age of 22 are prohibited from using a hand-held electronic wireless communication device to send, read, or write a text message or electronic message while driving.

This bill extends the prohibition to drivers of all ages operating a noncommercial motor vehicle while using an electronic wireless communication device. Prohibited uses are specified in the bill. A person may operate a noncommercial motor vehicle while using a hands-free electronic wireless communication device as long as the person is not holding the device or diverting his or her attention from the lawful operation of the vehicle.

The bill exempts emergency vehicles and other motor vehicles contacting emergency services from the prohibition against operators using electronic wireless communication devices. This bill also allows for use of an electronic wireless communication device to relay information between for-hire operators and their dispatchers.

A violation of this provision is an infraction punishable by a \$50 fine, or by a \$100 fine if in a school zone or work zone when workers are

---

present. Violations committed while operating a commercial vehicle shall constitute a serious traffic violation for purposes of commercial motor vehicle license suspensions.

No driver under 18 years of age, or with an instruction permit or intermediate license regardless of age, shall use an electronic wireless communication device, whether hands free or not, while operating a motor vehicle except to contact emergency services.

This bill is similar to SB 61 (2023)

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Filed

**Last** 01/05/2023

**Action:** H - Read Second Time

---

**HB306 - Returns the control of the City of St. Louis Police Department back to the Board of Police Commissioners**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Chad Perkins (R)

**Summary:** HB 306 -- BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

---

SPONSOR: Perkins

This bill provides that, on or after July 1, 2024, the Board of Police Commissioners shall assume control of any municipal police force established in any city not within a county, which, at this time, is only St. Louis City. Upon such assumption, any municipal police force within St. Louis City shall convey, assign, or otherwise transfer to the Board title and ownership of all debts and assets, and the state shall accept responsibility, ownership, and liability as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations, debts, and other lawful obligations of the municipal police forces established in St. Louis City.

The bill provides that the Board will employ, without change in pay or benefits, all commissioned and civilian personnel who were employed by the municipal police department prior to the date the Board assumed control. This bill specifies the rights and benefits afforded such personnel, as well as those who retire from service before the Board assumes control.

Currently, the Board of Trustees, in which the general administration and responsibility of proper operation of the retirement system is vested, is composed of nine members. This bill increases the number of trustees to 10 by adding the president of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city as an ex officio member of the Board. The bill also increases the number of trustees appointed by the mayor of the city from two members to three and reduces the retired members from three to two members.

---

This bill is the same as HB 53, HB 213, and HB 216 (2023) and HB 2432 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

---

**Last** 02/23/2023

**Action:** H - Superseded by [HB 702](#)

---

---

**HB460 - Changes the law regarding the Second Amendment Preservation Act by removing the provisions that subject law enforcement agencies and local governments to penalties**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Peter Merideth (D)

---

**Summary:** HB 460 -- SECOND AMENDMENT PRESERVATION ACT

SPONSOR: Merideth

The Second Amendment Preservation Act (Sections 1.410-1.485, RSMo) provides that no entity or person, including any public officer or employee of this state or any political subdivision of this state, shall have the authority to enforce or attempt to enforce any law, order, or rule that infringes on the right to keep and bear arms as described in the Act.

The Act also provides that any political subdivision or law enforcement agency that employs a law enforcement officer who knowingly acts to violate the provisions of the Act shall be liable to the injured party and subject to a civil penalty of \$50,000 per occurrence. Further, any political subdivision or law enforcement agency that knowingly employs or hires an individual who previously acted to enforce or attempted to enforce, or gave material aid and support to another who enforces or attempted to enforce, any infringement identified under the Act, shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$50,000 per employee hired.

This bill repeals these provisions relating to enforcement and liability (Sections 1.450; Section 1.460; and Section 1.470).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Filed

---

**Last** 01/05/2023

**Action:** H - Read Second Time

---

---

**HB571 - Modifies the offense of unlawful use of weapons by exempting commissioned school officers who carry a firearm on school property from the offense**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Bill Allen (R)

---

**Summary:** HB 571 -- FIREARMS

SPONSOR: Allen

This bill provides that a school officer commissioned by the district school board or a school protection officer, as described under

---

Section 160.665, RSMo, shall not be prohibited from carrying a firearm into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board.

This bill is the same as HB 2806 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 01/26/2023

**Action:** H - Referred to House committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety

---

### **HB601 - Establishes a minimum fee for Missouri state highway patrol records**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Jeff Knight (R)

**Summary:** HB 601 -- HIGHWAY PATROL RECORDS FEES

SPONSOR: Knight

This bill provides that a minimum fee of \$6 may be charged by the State Highway Patrol for any records request for a Missouri Uniform Crash Report or Marine Accident Investigation Report where there is an allowable fee of less than \$6. Such \$6 fee will be in place of the allowable fee of less than \$6. The fee may be increased by no more than \$1 every other year starting August 28, 2024. The minimum fee must not exceed \$10.

This bill is the same as HB 443 (2023).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/01/2023

**Action:** H - Public hearing completed

---

### **HB626 - Prohibits the state and any political subdivision from regulating certain uses of private property**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Tony Lovasco (R)

**Summary:** HB 626 -- USES OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

SPONSOR: Lovasco

This bill prohibits the state and any political subdivision of the state from making or enforcing any statute, ordinance, or rule regarding the parking of an unlicensed motor vehicle on private property if the vehicle is wholly within the property boundaries, is parked on a surface suitable for a driveway or parking area, and is not supported by any device other than its own tires unless it is being repaired for a period not to exceed 72 hours.

The bill also prohibits the state and any political subdivision from

---

making or enforcing any statute, ordinance, or rule, except for a statute, ordinance, or rule restricting air pollution or noise pollution, that would prohibit or penalize a noncorporate owner or renter of a private, single family residence from using the residence in a way that does not pose a danger to the health or safety of the neighbors, or would require a noncorporate owner or renter of a private residence to use the property in a way contrary to the wishes of the owner or renter.

This bill is similar to HCS HB 1614 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Filed

**Last** 01/05/2023

**Action:** H - Read Second Time

---

### **HB701 - Establishes the Anti-Red Flag Gun Seizure Act**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Bill Hardwick (R)

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Filed

**Last** 01/09/2023

**Action:** H - Read Second Time

---

### **HB703 - Modifies provisions for initiative petitions and referendums**

---

**Sponsor:** Rep. Mike Haffner (R)

**Summary:** HB 703 -- INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM PETITIONS

---

SPONSOR: Haffner

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "Do Pass" by the Standing Committee on Elections and Elected Officials by a vote of 9 to 4.

This bill requires initiative and referendum petition signature pages to be printed on a form as prescribed by the Secretary of State. Font, font size, margin width, and page numbering are required for signature pages, as specified in the bill. Signature pages shall be made available in electronic format.

This bill specifies that no measure circulating by petition shall claim to nullify or amend federal law.

This bill requires that petition circulators be citizens of the United States, residents of Missouri or physically present in Missouri for at least 30 consecutive days prior to the collection of signatures, and prohibits them from being compensated based on the number of signatures collected.

This bill prevents any extension of a legal challenge to the ballot title of an initiative petition or referendum to be finally adjudicated fewer



---

than eight weeks before the date of the election.

This bill requires initiative and referendum petition sample sheets to be submitted to the Secretary of State within six months prior to the next general election.

If a court orders a change that substantially alters the content of the official ballot title of an initiative or referendum petition, all signatures gathered before such change occurred shall be invalidated.

This bill repeals the requirement that the Joint Committee on Legislative Research hold a hearing to take public comment on a proposed measure within 30 days of the Secretary of State issuing certification that the petition contains a sufficient number of valid signatures.

**PROPOSERS:** Supporters say that this bill makes technical changes to the IP process that amount to good customer service from the Secretary of State's office. Each provision of the bill is consistent with court precedent to ensure its constitutionality. The bill streamlines the process of distributing forms and verifying signatures in a way that comports with the technical capabilities of the equipment at the disposal of the offices of the SOS and local election authorities. Settling legal challenges as quickly as possible relieves the burden on local election authorities and petitioners of collecting and verifying signatures for a petition which will eventually be thrown out by a court.

Testifying in person for the bill were Representative Haffner; Opportunity Solutions Project; Missouri Farm Bureau; and John R. Ashcroft, Office of Missouri Secretary of State.

**OPPOSERS:** Those who oppose the bill say that some technical aspects of the bill are duplicative and unnecessary. Petition circulators enjoy broad first amendment rights and similar provisions limiting who may collect signatures have been struck down in other states. Just because the Joint Committee on Legislative Research has failed to perform a statutory duty doesn't mean that the requirement should be repealed. Rather, the Committee should be encouraged to do its duty.

Testifying in person against the bill were Pro Choice Missouri; Missouri Realtors; Raymond L. James; Paraquad, Inc.; Denise Lieberman, Missouri Voter Protection Coalition; ACLU of Missouri; Advocates of Planned Parenthood of The St. Louis Region & Southwest Missouri; Marilyn Mcleod, League of Women Voters of Missouri; and Jobs With Justice Voter Action.

---

OTHERS: Others testifying on the bill say the Legislature recently attempted to nullify a federal law with the Second Amendment Preservation Act, so perhaps that provision of the bill should be reexamined. Technical changes to standardize petitions are generally good, but the font shouldn't be made so large that the petition is on one page and the signatures on another. Petitioners who pay for signatures generally weed out invalid ones on their own, making less work for the election authorities.

Testifying in person on the bill was Ron Calzone.

Written testimony has been submitted for this bill. The full written testimony and witnesses testifying online can be found under Testimony on the bill page on the House website.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/23/2023

**Action:** H - Reported Do Pass

---

### **HB729 - Modifies provisions relating to police department compensation**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Chris Brown (R)

**Summary:** HB 729 -- KANSAS CITY POLICE PAY

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

This bill eliminates the current authorized salary range for the Kansas City police chief, and allows the Board of Police Commissioners to establish a salary range by resolution.

The bill additionally eliminates the existing salary ceilings for police officers, computed according to rank, and stipulates that the Board use the salary minimums as a base in pay ranges for officers in crafting their comprehensive pay schedule program.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 01/31/2023

**Action:** H - Superseded by [HB 640](#)

---

### **HB750 - Establishes the Uniform Public Expression Protection Act**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Chad Perkins (R)

**Summary:** HB 750 -- UNIFORM PUBLIC EXPRESSION PROTECTION ACT

SPONSOR: Perkins

This bill establishes the "Uniform Public Expression Protection Act".

---

The bill relates to causes of action filed against individuals who exercise certain Constitutional rights. The bill specifies that, when a person, defined in the bill as "an individual, estate, trust, partnership, business or nonprofit entity, governmental unit, or other legal entity", has a cause of action filed against him or her or it based upon his or her or its communication in a governmental proceeding or on an issue under consideration in a governmental proceeding, or when he or she or it exercises his or her or its right of freedom of speech or of the press, the right to assemble, or the right of association, that person may file a special motion to dismiss the cause of action.

The bill establishes procedures for such special motions to dismiss. The bill specifies under which circumstances a court may award costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and reasonable litigation expenses. The provisions of the bill apply to civil actions filed on or after August 28, 2023.

This bill is similar to HB 2624 (2022) and HB 1151 (2021).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/22/2023

**Action:** H - Public hearing completed

---

### **HB753 - Establishes provisions relating to automatic expungement for certain cases**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Justin Hicks (R)

**Summary:** HB 753 -- EXPUNGEMENT

---

SPONSOR: Hicks

This bill creates a process for automatic expungement of clean slate eligible cases. A "clean slate eligible case" is defined in the bill as a case where each offense, violation, or infraction is not an offense ineligible for expungement under Section 610.140, RSMo, and the offense meets the requirements of the bill. The process in this bill does not affect a person's ability to petition the court for expungement of his or her record. Subject to other requirements, a person will become eligible for expungement when three years have passed since final disposition if the offense is a felony or when one year has passed since final disposition if the offense is a misdemeanor, municipal offense, or infraction.

On a monthly basis the State Highway Patrol Central Repository will identify clean slate eligible cases and will provide a list of those cases to every prosecuting agency in the state. The prosecuting agency will have up to 45 days to object to the automatic expungement. Once a year, the Central Repository will submit a report to the General Assembly with a list of all cases where a record was not expunged

---

under this bill. The Highway Patrol will retain a nonpublic record of the order expunging a conviction, or any other notification regarding a conviction that was automatically expunged under this bill, and of the record of arrest, fingerprints, conviction and sentence of the person in the case to which the order applies. The nonpublic records will be accessible under limited circumstances.

The bill provides circumstances under which convictions expunged under this process may be reinstated.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/24/2023

**Action:** H - Removed from House Hearing Agenda - House-Judiciary - 2/27/23 - 4:30 pm or Upon Adjournment - [HR 7](#)

---

### **HB762 - Establishes provisions relating to reverse keyword and reverse location searches**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Ben Baker (R)

**Summary:** HB 762 -- REVERSE SEARCHES

SPONSOR: Baker

This bill establishes the "Reverse Location and Reverse Keyword Search Prohibition Act", which prohibits a government entity from seeking, and a court from issuing, a court order for a reverse location or reverse keyword search, nor shall any government entity make a voluntary reverse location or reverse keyword search request. A government entity is prohibited from seeking or using data or information obtained through a voluntary reverse location or reverse keyword search request. Such entity is also prohibited from seeking assistance in obtaining data or information from a reverse location or reverse keyword court order or a voluntary reverse location or reverse keyword request. The bill provides a cause of action for an individual whose records were obtained by a government entity in violation of the provisions of this bill. The provisions of the bill do not apply to a search of an electronic device conducted under a lawfully-obtained search warrant.

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

**Last** 02/13/2023

**Action:** H - Public hearing completed

---

### **HB830 - Prohibits the odor of marijuana alone to give rise to probable cause to search a vehicle, home, or other private property**

**Sponsor:** Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

**Summary:** HB 830 -- WARRANTLESS SEARCHES

SPONSOR: Mackey

---

This bill clarifies that the odor of marijuana alone will not provide a law enforcement officer with probable cause to conduct a warrantless search of a motor vehicle, home, or other private property.

This bill is the same as HB 1867 (2022).

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Filed

**Last** 01/19/2023

**Action:** H - Read Second Time

---

### **SB36 - Modifies provisions relating to expungement**

---

**Sponsor:** Sen. Brian Williams (D)

**Summary:** SB 36 - This act modifies provisions regarding the expungement of records.

INFORMATION FROM THE MISSOURI CENTRAL REPOSITORY  
(SECTIONS 43.504 AND 43.507)

Under current law, the sheriff of any county or the City of St. Louis and judges of the circuit courts may make available to private entities responsible for probation supervision information obtained from the Missouri Central Repository. When the term of probation is completed or the information is no longer needed related to the probation, the records shall be returned to the court or destroyed.

Under this act, the sheriff of any county or the City of St. Louis and judges of the circuit courts may also make available to expungement clinics or legal aid organizations, as defined in the act, information obtained from the Missouri Central Repository.

Additionally, under current law, all criminal history information in the possession or control of the Missouri Central Repository, except criminal intelligence and investigative information, may be made available to qualified persons and organizations for research, evaluative, and statistical purposes under certain written agreements for use of the information.

This act adds that pro-bono clinics and legal aid organizations seeking to expunge criminal records of petitioners at no-charge, shall also have access to all criminal history information in the possession or control of the Missouri Central Repository, except for criminal intelligence and investigation. Pro-bono clinics and legal aid organizations shall not be subject to provisions provided in the act regarding the deletion of uniquely identifiable criminal history information of individuals.

---

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 61 (2021) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 519 (2020).

#### EXPUNGEMENT OF CRIMINAL RECORDS (SECTIONS 488.650 & 610.140)

This act modifies provisions relating to the number of crimes a person may apply to have expunged from his or her record. A person may seek to expunge all crimes as part of the same course of criminal conduct or as part of an extended course of criminal conduct, subject to limitations as provided in the act.

Under current law, certain offenses, violations, and infractions are not eligible for expungement. This act adds that any offense that at the time of conviction requires registration as a sex offender is not eligible for expungement. Additionally, this act adds that the offenses, or successor offenses, of sexual conduct with a nursing facility resident in the second degree, use of a child in sexual performance, promoting a sexual performance of a child, or cross burning shall not be eligible for expungement.

This act changes provisions regarding any offense of unlawful use of weapons as not eligible for expungement to any "felony" offense of unlawful use of weapons is not eligible.

This act provides that a person may petition for expungement of crimes committed as part of the same course of criminal conduct or as part of an extended course of criminal conduct at least 10 years from the date of any sentence imposed under law.

This act repeals the provision that a court can make a determination at the hearing based solely on a victim's testimony and adds that a court may find that the continuing impact of the offense upon the victim rebuts the presumption that expungement is warranted.

This act also changes the time a person can petition to expunge arrest record for an eligible crime from three years after the date of the arrest to 18 months from the date of the arrest.

This act provides that a person shall be fully restored to the status he or she occupied prior to the arrests, pleas, trials, or convictions expunged. Additionally, this act modifies provisions allowing a person to answer "no" to an employer's inquiry about any arrests, charges, or convictions of a crime.



---

Finally, this act repeals provisions relating to the \$250 surcharge to file a petition for expungement.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 687 (2022), SCS/SB 61 (2021), SB 519 (2020), SB 952 (2020).

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

---

**Last** 02/20/2023

**Action:** S - Superseded by [SB 189](#)

---

### **SB38 - Modifies provisions relating to peace officer standards**

---

**Sponsor:** Sen. Brian Williams (D)

---

**Summary:** SB 38 - Under current law, the POST Commission sets a minimum number of basic training hours for licensure for peace officers no lower than 470 hours and no higher than 600 with certain exceptions as provided in law. This act changes this requirement to be no lower than 600 hours.

Additionally, this act adds additional grounds for when the Director of the Department of Public Safety shall discipline peace officers. This act provides that any peace officer shall be disciplined who:

- Is unable to perform the function of a peace officer with reasonable competency or reasonable safety;
- Has been convicted, or has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, in a criminal prosecution under any state laws, any federal laws, or any laws of another country, regardless if a sentence was imposed;
- Has committed any act that involves moral turpitude or a reckless disregard for the safety of the public;
- Has tested positive for a controlled substance without a valid prescription;
- Is subject to an order suspending or revoking a peace officer license from another state, territory, the federal government, or any peace officer licensing authority; or
- Has committed any act of gross misconduct indicating inability to function as a peace officer.

This act is identical to SB 689 (2022) and to provisions in SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022) and HB 2439 (2022).

---

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

---

**Progress:** Chamber 1: Referred to Committee

---

**Last** 02/22/2023

**Action:** S - Hearing Conducted

---