

HOUSE SUBSTITUTE HCS HB 876 (1902H.08F)

Relating to law enforcement officers

Section	Original Bill	Status As of 4/19/21	Description
566.145, 590.070, 590.075, 590.805, RSMo	HCS HB 876 Dogan	Legislative Review	Similar to HCS HB 876
574.110	HA 3 to HA 1 HB 31 Walsh	Referred to Rules Legislative Oversight	This bill creates the offense of using a laser pointer, as defined in the bill, by knowingly directing the light from a laser pointer at a uniformed safety officer, including a peace officer as defined in Section 590.010, security guard, firefighter, emergency medical worker, or other uniformed municipal, state, or federal officer. Violation of this offense is a class A misdemeanor.
575.095	HA 1 to HA 2 HB 1340 Trent	Second Read	This bill adds the Attorney General or an assistant attorney general of this state to the definition of "judicial officer" as it relates to the offense of tampering with a judicial officer.
590.030	HA 2 to HA 1 HB 839 Copeland	Voted Do Pass out of Rules Legislative Oversight	This bill provides that, in addition to current requirements for licensure, peace officers must submit to being fingerprinted on or before January 1, 2022, for the purposes of a criminal history background check and enrollment in the state and federal Rap Back Program. Additionally, any time a peace officer is commissioned with a different law enforcement agency he or she must submit to being fingerprinted. The criminal history background check shall include the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The resulting report shall be forwarded to the peace officer's law enforcement agency. The Rap Back enrollment shall be for the purposes of peace officer disciplinary reports as required by law. The bill also specifies that all law enforcement agencies must enroll in the state and federal Rap Back programs on or before January 1, 2022, and must remain enrolled. The agencies must take all necessary steps to maintain officer enrollment in the programs.
590.500, 590.1265, Section B	HA 1 HB 499 Schroer	Perfection - Informal	This bill establishes the "Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights". The bill also establishes the "Police Use of Force Transparency Act of 2021".
590.500	HA 4 to HA 1 Coleman		Adds the words "lawful subpoena"

590.1150, 590.1152	HA 2 Perkins Similar to HB 958 Bosley	Second Read	This bill requires the Attorney General, before January 1, 2022, to establish a database to coordinate the sharing of information between state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies regarding instances of excessive use of force related to law enforcement matters, accounting for applicable privacy and due process rights. The database must include a mechanism to track terminations or decertifications of peace officers, criminal convictions of peace officers for on-duty conduct, and civil judgments against peace officers for improper use of force. The database also must account for instances where a peace officer resigns or retires while under active investigation related to the use of force. The Attorney General is required to take appropriate steps to ensure that the information in the database consists only of instances in which peace officers were afforded due process. The Attorney General also must regularly and periodically make available to the public aggregated and anonymized data from the database, as consistent with applicable law. If any peace officer is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a crime or is found civilly liable acts or omissions that could otherwise amount to criminal conduct, the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission shall revoke the peace officer's certification under Chapter 590. The POST Commission shall not reinstate the peace officer's certification or grant new certification to the peace officer unless the peace officer is exonerated by a court. The POST Commission shall record each decertified peace officer in the database created under this bill.
590.1152	HA 3 to HA 2 Black		Changes “criminal conduct” to “felony”.