MISSOURI MUNICIPAL AND ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGES ASSOCIATION

Regional Seminar Notebook

Columbia

Kansas City

Sikeston

St. Louis

Nixa

November 9, 2018

This page intentionally left blank.

This page intentionally left blank.

Seminar Locations

MMACJA Regional Seminars

November 9, 2018

11:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Springfield Area
Nixa Municipal Court
715 W. Mt. Vernon
Nixa, MO 65714

Hon. Andy Brown
Hon. Joel T. Harris
Hon. Bill Hass
Hon. Gary Lynch
Hon. Matthew Owen
Hon. Roy Richter
Hon. Mark Rundel

Columbia
Howard Municipal Building
600 East Broadway
Columbia, MO 65201

Hon. Cavanaugh Noce

Sikeston
Three Rivers Community College Building
1400 S. Main
Sikeston, MO 63801

Hon. Theresa Bright-Pearson
Hon. Wayne Keller
Hon. Chris Stinnett

St. Louis
Maryland Heights
Municipal Court
11911 Dorsett Rd.
Maryland Heights, MO 63043

Richard AuBuchon
Hon. Keith Cheung
Matthew Fry, Esq.
Hon. Michael Gunn
Hon. Kevin Kelly
Hon. Brandi Miller

Kansas City
Lee's Summit PD
Police Training Facility
10 NE Tudor
Lee's Summit, MO 64086

Hon. Ardie Bland
Hon. Chuck Curry
Hon. Traci Fann
Hon. Karen Krauser

Regional Seminar Committee Chair

Hon. Andrea Niehoff

This program qualifies for 4.0 hours of CLE credit, which includes 1.0 hour of Ethics.

Agenda and Table of Contents

MMACJA Regional Seminars

November 9, 2018

11:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

To our seminar guests: We hope you enjoy today's seminar. In order for us to improve on future programs of this type, we ask that you be sure to complete the critique form provided at registration and leave the completed form with one of the moderators at the conclusion of the seminar. Thank you for your help.

*** Note:** This agenda order is only a recommendation. The seminar moderators may utilize whatever agenda seems most effective.

Regional Seminars Committee

REGIONAL SEMINAR – November 9, 2018

Caselaw Summaries

State v. Shigemura, ED105672 (May 15, 2018)

Police received a tip from a confidential informant that Defendant was involved in drug activity out of his apartment. Officers obtained consent from Defendant and his girlfriend, the co-occupant to search the residence. Defendant instructed the girlfriend to move a hand-held portable radio to the garage, and during the process, controlled substances fell out of the radio. Defendant was arrested for possession of the same, and while he was being escorted to the police vehicle, officers noticed a package addressed to Defendant sticking out of Defendant's mailbox at the street. It bore a delivery date of that exact day. The girlfriend, without prompting, retrieved the package and handed it to the officers, and Defendant consented to the search of the package. The package contained methamphetamines, a different controlled substance than was located in the residence. A jury found the defendant guilty of all charges.

Holding: Defendant's conviction for four counts of possession of controlled substances and one count of drug trafficking were affirmed. There was sufficient evidence to support the jury's verdict as Defendant's name was the sole name on a utility bill for that residence, and he had constructive possession of the controlled substances in the hand-held radio, and had knowledge of their existence, as shown by his directive to have the radio relocated. As to the controlled substances in the mailed package, while it was unopened, it was addressed to Defendant in a mailbox used only by him, and he consented to the search of the package, showing ownership of the mailed package. This was sufficient evidence to support constructive possession with knowledge of the contents.

Lastly, Defendant argued that it was error for the trial court to allow hearsay statements regarding the confidential informant. However, defendant did not object to the same, and in fact cross-examined officers as to the information from the informant, citing trial strategy for his reasoning for the inquiry to the trial court. The Court of Appeals reviewed the same for plain error, but when Defendant's counsel elicited testimony of this nature as trial strategy, Defendant cannot later complain of his chosen trial strategy on appeal.

State V. Drabek, ED 105240 May 15, 2018

Facts: Police performed a search of the rented mobile home of the defendant and located certain instruments and materials which they believe constituted possession and manufacturing of methamphetamine. There was a 7-count indictment, but defendant was acquitted by a jury on 6 counts and convicted on only one, possession of methamphetamine – which conviction he appealed.

The State based its charge on methamphetamine found on the back porch of the mobile home where defendant lived alone.

Law: There are two requirements for conviction of possession of methamphetamine: First is the defendant's conscious and intentional possession of the substance, either actual or constructive; and the second is the awareness of the presence and nature of the substance. [§195.202 RSMo]. Also, possession may be actual or constructive 195.010(35); *State v. Morgan* 366 S.W. 3rd 565, 575 (Mo. App. E.D. 2012)

Decision: In this case, the court found that the State had not sustained its burden of presenting sufficient evidence from which a jury could find the defendant guilty of possession. It being a rented property, the methamphetamine not being found either on the defendant or in the mobile home but on the back porch, and also the presence of other individuals at the mobile home at the time of the search, the court could not make a determination that the facts were sufficient. The court reversed the lower court decision and sentence and, by virtue of constitutional protection from double jeopardy, the defendant was ordered discharged.

State of Missouri v. Shockley, ED 105757 (August 21, 2018)

Diangleo Shockley and his Brother, Antonine Shockley shared a house in Perryville. Diangleo asked the landlord to install a lock on his bedroom as he did not want he brother to have access to his room. The landlord complied. In January 2016, the Perry County Sheriff executed a search warrant on the residence searching for weapons in the possession of Diangleo. Upon arrival they found Antonine at the premises but not Diangleo. The sheriffs requested keys to the locked bedroom from Antonine but he stated that he didn't have keys to that room. The authorities found no key to the bedroom in the house. The Sheriffs broke down the door and gained access to the room. Inside the bedroom, the officers found Methamphetamine, marijuana pipes, a scale and a locked safe. The Sheriff's office obtained a second search warrant for the safe and found $8,070 in the safe along with paperwork addressed to Diangleo and Antoine and a handgun.

Trial: The Jury found the Defendant guilty on all counts. (Unlawful possession of a firearm, Unlawful use of a weapon, Possession of controlled substance and Possession of paraphernalia with intent to use).

Standard of Review: The challenges to the verdicts were based on the "sufficiency of the evidence to support the conviction". The Court found that the standard for sufficiency was what a reasonable juror could find a defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Decision: The Court found that a reasonable Juror could find construction possession of the contraband by Diangleo based on his exclusive control over the premises. The Court noted that in cases of joint possession, further evidence is necessary to connect the defendant to the contraband. The Court reasoned that the locked room where no key in the possession of the joint house occupant was significant but not controlling. The Police found a medical prescription and other documents bearing *Antoine's* name in the safe that was in Diangleo's room.

The Court noted that these documents clearly show that the defendant did not have exclusive control over the room. Nevertheless, the Court affirmed the conviction asserting that sufficient

evidence was presented for the Jury to determine that Diangleo had sufficient exclusive possession for a conviction.

Editor's note: This case clearly shows the low standard necessary to affirm a trial conviction.

State v. Smith, WD 80430 (May 22, 2018)

This is an appeal of a conviction of the defendant in the Circuit Court of Randolph County, after a jury trial, on the offence of resisting arrest. Police showed up at defendant's home to arrest him for driving while suspended and leaving the scene of an accident. When they arrived, he was on his porch and when the officers informed him of why they were there, he asked, "What's the proof?" and informed them that he was recording their visit. Whereupon the officers asked him to stand up, turn around and put his hands behind his back. Instead, the defendant stood up, took off his shirt, threw a knife to the ground and yelled statements like "I'm not going to jail" and extending his arms to the side. The officers stated that they believed this was "passive resistance" by failing to cooperate or obey the officers' commands and as having an argumentative and agitated demeanor. So, the officer pepper sprayed the defendant. After the spraying, the defendant was handcuffed and escorted to the police vehicle. Smith purposely went limp and fell to the ground. After the officers returned Smith to his feet and they were descending the stairs, Smith again purposely went limp but was caught by the officers. At they continued to walk to the vehicle, Smith threw his body weight back and forth and wrapped his legs around the Trooper's legs in an effort to trip the officer as he yelled about police brutality. When they attempted to put him in the police vehicle, Smith wrapped his legs around the door and pushed against it with is foot.

Law: §575.150(1) provides that a person commits the crime of resisting if "knowing that a law enforcement officer is making an arrest" and "for the purpose of preventing the officer from effecting the arrest" the person "resists the arrest … by using or threatening the use of violence or physical force or by fleeing from such officer".

Decision: The court cites the case of State v. Ajak where that court relied on §544.180 for the definition of arrest. That court stated that an arrest is the "actual restrain of the person of the defendant, or [his] submission to the custody of the officer, under the authority of a warrant or otherwise" and not "a continuing process that may still be being 'effected' even after the arrestee is restrained and in the officer's control and custody." "By contrast, if the defendant is not actually under the officer's restraint or control, the arrest has not been effectuated."

The critical element in determining whether the arrest has been affected is "whether the officer had control over the defendant's movements." In this case, the court states that "The evidence at trial showed that Smith was pepper sprayed by Trooper Rowe because of his uncooperative behavior, which allowed the officers to gain control of Smith's movements and apply handcuffs." Therefore, the court found that Smith was "completely under the officers' control when he was handcuffed and surrounded by two officers." The court went on to conclude that the facts prior to the arrest did not constitute resisting and that the conduct after the arrest may have constituted an offense but, as they were after the arrest, did not constitute resisting.

State of Missouri v. Sloan ED105650 (August 28, 2018)

Defendant was found guilty as a dangerous offender of resisting arrest, third-degree assault, and third-degree assault of a corrections officer. On appeal, judgment was affirmed. State alleged defendant was a dangerous offender due to a prior felony robbery conviction. A certified copy of the conviction was offered as evidence without objection and was admitted.

At trial, the evidence showed that after the defendant was told he was under arrest, Officer Martin attempted to handcuff the defendant, when the defendant tensed his body and pulled his hands apart. Defendant was told to stop resisting and after a struggle was handcuffed. While Officer Martin attempted to search the defendant, the defendant refused to comply and threw his hips into Officer Martin. Eventually the officer positioned the defendant against a metal propane display to gain control. During the arrest Officer Martin fractured his fourth metacarpal. After being transported to the police station, as the defendant was escorted to the jail, "he stopped, stiffened his body, and refused to go inside the jail." Defendant placed his feet up against the wall, pushed back at the officers and hit Officer Gregg in the head.

Defendant challenged the finding of that he was a dangerous offender based on lack of constitutionally sufficient notice. The court reviewed the challenge under plain error and found the State pleaded in its Second Amendment Information that defendant was a dangerous offender based upon the felony robbery conviction. The State alleged that defendant "knowingly caused physical contact with [Officer] Gregg" and "recklessly caused serious physical injury to [Officer] Martin." Section 558.021.1(1) RSMo "requires only the information plead all essential facts warranting a finding that the defendant is a …dangerous offender." The court is able to consider all the evidence presented at trial in determining if the dangerous offender statute applied despite the fact that the defendant was not found guilty of knowingly inflicting serious physical injury n another person.

Defendant also challenged the sufficiency of the evidence on the charge of resisting arrest. Defendant claimed no evidence of resistance took place prior to defendant's arrest. The appellate court rejected this argument.

The court stated:

> "Resisting arrest has three elements: (1) knowledge that a law enforcement officer is making an arrest, (2) the defendant purposely attempted to prevent the officer from effecting the arrest, and (3) resisting the arrest by threatening or using violence or physical force. Section 575.150. 'An arrest is made by an actual restraint of the person of the defendant, or by his submission to the custody of the officer, under authority of a warrant or otherwise.' Section 544.180 RSMo (2000)."

The court said if the arrest is in progress when the resistance occurred, the charge of resisting arrest lies, but if the arrest has been fully effectuated and the defendant is considered in custody, there cannot be a valid conviction for resisting arrest.

The courts have held that the facts in each particular case determine if there is sufficient restraint to indicate that an arrest has been effectuated. The key factor is actual restraint or otherwise control of defendant's movements. Defendant argued the arrest was complete as soon as the officer placed the handcuffs on him. But the court determined that despite being handcuffed, the defendant "continued to act in a manner demonstrating that he was not under the officer's control." Officer Martin did not have the defendant under his control until Officer Martin began leading the defendant to the police vehicle.

State v. Baker, WD 81283 (May 29, 2018)

The Defendant, Jacky Baker appeals the sentence imposed by the trial court following a plea of guilty to the class A misdemeanor of endangering the welfare of a child. He argues that the trial court exceeded its statutory authority in sentencing him to 180 days of detention or "shock time" as a condition of probation.

The Defendant, Baker, was charged originally with a class B felony of child molestation but the State later filed a substitute information charging Baker with the class A misdemeanor of endangering the welfare of a child under RSMo.568.050. Baker entered a plea to the amended charge. The court sentenced him to 12 months in jail and suspended the execution of the sentence, placed him on two years' probation and ordered 180 days shock time as a condition of probation. Although the defendant did not preserve the issue of shock time for appeal, the Court stated that "Any issue that was not preserved can only be reviewed for plain error, which requires a finding that manifest injustice or miscarriage of justice has resulted from the trial court error."

The Court said the general rule in Missouri is that a plea of guilty voluntarily and understandably made waives all non-jurisdictional defects and defenses. Entry of a criminal sentence in excess of that authorized by law is no longer properly characterized as a jurisdictional defect following *J.C.W. ex rel. Webb v. Wyciskalla,* 275 S.W.3d 249,253-54 (Mo Banc 2009), however, cases involving unauthorized sentences were traditionally viewed as raising jurisdictional issues. Thus, the Court found that no waiver occurs in cases "where it can be determined on the face of the record that the court had no power to enter the conviction or impose the sentence.

Considering his arguments on the merits, the Court stated that the statute 559.026(1) provides that "in misdemeanor cases, the period of detention under this section shall not exceed the **shorter** of thirty days or the maximum term of imprisonment authorized for the misdemeanor by chapter 558. Baker pleaded guilty to a class A misdemeanor, for which the maximum term of imprisonment is established in section 558.011 at one year. As such, Baker was eligible for the maximum term of detention or shock time authorized by section 559.026, which is thirty days. The trial court exceeded the statutory limit established in section 559.026(1). The Court stated that being sentenced to a punishment greater than the maximum sentence for an offense constitutes plain error resulting in manifest injustice. The Court reversed the defendant's sentence in regard to the length of detention imposed as a condition of probation and it was remanded for resentencing.

Williams v. State, ED 105708 (May 22, 2018)

Movant was charged as a chronic offender with a driving while intoxicated, and subsequently pled guilty to the charge based upon a plea agreement of eight years imprisonment with the court sentencing the Movant to the Long-Term Drug Program (LTDP).

During Movant's guilty plea he told the court he had a enough time to discuss his case with his attorney, that he had no complaints about how his attorney had handled his case, and also indicated he understood this specific constitutional rights attendant with a trial and appeal that he was giving up by pleading guilty, and that he understood the full range of punishment. Therefore, the court found a factual basis for Movant's guilty plea, and that it was voluntary and unequivocal. Movant's plea counsel waived the sentencing assessment report and the Court accepted his plea and followed the plea agreement in sentencing.

Movant was delivered to the custody of the Department of Corrections (DOC), and he was found to be ineligible for LTDP due to an insufficient number of felony convictions. Movant's filed a motion for post-conviction relief pursuant to Rule 24.035 claiming that his guilty plea was not voluntary, knowing, or intelligent because he was denied effective assistance of counsel when his plea counsel told Movant that he would be placed in LTDP. Movant further claims that he was denied due process by the sentencing court's failure to determine whether movement was eligible for the program.

At motion hearing, Movant's plea counsel stated she met with Movant and explained the plea recommendation and that she assumed that Movant would be placed in the program, but that she had not checked beforehand to determine whether he was, in fact, eligible. Movant testified that he would not have plead guilty and would have requested a trial if he was not eligible for LTDP. The motion court denied Movant's Rule 24.035 motion on the finding that Movant's testimony lacked credibility and that his plea agreement sentence of 8 years imprisonment was substantially less that the maximum sentence for the offense. That Movant had "received the benefit of the bargain with the State". That Movant's guilty plea further waived any complaints he might have regarding the plea courts pre-sentencing procedures. Therefore, the motion court concluded that the Movant failed to demonstrate prejudice with the respect to the judgment and sentence he received given that Movant "voluntarily pled guilty without requesting the court verify his eligibility for LTDP prior to sentencing him".

Movant raises two points on appeal that are essentially the same claim. Movant argues the motion court clearly erred in denying his motion for post-conviction relief when it sentenced Movant to LTDP without verifying his eligibility for the program. Also, that the motion court erred in denying his motion for post-conviction relief because plea counsel was ineffective in failing to verify that he was eligible for LTDP and in advising him to accept the plea agreement and enter a guilty plea.

After analysis, the Eastern District ruled that "Movant's claim that his guilty plea was involuntary based on the fact that he was misinformed about his eligibility for long-term treatment is supported by the record. Plea counsel failed to verify that Movant was eligible for LTDP in advising him to accept the plea agreement and enter a plea of guilty; therefore, Movant received ineffective assistance of counsel. In addition, because Movant's plea rested upon the guarantee that he was

being sentenced to long-term treatment, his plea was unknowing and involuntary. The motion court clearly erred in denying Movant's Rule 24.035 motion for post-conviction relief... The Judgement is reversed and remanded."

State of Missouri v. Perry, SC996087 (June 12, 2018)

A female police officer followed Joseph Perry until he pulled into a driveway, believing he was driving on a suspended license. The officer approached Perry, and they conversed about whether he had a license which he ultimately produced. As she was trying to determine whether the license was valid, he turned away from her and put his hand in his pocket, which aroused her suspicion. When she asked him to come to her, he ignored her, first walking away and then running away. He paused at a fence and leaned over it a moment before he climbed over the fence. The officer found a plastic bag containing methamphetamine near the fence post where Perry had paused. The state charged him with one count of possession of a controlled substance with intent to distribute. Before trial, Perry moved to suppress the methamphetamine. Following an evidentiary hearing, the circuit court overruled his motions. A jury found Perry guilty as charged, and the circuit court sentenced him to eight years in prison. Perry appeals.

Overview: Regarding the first point on appeal, A man convicted of a drug charge appeals the judgment against him. All seven Supreme Court judges agree and affirm the judgment as to point one. The unanimous decision was rendered because the officer who encountered the man never "seized" him, the Fourth Amendment therefore was not implicated, and the circuit court did not err in overruling his motions to suppress evidence found as a result of the encounter.

A second point raised as to misstated range of punishment, did not result in err in sentencing him to eight years since Perry failed to establish manifest injustice. Four judges agree the man failed to establish the prison term to which the circuit court sentenced him was based on the circuit court's mistaken belief about the range of punishment. In an opinion which concurs in part and dissents in part, three judges agree that the circuit court did not err in overruling the man's motions to suppress, but they would vacate and remand the case for sentencing, because "Imposing sentencing based upon a mistaken belief as to the range of punishment is **manifestly unjust** and results in plain error." **AFFIRMED.**

Court en banc holds:

(1) The circuit court did not err in overruling Perry's motions to suppress. Given the "totality of the circumstances", Perry's initial encounter with the officer when she requested his license was consensual in nature. When the officer actually required Perry to do something, he ignored her commands. At no point during the entire encounter did the officer **"SIEZE"** Perry. The Fourth Amendment, therefore, was not implicated.

(2) The circuit court did not err in sentencing Perry to eight years in prison. While the range of punishment was misstated at the sentencing hearing, Perry failed to establish **manifest injustice**. As explained in the Court's companion case of ***State v. Pierce, SC96095, June 2018,*** also handed down under plain error review, it is not enough to show the circuit court HELD a mistaken belief

regarding the range of punishment. Rather, Perry had to show the circuit court imposed the sentence BASED on that mistaken belief. It did not sentence him to the misstated minimum sentence, it sentenced him to the longer sentence the prosecutor recommended.

Opinion concurring in part and dissenting in part by Judge Breckenridge: The author concurs in the principal opinion's holding that the circuit court did not err in overruling Perry's motions to suppress, but she would vacate Perry's sentence and would remand the case for resentencing. As stated in the author's separate opinion in ***State v. Pierce,*** Missouri courts repeatedly have held plain error results when a sentence is imposed by a circuit court that expressly misstated, on the record, the range of punishment. That occurred here, reflecting the circuit court was under the mistaken belief as to the applicable sentencing range when it imposed Perry's eight-year sentence. Knowing the correct range of punishment is a predicate to any sentencing and sentencing a defendant when mistaken as to that applicable range of punishment inherently affects the sentencing process and might lead to a different sentence. Imposing sentence based on a mistaken belief as to range of punishment is manifestly unjust and results in plain error.

State v. Craig WD81159 (June 12, 2018)

In August 2016, Sgt. John Malloy executed a search warrant at Craig's house. Malloy knocked and announced the search warrant and then entered through the unlocked door. Inside, Malloy found Craig and her acquaintance, Jeff Ford, and ordered them to the ground. After Craig and Ford were handcuffed, Malloy frisked Ford and found a knife and brass knuckles. Craig told Malloy the knuckles were hers. Malloy asked Craig if the pants also belonged to Craig, to which she answered "No." After searching the upstairs, Malloy walked Craig and Ford to the front porch. A deputy took Ford to a patrol car, and Malloy read the search warrant to Craig. Craig then informed Malloy there was drug paraphernalia, but no drugs, in the house. She also told him there were stolen tools in the basement and that some were hers. Later, a detective took Craig to his patrol car, where she was Mirandized and questioned.

The defendant filed a motion to suppress alleging that her statements prior to Miranda should be suppressed. On an interlocutory appeal of the Trial Court's granting of the motion, the Appellate court reversed and remanded the lower court's decision, ruling that the spontaneous statements of the defendant made, not in response to interrogation, were admissible in evidence even though the defendant was in custody at the time the statements were made.

State v. Stricklin, ED105350 (June 26, 2018)

Defendant was questioned at police station about a statutory sodomy. He was not given a *Miranda* warning, and initially denied knowing anything about the victim's injuries. The interrogation began voluntarily but grew more confrontational. Mid-way through the interrogation, the lead officer told Defendant he was "going in cuffs" if he didn't "straighten it out" with the police. Defendant responded, "I want a lawyer. Right now." The interrogation continued. Another officer repeatedly told Defendant he was going to jail and refused to assure him he could go home that night. The officers subjected Defendant to several "coercive" interrogation tactics, such as

suggesting that a confession would lead to leniency. Defendant eventually confessed. Defendant was arrested at the end of the interview – and *still* was not *Mirandized*.

The trial court refused to suppress Defendant's statements and he was convicted at trial. The Court of Appeals reversed, holding that the Defendant was "in custody" for purposes of *Miranda* and suppressed all statements in the interrogation that followed the "going in cuffs" comment.

State of Missouri v. Mack, SD 80719 August 14, 2018

There was a *lengthy* conversation, before a Miranda warning, between the arresting officer and the Defendant re: a stop for suspected DWI. In pertinent part: . . .

Defendant: "OK, I've been drinking. So you can move my vehicle."
Officer: "I can move your vehicle?"
Defendant: "I've been drinking; you might find a beer in there."
Officer: "OK. Alright."
Defendant: "I've been drinking. OK, that's what you want to hear? I've been drinking."

Officer found an opened, empty container which was not seized as evidence. The Police Report noted numerous other observations of the arresting officer, to wit: Defendant's vehicle matched description of vehicle reported to be driving in a careless and imprudent manner; Odor of alcohol emanating from Defendant's vehicle; When asked to produce Driver License, Defendant produced a credit card & was unable to produce a Driver License; Defendant later provided a false name; Defendant stumbled & swayed while walking to the patrol car; When in the patrol car, Officer detected the odor of alcohol coming from Defendant's person and noticed Defendant's speech was slurred and his eyes were bloodshot; Defendant had 6 of 6 clues on the horizontal gaze nystagmus test & 2 of 2 clues on the vertical gaze nystagmus test; Defendant was unable to perform the one-leg stand test and the walk & turn test; and Defendant refused to take a breath test.

Issue(s): Was trial court's error in admitting Defendant's pre-Miranda warning statements *harmless error*?

Finding: Where Defendant's pre-Miranda statements, challenged on constitutional grounds, were cumulative to properly-admitted and overwhelming evidence, admission of the challenged statements was harmless error.

State vs. Sallee SD34811 (June 18, 2018)

Following the trial court's finding that he was a chronic offender and a jury trial, Roger Wayne Sallee ("Defendant") was found guilty of the class B felony of driving while intoxicated and sentenced to a seven-year prison sentence. On appeal Defendant advances five points of alleged trial court error.

At approximately 8:00 p.m. on February 15, 2015, Springfield Police Officer Chad Hartman was dispatched to a Famous Footwear located on Independence Road in Springfield on a "check

vehicle call" for "an intoxicated male" driving a white Ford Bronco with an Arkansas license plate. Officer Hartman found the vehicle and initiated a traffic stop and following the administration of field sobriety tests, ultimately concluded that Defendant was impaired and arrested him. Defendant blood alcohol content, as measured later by a breathalyzer machine, was .191%.

Defendant was charged with DWI as a chronic offender. At a pretrial conference, the State offered six exhibits (A, B, C, D, E, and F) as evidence that Defendant was convicted on six previous occasions of intoxication-related traffic offenses ("IRTOs") in Arkansas. Defendant was ultimately found guilty of DWI and sentenced as a chronic offender. He timely appeals, raising five points. For ease of analysis, we consider Defendant's points out of order and points 1, 2, 3, and 4 together.

Point 5-Challenged testimony not offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted.

The fifth point relied on states: The trial court abused its discretion in admitting evidence that an employee from Hooters had reported that an intoxicated man had left the restaurant, got into a vehicle, and then drove behind the Famous Footwear store, because this evidence was presented at trial in violation of Defendant's rights to due process of law and a fair trial before an impartial jury, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, in that while the evidence was purported to be admitted merely to show the subsequent conduct of Officer Hartman, the level of detail provided in the hearsay went far beyond what was necessary to explain Officer Hartman's conduct, and the state used the hearsay for the truth of the matter during closing argument.

Here, the trial court admitted the content of the check-vehicle call over Defendant's hearsay objection to show Officer Hartman's actions. "If evidence is admissible for one purpose but improper for other purposes, it should be received, subject to limiting instruction. "State v Jones 979 S. W. 2d 171, 182. As relevant here, "statements made by out of court declarants that explain subsequent police conduct are admissible, supplying relevant background and continuity."

Points 1, 2, 3, and 4-Sufficient evidence that Defendant was a chronic DWI offender.

State of Missouri v. Galen, ED 105874 (August 7, 2018)

Defendant appeals the trial court's judgment of conviction for DWI (B felony – chronic offender.) On 5/24/14, Officer is on duty in a marked police car in the parking lot of a strip mall. At 1:07 a.m., Officer sees man (later identified as Defendant) seated in the driver's seat of a pick-up. Officer sees Defendant vomit out window and drive off. Defendant drives to gas station next door and runs over curb with the rear passenger tire of the truck. Defendant drives to one of the gas pumps and stops but does not get out of truck. Officer drives past pumps. When almost out of sight of Defendant, Officer sees Defendant drive away from pumps and attempt to leave parking lot. Officer follows Defendant from an outer road and then onto an interstate on-ramp. Defendant turns on left turn signal, then turns off and does not change lanes to merge onto highway until a few seconds later. Officer believes this is an improper lane change and stops him. Officer approaches him and talks to him through open passenger window. Officer smells strong odor of

intoxicants. Officer administers SFST's and PBT, then arrests Defendant. Breath test at jail shows BAC of .097%.

Defendant files motion to suppress arguing that Officer did not have probable cause or reasonable suspicion to conduct the stop. Trial court denies motion, as well as objection to the admission of this evidence at trial. Court finds him guilty after bench trial and sentences him to 8 years. Defendant appeals.

Defendant first argues that Officer lacked probable cause to stop because he did not improperly change lanes per Section 304.019.1 R. S. Mo. ED does not reach this issue because under "totality of the circumstances," the evidence supports the conclusion that Officer had reasonable suspicion justifying the stop.

Court states: Reasonable suspicion is a lesser standard than probable cause, and "the quantity and quality of the information [possessed by the officer] must be considered in the 'totality of the circumstances' to determine whether reasonable suspicion exists." Further, an officer's "community caretaking function" may require an investigation that could meet the threshold of *Terry* when reasonably carried out. Here, Officer sees him vomit out the window of his vehicle, and Officer testified that it could be a possible intoxicated driver or someone who needs medical attention. He then drives over a curb on the way out of the parking lot. This also raised Officer's suspicion that someone needed medical attention or that it could be a possible intoxicated driver. These facts alone would have justified investigation. Moreover, Defendant pulls up to a gas pump, but does not get out. He then drives away after he sees Officer drive by and Officer is almost out of sight. Officer testified that he appeared to be trying to dodge law enforcement at the time. This action by Defendant further contributed to a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity under *Terry*, thus justifying Officer's decision to conduct a stop. Finally, while Defendant disputes that he made an improper lane change just prior to the stop, the totality of the other circumstances gave Officer reasonable suspicion which justified his initial stop of Defendant.

Held: trial court did not err in denying motion to suppress. Conviction affirmed.

Rocha v. Director of Revenue WD 80808 (August 7, 2018)

Rocha appealed the circuit court judgment which affirmed the Director of Revenue's one-year revocation of his driving privilege for refusal to submit to a chemical test. The case focuses on the evidence supporting probable cause for the arrest for driving under the influence.

Trooper Cool observed Rocha exceeding the posted speed limit on the highway. The Trooper ran a registration check of the vehicle, which was determined to be expired, and then pulled the vehicle over. Rocha exited the vehicle at the request of Trooper Cool and took a seat in the patrol car. The Trooper then noticed that Rocha had a "strong odor of intoxicants on his breath and that his eyes were bloodshot." Rocha was then asked to spit out the gum in his mouth and upon questioning he admitted to drinking around midnight the night before which was approximately 15 hours prior. Trooper Cool requested that Rocha participate in field sobriety tests and a breath test and Rocha refused all of the requests and was placed under arrest.

The Court of Appeals found that the smell of intoxicants and bloodshot eyes were insufficient indicia of intoxication to support probable cause for Rocha's arrest. Upon review of the record, the Court found no indication that Trooper Cool had observed Rocha's driving to be impaired and in fact only two of the approximately thirty possible indicia of intoxication were marked on the report. The unanimous decision reversed the circuit court's judgment and remanded the case with directions to order the Director of Revenue to reinstate Rocha's driver's license.

Miller v. State of Missouri, SC96754 (July 31, 2018)

At issue in this case was the trial courts authority to revoke probation after it had expired.

Miller was found guilty of two counts of involuntary manslaughter and was placed on a suspended imposition of sentence for a probationary term of five year on August 29, 2007. On June 26, 2012, the state filed a motion to revoke Mr. Miller's probation. The first hearing date was set for August 8, 2012. At the August 8 hearing, the public defender stated a conflict and later withdrew. The case was continued for hearing to August 23. Another public defender entered his appearance for Mr. Miller on August 14. On the following notation the case was reset from the August 23, 2012 date: "Case reset for Probation Violation Hearing on October 3, 2012 @ 9 am. Defendant is ordered to appear." The notation was signed by the states attorney the public defender and the trial judge in the case. Mr. Miller's probation expired August 28, and he received a letter advising him had been discharged from supervision by the board of probation and parole.

On October 3, Miller and his counsel appeared for the probation revocation hearing and was continued, on the state's motion and without objection from Miller, and reset for December 5, 2012. Again, a notation was filed and signed by both attorneys and the trial judge. The state amended the motion to revoke on October 19, 2012.

On December 5, 2012. The hearing was held, and Mr. Miller orally moved for dismissal on the ground the trial court no longer had statutory authority to revoke his probation because his probation term had expired. The trial court denied the motion because the case was passed the five years by the agreement of the parties as stipulated in the record. Ultimately Millers probation was revoked, and he was given two five years consecutive sentences on each count. Later Miller appealed and won. The State further appealed, and this case was the result.

The important part of this case is the standard for revoking probation after the term has expired as set forth below:

> "Section 559.036.8 governs the trial court's authority to revoke probation. Under section 559.036.8, the trial court has authority to revoke probation throughout the term of probation and beyond the expiration of the term of probation when certain conditions are met. *Strauser*, 416 S.W.3d at 801. Section 559.036.8 provides:
>
> The power of the court to revoke probation shall extend for the duration of the term of probation designated by the court **and for any further period which is reasonably necessary for the adjudication of matters arising before its expiration, provided that some affirmative manifestation of an intent to conduct a revocation hearing occurs prior to the expiration of the period and that every reasonable effort is made to notify**

> **the probationer and to conduct the hearing prior to the expiration of the period**. Pursuant to section 559.036.8, there must first be an "affirmative manifestation of an intent to conduct a revocation hearing" before the end of the period. The statute further requires the trial court to make "every reasonable effort . . . to notify the probationer and to conduct the hearing prior to the expiration of the period." *Id*. Unless both requirements are satisfied, the trial court loses the authority to revoke probation beyond the expiration of its term. *Strauser*, 416 S.W.3d at 801. (emphases added) ***Miller v. State of Missouri***, SC96754 July 31, 2018

The three key points are: you must have affirmative manifestation of intent to conduct a revocation hearing prior to expiration date; and make every reasonable effort to both, notify the probationer, and conduct the hearing prior to the date of expiration.

Miller lost because of a stipulation in the record to the two continuances that occurred prior to the expiration date. This was reasonable because the defendant's attorney consented, and that consent is binding on the defendant. The trial court had the authority to revoke the probation after it had expired.

State ex rel. Boswell v. The Honorable Harman, WD81065 (May 15, 2018)

Writ of prohibition sought by Boswell to prevent Judge Harmon from taking any action other than to vacate his order revoking Boswell's probation. Boswell asserts that Judge Harmon exceeded his authority in revoking the probation because he failed to make every reasonable effort to conduct the revocation hearing prior to the expiration of the probation term.

On October 8, 2009, Boswell pleaded guilty to two felony counts (second-degree robbery and resisting arrest). The Clay County court suspended imposition of sentence and placed Boswell on probation for five years, expiring December 2, 2014. As early as February 2011, Boswell's probation officer filed a probation violation report. The court entered an order suspending Boswell's probation on February 18, 2011 and issued a capias warrant.

On April 5, 2011, Boswell was arrested in Jackson County on unrelated charges and April 28, 2011, his probation officer filed a probation violation report with the Clay County Circuit Court recommending revocation of Boswell's probation for the 2009 case. He plead guilty to the 2011 charges and was sentenced to prison. While Boswell was incarcerated Clay County lodged detainers with the Missouri Department of Corrections. Boswell also filed a *pro se* motion to quash the probation violation warrant and to continue his probation. No action was taken on this motion. On August 4, 2014, probation and parole filed a progress report with the Clay County court stating he remained incarcerated and that he would "complete supervision" on the 2009 case on December 1, 2014.

In 2015 Boswell's attorney filed motions to discharge him from probation on the 2009 case and after denial a motion to reconsider the denial. After continuances on two occasions, the court held probation revocation hearings on November 25, 2015, and December 2, 2015. Then, on December 4, 2015, the court entered its order revoking Boswell's probation and sentenced him to six years

in prison on the second-degree robbery charge and three years in prison on the resisting arrest charge, to be served consecutively.

Boswell filed a petition for writ of prohibition in the Missouri Court of Appeals arguing the Judge exceeded his authority by revoking probation over a year after the probation term had expired.

Standard of Review: A writ of prohibition is appropriately issued: (1) to prevent the usurpation of judicial power when a lower court lacks authority or jurisdiction; (2) to remedy an excess of authority, jurisdiction or abuse of discretion where the lower court lacks the power to act as intended; or (3) where a party may suffer irreparable harm if relief is not granted. *State ex rel. Strauser v. Martinez, 416 S.W.3d 798, 801 (Mo. Banc 2014).*

Analysis: Boswell contends Judge Harman exceeded his authority under RSMo §559.036.8 in conducting the probation revocation hearing over one year after the probation terms had expired. As analyzed in the ***Strauser*** case "the court's power to revoke probation only extends through the duration of the probation term…[w]hen the probation term ends, so does the court's authority to revoke probation."

Nevertheless, the statute allows the court to extend its authority to revoke probation past the expiration of the probation term if certain conditions are met. The ***Strauser*** case, applying the statute, requires the court must meet two conditions. "First, the court must have manifested its intent to conduct a revocation hearing during the probation term…Second, the court must make every reasonable effort to notify the probationer and hold the hearing before the term ends." (*Id.* at 801).

Though the court suspended probation and never reinstated it, the suspension could not last indefinitely. The court still had to rule on the revocation motion before December 2, 2014, unless the court met the two conditions noted above.

Decision: The Court of Appeals found that while the Judge manifested his intent to conduct a revocation hearing, he did not make every effort to conduct the revocation hearing before the expiration of the probation terms as required. Therefore, the Judge lacked the authority to conduct the revocation hearing beyond the five-year probation term.

State of Missouri v. Gay SD 35122 (August 2, 2018)

Defendant was behind the wheel of her car stopped on a bridge in the middle of the driving lane while she inhaled from a "can of air." Defendant was convicted for (1) inhaling or smelling the fumes of a solvent, and (2) failing to place the right side of her vehicle as near the right-hand side of the highway as practicable.

On appeal of the convictions for each offense, the Court of Appeals held that the State failed to produce any evidence that the fumes Defendant inhaled emanated from any solvent despite the can label stating it contains difluoroethane. A trial judge is not allowed to make an inference of his or her own personal scientific knowledge or to take judicial notice of a fact which is not common knowledge of people of ordinary intelligence.

As to Count II, the Court held that the State did produce sufficient evidence that Defendant failed to place her vehicle as near the right-hand side of the highway as practicable. The trial judge could reasonably infer that she knowingly failed to do so from Defendant's conduct of acting rationally after approached by the officer and being capable of understanding and answering the officer's questions. Point affirmed.

State v. Wilhite WD80701 (June 5, 2018)

Defendant appeals from conviction of driving while intoxicated after a bench trial. Defendant "Wilhite" argues that there was insufficient evidence to establish a temporal connection between him operating the vehicle and his being intoxicated.

On August 25, 2015 at about 10:15 p.m., three individuals in a vehicle came upon a pickup truck nose first in a ditch with the truck partially blocking the roadway. The truck lights were on and the driver door was open. The three individuals pulled over and got out of their vehicle to see if anyone needed help. They did not initially see anyone. When they started to leave, they heard shouting coming from behind them. Further up the road they saw Wilhite attempting to crawl out of the ditch. He was stumbling, he needed help getting out of the ditch, his speech was slurred, and he smelled like beer. Wilhite stated he was not hurt and that no one else was with him. Wilhite got into the witnesses' vehicle and refused to get out. They drove him home.

When they got to Wilhite's home, he stumbled and fell. They helped Wilhite up the stairs, into his mobile home and into a chair. When the three individuals left Wilhite's house, they called 911 and reported the accident.

Trooper Johnson was dispatched to the accident scene at 10:42 p.m. and arrived on scene at 10:50 p.m. There was no one at the scene when he arrived. Trooper Johnson found a partially consumed bottle of beer in the center console of the truck and two empty beer bottles on the passenger side floorboard. The three individuals who earlier had contact with Wilhite arrived on scene and told Trooper Johnson about their interaction with Wilhite. They gave Trooper Johnson directions to Wilhite's home. The three individuals identified Wilhite from a Department of Revenue photograph as the person they had seen at the scene earlier that evening.

Trooper Johnson went to Wilhite's home and contacted Wilhite who was very impaired and unable to stand. Wilhite denied being in a crash, drinking any intoxicants that day, or meeting any of the three witnesses. No field sobriety tests were performed due to Wilhite's failure to follow instructions and inability to stand. Wilhite was arrested at 11:40 p.m. and transported to the hospital. Wilhite refused to provide a blood sample. Trooper Johnson obtained a search warrant for a sample of Wilhite's blood. The blood draw occurred at 2:47 a.m. Wilhite's blood alcohol level at that time was .129.

ANALYSIS: In his one point on appeal, Wilhite argues that there is insufficient evidence to convict him of driving while intoxicated because the evidence failed to establish a temporal connection between Wilhite's alleged operation of a motor vehicle and his intoxication.

In the appellate analysis, the Court notes that when the Defendant is arrested at a remote time from the operation of the vehicle, the State must show further evidence than a test that reveals the defendant was intoxicated at the time of the arrest. The longer the time interval between driving and testing, the less accurately the test reflects the state of the driver at the time of the arrest. Wilhite was dropped off at his trailer at 10:30 p.m. and was first contacted by the trooper at 11:30 p.m. The blood draw was at 2:45 a.m.

In total, the State's evidence established only that Wilhite operated the vehicle, an accident occurred, following an unknown amount of time after the accident he was observed to be intoxicated, and that he was intoxicated when he was arrested several hours later. There is nothing in the record to establish the time that Wilhite was operating the vehicle, the time the accident occurred or at what point Wilhite became intoxicated. A factfinder cannot determine that "one who is under the influence of an alcoholic beverage at an established time was necessarily in that condition at some earlier unspecified moment without any evidence concerning the length of the interval involved".

Given the absence of evidence to establish the approximate time of Wilhite's operation of the vehicle and his lack of access to alcohol between the operation of the vehicle and the time the witnesses observed his intoxication, the State failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he operated a vehicle while intoxicated.

The trial court's judgment was reversed and Wilhite was discharged.

State v. Brac WD81267 (September 28, 2018)

Defendant was found unconscious and intoxicated in the driver's seat of his motor vehicle with the ignition turned off. On appeal, Defendant argued that this does not constitute operating the motor vehicle.

Appellate Court held evidence showing that appellant had been driving while intoxicated included the motor vehicle's location on the shoulder of a highway, physical signs of intoxication and a blood alcohol level over four times the limit with no source of alcohol in the motor vehicle, and refusal of a breath test. That evidence established "sufficient and significant circumstantial evidence for a reasonable trier of fact to find beyond a reasonable doubt that [appellant] drove or operated his vehicle in temporal connection to his severe intoxication." Conviction affirmed.

State v. Sigmon ED 104056 (April 25, 2018)

Officers responded to a call to assist at the scene of a domestic disturbance. Defendant Sigmon was among six to eight people in the front yard at the time of call. Many of the people in the front yard, including Defendant Sigmon were intoxicated. Among the responding officers was Officer Stafford who recognized Defendant Sigmon as he lived nearby, the two having previously never had any negative contact. During the domestic disturbance investigation, Sigmon became agitated and was stumbling around intoxicated. Sigmon repeatedly threatened to kill everyone at the scene.

After yelling threats intermittently, Sigmon turned towards the responding Officers and pointed at them screaming "You fucking xxxx. I'm going to kill you". Sigmon proceeded to quickly walk towards the officers while raising his closed fist. Officers raised their hands and shouted for him to stop but Sigmon continued with his fist raised. Officer Stafford, believe he was about to be struck by Sigmon wrestled him to the ground. While Sigmon was pinned he attempted to strike the Officer. After being handcuffed, Sigmon called out to Officer Stafford that he was a "dead man walking" and threatened to beat him. Sigmon made various threatening statements in the police vehicle on the way to the county jail which were witnessed by the responding officers including Officer Strafford.

In the police vehicle on the way to the county jail, Sigmon threatened the safety of Officer Stafford's daughter warning "I know you. You know I do. I know you've got a pretty little blonde girl that plays outside…I'm going to enjoy taking her and covering her up and watching her scream and struggle while I get off on her". Sigmon proceeded to threaten Officer Stafford's daughter stating "Hope you talked to your daughter tonight. I'm only going to be here 24 hours. When I get out, you'll never see her again."

The first issue addressed by the Court was whether multiple threats made within an extended encounter separate and distinct acts sufficient to support a conviction for aggravated stalking by showing a course of conduct. The Court held that Defendant Sigmon's threats, though vile and aggressive, were made without any meaningful separation of speech and time between his actions and as such the Court could not conclude that each threat made during the encounter constituted a separate and distinct act to demonstrate a continued course of conduct necessary to support an aggravated-stalking conviction.

The Court then examined whether threatening explicit statements constitute sexual misconduct. The Court determined that Defendant Sigmon's threats did not constitute a solicitation or request to engage in impermissible and unlawful sexual conduct with Officer Stafford's daughter as the threats were aggressive, threatening and antagonistic with no hint or suggestion of seeking permission or consent.

State v. Tice, SD34825 (May 21, 2018)

Facts: Officer William Ray Cliffman observed Defendant, Perry Raymond Tice driving 10 miles over the speed limit at approximately 1:15 a.m. on August 16, 2015, and subsequently pulled over Defendant's vehicle and after making numerous observations, to wit:

1. Defendant blocked traffic after being pulled over;
2. Defendant's speech was slurred;
3. Defendant almost fell when trying to exit his vehicle;
4. Defendant's eyes were blood shot and watery;
5. Defendant advised Officer Cliffman that he had been at a local bar where he had been drinking but could not state how much he had to drink.

Officer Cliffman then administered two field sobriety tests: the first test was the horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGN), of which Defendant exhibited 5 of 6 clues, and the walk and turn test, of which

the Defendant exhibited 6 of 8 clues, however, Defendant could not complete the walk and turn test. During testimony in a motion to suppress hearing, Officer Cliffman could not testify as to whether or not he checked each eye twice during his performance of the HGN test, as spelled out in the steps of the NHTSA manual. The trial court granted the Motion to Suppress, however, said testimony was ultimately allowed in at trial in response to a Defense Counsel question.

Issue(s): Did the trial court error in admitting Officer Cliffman's testimony about the results of an HGN test because Officer Cliffman deviated from the NHTSA procedures for administering the HGN test.

Conclusion/Finding: The NHTSA guidelines were not admitted into evidence, without which there there was no evidentiary basis for Defendant's argument that Officer Cliffman "materially deviated from the NHTSA procedures" by failing to test Defendant's eyes twice. In addition, the admission of the HGN test results was not an outcome-determinative error as there was ample non HGN evidence to support the jury's decision that Defendant was intoxicated.

State v. Baker, WD 80649 (May 1, 2018)
This case principally involves the charge of forgery brought against the Defendant, William D. Baker. On October 30, 2016 a minor woman, J.Z., reported to the police that her debit card had been taken and used to make unauthorized purchases and a cash withdrawal all totaling $90.00. The defendant had been a guest at the home of J.Z.'s mother. After Baker left J.Z.'s home, she discovered her debit card was missing. J.Z. immediately checked with the bank that issued the debit card and learned that an unauthorized purchase and cash withdrawal had been made at a Dollar General Store. The police inquired at the store and found a security video of Mr. Baker using the debit card to make the transactions. Baker was arrested and charged with forgery and stealing.

The original charge was brought under §570.090.1(1) which criminalizes the forgery of a writing. The defendant agreed to plead guilty to the charge and a guilty-plea hearing was scheduled. But at the hearing the trial judge refused to allow the defendant to plead guilty to the charge because the factual basis for the plea was insufficient to support the charge under that statute.

The hearing was rescheduled, and the State was granted leave to amend the information. In the amended information, the State again brought a charge of forgery against the defendant, but this time the State alleged a violation of §570.090.1(3). (At this point, the State has abandoned the original information brought under §570.090.1(1))
Defendant filed a motion to dismiss the amended charge on the ground that the facts of the case did not support the amended charge.

§570.090.1(3) states in part:

"A person commits the offense of forgery if, with the purpose to defraud, the person …makes or alters anything other than a writing, including receipts and universal product codes, so that it purports to have a genuineness, antiquity, rarity, ownership or authorship which it does not possess."

And the legislative comment to the statute states:

The present section was adopted in 1955 and covers forgery of documents having legal or commercial significance. Included within the definition would be the forging of false coins and slugs. ***It also covers a thing other than a writing <u>when it is made or altered</u> so as to appear to have some valuable attribute which it does not in fact have.***

Relying on the foregoing the court set out the three elements of forgery under §570.090.1(3):

1. That the defendant must act with the purpose to defraud.
   In this case, both sides agreed that he so acted.
2. The defendant must make or alter anything other than a writing.
   In this case, nothing was altered. Neither the debit card nor the PIN had been altered in any way.
3. The making or altering of the thing must be done so that it purports to have a genuineness, antiquity, rarity, ownership, or authorship which it does not possess.
   Again, there was no alteration of the debit card or the PIN so element 3 was not satisfied either.

The State took the position that "any transaction whatsoever- whether the transaction was consummated with an alteration to a tangible thing or not- made by a person without the authority to make the transaction would constitute forgery". The Court disagreed stating that the State's position was much too broad, was not supported by case law nor did it satisfy all of the requirements of §570.090.1(3). The Court agreed that while such conduct might constitute a crime, it did not constitute the crime of forgery. The Court went on to state that the debit card was used in an unaltered state and the PIN used was the correct number. In other words, since neither the debit card nor the PIN had been altered elements 2 and 3 of the statute were not satisfied. Finally, because the instrument being used was a debit card no signature was required to affect the transaction thus avoiding the need to forge the victim's signature on a receipt.
The trial court sustained defendant's motion to dismiss and the appellate court upheld the trial court's decision for the reasons stated above.

Both the trial court and the appellate court were puzzled that the prosecutor filed this case under the forgery statute which clearly created proof problems and insisted on continuing the prosecution under that forgery statute despite the fact that the prosecutor had available to him a case under §570.130, Fraudulent Use of Credit Device or Debit Device.
§570.130 provides:
A person commits the offense of fraudulent use of a credit device or debit device if he or she uses a credit device or debit device for the purpose of obtaining services or property, knowing that:

(1) The device is stolen, fictitious or forged; or
(2) The device has been revoked or cancelled; or
(3) For any other reason his or her use of the device is unauthorized …

The requirements of §570.130 would have been easily satisfied by the facts in this case. This is clearly a situation where a prosecutor, for reasons known only to him, tried to push a round peg

into a square hole by straining to force the facts of the case to fit the requirements of the forgery statute and got his head handed to him in the process.

Mullin V. Department of Revenue, WD 80866 (August 7, 2018)

Ms. Mullin was stopped at a checkpoint. Officer detected odor of alcohol. Her eyes were watery and blood shot and she admitted having two drinks (and later admitted having three drinks.) She was asked to exit and then she was taken to another officer to administer field sobriety test. Second officer noticed the same signs of alcohol the previous officer had noted in addition to exhibiting all six signs of impairment when taking the gaze nystagmus test. Second officer asked her to take preliminary breath test, but she refused. She was cuffed and arrested for DWI. She asked for an attorney. The officers took her to a mobile response unit and informed her she could call an attorney and she would be given 20 minutes. She was not able to make contact with an attorney. Her 20 minutes had run, when Mullin asked the officers numerous questions regarding the consequences of consenting or refusing to consent to a breath test. She finally took the breath test and registered.142%. Specific language was quoted as to what the officer told Mullin in part of the exchange before she consented to take the test. He told her that it would be a less serious offense if she consented to the breath test, that a search warrant would be granted if she refused, that she wouldn't get out of jail until 7:00 in the morning if she refused, and that *it was a city or a municipal infraction if she consented*, and it was a county or state misdemeanor if she refused.

On appeal of the Director's suspension of her license after trial, Mullin's sole point on appeal was that the trial court erred in sustaining the suspension because law enforcement provided her with false and misleading information upon which to make a decision as to whether to submit to a chemical test in violation of her right to due process and in contravention of the Missouri Implied Consent Law. Specifically, Mullin focused on one of the officer's responses to her questions concerning the consequences if she refused to submit to a breath test. "You will be charged with a state misdemeanor instead of a city infraction and your license will be immediately revoked for a year." Mullin claimed because of the false statement she was promised a mitigation of punishment in exchange for her consent to take the test.

While the Court conceded that the officer did misspeak in calling a municipal DWI ordinance violation an "infraction" rather than a misdemeanor, he did not make promises to Mullin regarding punishment. He did say it was the prosecutor's decision as to how to charge.

Section 577.041.1 requires only that the officer inform the arrestee of the consequences for refusing to submit to the test as well as why the test is being given citing *Collins v. Dir. Of Rev*, 691 S.W.2d 246,252. The Court went on to find that saying, "you will be charged with a state misdemeanor instead of a city infraction and your license will be immediately revoked for one year"—did not mislead Mullin into believing the consequences of a refusal were different than the law actually provides. Therefore, the warning was sufficient for purposes of due process of an informed consent and Mullin was not prejudiced by the officer's misstatement and her license was upheld as being suspended.

Hearne v. Director of Revenue ED106352 (September 14, 2018)

The Director of Revenue appealed from the judgment of the trial court setting aside the suspension of Gabrielle Hearne's driver's license and reinstating her driving privileges. The Court of Appeals held that the trial court erroneously refused to consider the Blood Alcohol Test Report. Defendant argued the Director untimely filed the maintenance report, but she failed to prove the maintenance check itself was deficient. Therefore, considering the Blood Alcohol Test Report as evidence, the Director adequately showed that the Defendant drove while intoxicated.

The Court noted that the foundation for entering blood alcohol test results into evidence includes approved testing equipment used by approved personnel. Timely filing of required maintenance reports goes to the performance of the equipment but is irrelevant to entering blood alcohol test results into evidence.

State v. Betts, ED105454 (September 4, 2018)

Defendant and three others were charged with first-degree robberies and armed criminal action. No witness could identify defendant as a perpetrator of any of the offenses because all defendants wore hoods covering their faces. Two co-defendants pleaded guilty and expressly **implicated defendant** during their earlier plea hearings. At defendant's later trial, these perpetrators expressly **denied defendant's involvement,** and plea-hearing transcripts of the co-defendants identifying defendant as a participant in the crimes were admitted as prior inconsistent statements over defendant's objection. Defendant was found guilty, and the court sentenced defendant to a total of 22 years. The other defendants had received sentences of 10-16 years.

On appeal, defendant argues: insufficiency of the evidence/improper admission of plea-hearing statements by co-defendants, and improper sentencing. While the general rule is that a co-defendant's plea of guilty is not admissible, section 491.074, RSMo admits prior inconsistent statements as substantive evidence, and "we see no reason why they should be excluded merely because they were made during a plea hearing." Further, a "prior inconsistent statement can be the sole basis for a guilty verdict." Additionally, defense counsel "opened the door to this evidence" in his opening statement when he said others had pleaded guilty to these crimes and that "the perpetrators of these crimes have been caught." "Nothing in the record indicates that the court imposed a harsher sentence … as punishment for exercising his right to a jury trial, or that this was the 'determining factor' in the sentence …."

State v. Byers, EC 105196 July 10, 2018

Facts: Defendant has dinner with his girlfriend and then dropped her off at home. On his way home, he drove past a police officer who was on an "impaired driving enforcement detail". The officer observed the defendant going 10 miles under the speed limit, weaving from left to right and touching the lines on both sides of his travel lanes several times. Based on these observations, he stopped the defendant and noted bloodshot eyes and the odor of alcohol on the defendant. The defendant performed poorly on the field sobriety test as well as other tests performed at the scene. When asked to perform an alphabet test and counting test, he refused. He also refused to submit

to a breath, blood or urine tests. Defendant was charged with DWI and driving with a revoked license. Prior to trial defendant moved the court to suppress evidence based upon a belief that the officer did not have sufficient grounds to stop him. **Also,** at trial, the State consented to a motion in limine regarding prior criminal convictions of the defendant. However, on cross-examination of the defendant's girlfriend, the prosecutor asked if she had previously testified as an alibi witness for him in a different case in another division. The defendant objected, which objection was sustained in a side bar, but the court refused a mistrial or to instruct the jury to disregard.

Law: I. Decision to deny or grant a mistrial is within the sound discretion of the trial court, *State v. Jones* 921 S.W. 2d 23, 32 (Mo. App. W.D. 1996)

II. A trial court abuses its discretion when its ruling is clearly against the logic of the circumstances before it and when the ruling is so arbitrary and unreasonable as to shock the appellate court's sense of justice and indicate a lack of careful consideration. State v. Russell, 533 S. W. 3d 807, 815 (Mo. App. E. D. 2017)

III. Reasonable suspicion for an investigatory stop needs to be based upon all of the facts, not just one fact which, on its own, would insufficient to give a basis for the stop. State v. Brown, 332 S.W.3d 282, 284 (mo. App, S.D. 2011)

Decision: In denying the appeal on the issue of the violation of the order in limine concerning prior convictions, the court weighed the totality of the facts. The conviction was not mentioned, the questioning was stopped, and the court believed that there was not sufficient prejudice from the question to sway the jury.

The court in the denial of the appeal on the issue of the stop once again relied on the totality of the facts. Even though touching the lines would insufficient on its own, when taken with the other facts (the slow speed, weaving, and touching the lines plus added facts such as the neighborhood having a number of bars and the hour of the night) was sufficient to give "reasonable suspicion".

MMACJA 2018 NOVEMBER CONFERENCE

LEGISLATIVE UDPATE

PREPARED BY: RICH AUBUCHON, GOVERNMENTAL CONSULTANT FOR MMACJA

1. GENERAL HISTORY OF RECENT LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

A. 2015 – Coming off the most successful election cycle for Republicans in Missouri to date, Republicans earned 118 seats in the House. Right to work was passed in Missouri. Riots of Ferguson caught national attention and Auditor Tom Schweich passed by suicide. Speaker Diehl resigned and Todd Richardson becomes Speaker of the House. It was a tumultuous year setting the stage to greater scrutiny of municipal courts in Missouri. Legislation of the year included issues of surcharges for courts and procedures of court.
   1. SB 5 – Modified distribution of traffic fines and court costs
   2. SB 67 – Related to court surcharges and reporting requirements for municipal courts.
   3. SB 254 – Motor vehicle legislation
   4. HB 799 – Moved the 12th Division of the 16th Judicial Circuit Court
   5. SB 5 - Litigation Ensues
   6. Ferguson Report

B. 2016 – Presidential election year. Massive gains in statewide offices by Republicans. Greitens becomes Governor and takes on big issues with a strong public approach. Infighting between the Governor and legislators started immediately.
   1. SB 572 – Major shifts for municipal courts and municipalities.
   2. SB 588 – Expungement Law Reform
   3. SB 765 – Traffic citation quota ban and mobile recording requirements

C. 2017 – Special Sessions on utility rates to spur economic development and a growing anxiety over Governor Greitens' antagonistic stance toward the legislature creates tensions that result in a boiling point. A relatively unproductive legislative session follows.
   1. SB 128 – Vetoed – Municipal Judge and traffic violation rewrite to walk back parts of SB 572 and SB 5.

2. HB 50 – Changes Divisions of court in City of Independence

D. 2018 – 2018 will go down as the most tense, unpredictable year in the Missouri Capital known by most anyone. The legislature impeaches Governor Greitens and the Governor resigns his office faced with pressure from criminal charges and civil lawsuits. Governor Parson is sworn in as Governor and the legislature has one of the most productive sessions of recent memory. Massive issues are passed and peace enters the Capitol for the first time in two years.
   1. HB 2562 – Vetoed by the Governor – Drug Treatment Courts and Municipal Court changes
   2. HB 2 – Special Session - Drug Treatment Courts

2. ISSUES FOR FUTURE: Court costs and surcharge legislation will likely be the next big step on judicial reform in the legislature and municipal court changes like those of HB 2562 above.
3. BALLOT INITIATIVES: (Due to the timing of the presentation – an addendum will follow with election results)
4. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF 2019 POLITICAL LANDSCAPE (Due to the timing of the presentation – an addendum will follow with election results)

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED**]**

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 5

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2015

0455S.18T

AN ACT

To repeal section 302.341, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twelve new sections relating to local government.

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

Section A. Section 302.341, RSMo, is repeated and twelve new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 67.287, 302.341, 479.155, 479.350, 479.353, 479.356, 479.359, 479.360, 479.362, 479.368, 479.372, and 479.375, to read as follows:

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

(1) "Minimum standards", adequate and material provision of each of the items listed in subsection 2 of this section;

(2) "Municipality", any city, town, or village located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants;

(3) "Peace officer", any peace officer as defined in section 590.010 who is licensed under chapter 590.

2. Every municipality shall meet the following minimum standards within three years of the effective date of this section by providing the following municipal services, financial services, and reports, except that the provision of subdivision (6) of this subsection shall be completed within six years:

(1) A balanced annual budget listing anticipated revenues and expenditures, as required in section 67.010;

EXPLANATION–Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

(2) An annual audit by a certified public accountant of the finances of the municipality that includes a report on the internal controls utilized by the municipality and prepared by a qualified financial consultant that are implemented to prevent misuse of public funds. The municipality also shall include its current procedures that show compliance with or reasonable exceptions to the recommended internal controls;

(3) A cash management and accounting system that accounts for all revenues and expenditures;

(4) Adequate levels of insurance to minimize risk to include:

(a) General liability coverage;

(b) If applicable, liability coverage with endorsements to cover emergency medical personnel and paramedics;

(c) If applicable, police professional liability coverage;

(d) Workers compensation benefits for injured employees under the provisions of chapter 287; and

(e) Bonds for local officials as required by section 77.390, 79.260, 80.250, or local charter;

(5) Access to a complete set of ordinances adopted by the governing body available to the public within ten business days of a written request. An online version of the regulations or code shall satisfy this requirement for those ordinances that are codified;

(6) A police department accredited or certified by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies or the Missouri Police Chiefs Association or a contract for police service with a police department accredited or certified by such entities;

(7) Written policies regarding the safe operation of emergency vehicles, including a policy on police pursuit;

(8) Written policies regarding the use of force by peace officers;

(9) Written general orders for a municipal police department unless contracting with another municipality or county for police services;

(10) Written policies for collecting and reporting all crime and police stop data for the municipality as required by law. Such policies shall be forwarded to the attorney general's office;

(11) Construction code review by existing staff, directly or by contract with a public or private agency; and

(12) Information published annually on the website of the municipality indicating how the municipality met the standards in this subsection. If there is no municipal website, the information shall be submitted to the county for publication on its website, if it has a website.

3. If any resident of a municipality has belief or knowledge that such municipality has failed to ensure that the standards listed in subsection 2 of this section are regularly provided and are likely to continue to be provided, he or she may make an affidavit before any person authorized to administer oaths setting forth the facts alleging the failure to meet the required standards and file the affidavit with the attorney general. It shall be the duty of the attorney general, if, in his or her opinion, the facts stated in the affidavit justify, to declare whether the municipality is operating below minimum standards, and if it is, the municipality shall have sixty days to rectify the deficiencies in services noted by the attorney general. If after sixty days the municipality is still deemed by the attorney general to have failed to rectify sufficient minimum standards to be in compliance with those specified by subsection 2 of this section, the attorney general may file suit in the circuit court of the county. If the court finds that the municipality is not in compliance with the minimum standards specified in subsection 2 of this section, the circuit court of the county shall order the following remedies:

(1) Appointment of an administrative authority for the municipality including, but not limited to, another political subdivision, the state, or a qualified private party to administer all revenues under the name of the municipality or its agents and all funds collected on behalf of the municipality. If the court orders an administrative authority to administer the revenues under this subdivision, it may send an order to the director of revenue or other party charged with distributing tax revenue, as identified by the attorney general, to distribute such revenues and funds to the administrative authority who shall use such revenues and existing funds to provide the services required under a plan approved by the court. The court shall enter an order directing all financial and other institutions holding funds of the municipality, as identified by the attorney general, to honor the directives of the administrative authority;

(2) If the court finds that the minimum standards specified in subsection 2 of this section still are not established at the end of ninety days from the time the court finds that the municipality is not in compliance with the minimum standards specified in subsection 2 of this section, the court may either enter an order disincorporating the municipality or order placed on the ballot the question of whether to disincorporate the municipality as provided in subdivisions (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection 3 of section 479.368. The court also shall place the question of disincorporation on the ballot as provided by subdivisions (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection 3 of section 479.368 if at least twenty percent of the registered voters residing in the subject municipality or forty percent of the number of voters who voted in the last municipal election, whichever is lesser, submit a petition to the court while the matter is pending, seeking disincorporation. The question shall be submitted to the voters in substantially the following form:

"The city/town/village of ..... has failed to meet minimum standards of governance as required by law. Shall the city/town/village of ..... be dissolved?"

☐ YES ☐ NO

If electors vote to disincorporate, the court shall determine the date upon which the disincorporation shall occur, taking into consideration a logical transition.

4. The court shall have ongoing jurisdiction to enforce its orders and carry out the remedies in subsection 3 of this section.

302.341. 1. If a Missouri resident charged with a moving traffic violation of this state or any county or municipality of this state fails to dispose of the charges of which the resident is accused through authorized prepayment of fine and court costs and fails to appear on the return date or at any subsequent date to which the case has been continued, or without good cause fails to pay any fine or court costs assessed against the resident for any such violation within the period of time specified or in such installments as approved by the court or as otherwise provided by law, any court having jurisdiction over the charges shall within ten days of the failure to comply inform the defendant by ordinary mail at the last address shown on the court records that the court will order the director of revenue to suspend the defendant's driving privileges if the charges are not disposed of and fully paid within thirty days from the date of mailing. Thereafter, if the defendant fails to timely act to dispose of the charges

and fully pay any applicable fines and court costs, the court shall notify the director of revenue of such failure and of the pending charges against the defendant. Upon receipt of this notification, the director shall suspend the license of the driver, effective immediately, and provide notice of the suspension to the driver at the last address for the driver shown on the records of the department of revenue. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the court with the subject pending charge requests setting aside the noncompliance suspension pending final disposition, or satisfactory evidence of disposition of pending charges and payment of fine and court costs, if applicable, is furnished to the director by the individual. The filing of financial responsibility with the bureau of safety responsibility, department of revenue, shall not be required as a condition of reinstatement of a driver's license suspended solely under the provisions of this section.

2. **[**If any city, town, village, or county receives more than thirty percent of its annual general operating revenue from fines and court costs for traffic violations, including amended charges from any traffic violation, occurring within the city, town, village, or county, all revenues from such violations in excess of thirty percent of the annual general operating revenue of the city, town, village, or county shall be sent to the director of the department of revenue and shall be distributed annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures and fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed. The director of the department of revenue shall set forth by rule a procedure whereby excess revenues as set forth above shall be sent to the department of revenue. If any city, town, village, or county disputes a determination that it has received excess revenues required to be sent to the department of revenue, such city, town, village, or county may submit to an annual audit by the state auditor under the authority of Article IV, Section 13 of the Missouri Constitution. An accounting of the percent of annual general operating revenue from fines and court costs for traffic violations, including amended charges from any charged traffic violation, occurring within the city, town, village, or county and charged in the municipal court of that city, town, village, or county shall be included in the comprehensive annual financial report submitted to the state auditor by the city, town, village, or county under section 105.145. Any city, town, village, or county which fails to make an accurate or timely report, or to send excess revenues from such violations to the director of the department of revenue by the date on which the report is due to the state auditor shall suffer an immediate loss of jurisdiction of the municipal court of

said city, town, village, or county on all traffic-related charges until all requirements of this section are satisfied. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly under chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2009, shall be invalid and void.**] The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to minor traffic violations as defined in section 479.350.**

479.155. 1. By September 1, 2015, the presiding judge of the circuit court in which the municipal division is located shall report to the clerk of the supreme court the name and address of the municipal division and any other information regarding the municipal division requested by the clerk of the supreme court on a standardized form developed by the clerk of the supreme court.

2. If a municipality elects to abolish or establish a municipal division, the presiding judge of the circuit court in which the municipal division is located shall notify the clerk of the supreme court and shall complete the report required under subsection 1 of this section within ninety days of the establishment of the division.

3. The supreme court shall develop rules regarding conflict of interest for any prosecutor, defense attorney, or judge that has a pending case before the municipal division of any circuit court.

479.350. For purposes of sections 479.350 to 479.372, the following terms mean:

(1) "Annual general operating revenue", revenue that can be used to pay any bill or obligation of a county, city, town, or village, including general sales tax; general use tax; general property tax; fees from licenses and permits; unrestricted user fees; fines, court costs, bond forfeitures, and penalties. Annual general operating revenue does not include designated sales or use taxes; restricted user fees; grant funds; funds expended by a political subdivision for technological assistance in collecting, storing, and disseminating criminal history record information and facilitating criminal identification activities for the

purpose of sharing criminal justice-related information among political subdivisions; or other revenue designated for a specific purpose;

(2) "Court costs", costs, fees, or surcharges which are retained by a county, city, town, or village upon a finding of guilty or plea of guilty, and shall exclude any costs, fees, or surcharges disbursed to the state or other entities by a county, city, town, or village;

(3) "Minor traffic violation", a municipal or county ordinance violation prosecuted that does not involve an accident or injury, that does not involve the operation of a commercial motor vehicle, and for which the department of revenue is authorized to assess no more than four points to a person's driving record upon conviction. Minor traffic violation shall exclude a violation for exceeding the speed limit by more than nineteen miles per hour or a violation occurring within a construction zone or school zone.

479.353. The following conditions shall apply to minor traffic violations:

(1) The court shall not assess a fine, if combined with the amount of court costs, totaling in excess of three hundred dollars;

(2) The court shall not sentence a person to confinement, except the court may sentence a person to confinement for violations involving alcohol or controlled substances, violations endangering the health or welfare of others, and eluding or giving false information to a law enforcement officer;

(3) A person shall not be placed in confinement for failure to pay a fine unless such nonpayment violates terms of probation;

(4) Court costs that apply shall be assessed against the defendant unless the court finds that the defendant is indigent based on standards set forth in determining such by the presiding judge of the circuit. Such standards shall reflect model rules and requirements to be developed by the supreme court; and

(5) No court costs shall be assessed if the case is dismissed.

479.356. If a person fails to pay court costs, fines, fees, or other sums ordered by a municipal court, to be paid to the state or political subdivision, a municipal court may report any such delinquencies in excess of twenty-five dollars to the director of the department of revenue and request that the department seek a setoff of an income tax refund as provided by sections 143.782 to 143.788. The department shall

promulgate rules necessary to effectuate the purpose of the offset program.

479.359. 1. Every county, city, town, and village shall annually calculate the percentage of its annual general operating revenue received from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for minor traffic violations, including amended charges for any minor traffic violations, whether the violation was prosecuted in municipal court, associate circuit court, or circuit court, occurring within the county, city, town, or village. If the percentage is more than thirty percent, the excess amount shall be sent to the director of the department of revenue. The director of the department of revenue shall set forth by rule a procedure whereby excess revenues as set forth in this section shall be sent to the department of revenue. The department of revenue shall distribute these moneys annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of this state are distributed.

2. Beginning January 1, 2016, the percentage specified in subsection 1 of this section shall be reduced from thirty percent to twenty percent, unless any county, city, town, or village has a fiscal year beginning on any date other than January first, in which case the reduction shall begin on the first day of the immediately following fiscal year except that any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and any city, town, or village with boundaries found within such county shall be reduced from thirty percent to twelve and one-half percent.

3. An addendum to the annual financial report submitted to the state auditor by the county, city, town, or village under section 105.145 shall contain an accounting of:

(1) Annual general operating revenue as defined in section 479.350;

(2) The total revenues from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for minor traffic violations occurring within the county, city, town, or village, including amended charges from any minor traffic violations;

(3) The percent of annual general operating revenue from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for minor traffic violations occurring within the county, city, town, or village, including amended charges

from any charged minor traffic violation, charged in the municipal court of that county, city, town, or village; and

(4) Said addendum shall be certified and signed by a representative with knowledge of the subject matter as to the accuracy of the addendum contents, under oath and under the penalty of perjury, and witnessed by a notary public.

4. On or before December 31, 2015, the state auditor shall set forth by rule a procedure for including the addendum information required by this section. The rule shall also allow reasonable opportunity for demonstration of compliance without unduly burdensome calculations.

479.360. 1. Every county, city, town, and village shall file with the state auditor, together with its report due under section 105.145, its certification of its substantial compliance signed by its municipal judge with the municipal court procedures set forth in this subsection during the preceding fiscal year. The procedures to be adopted and certified include the following:

(1) Defendants in custody pursuant to an initial arrest warrant issued by a municipal court have an opportunity to be heard by a judge in person, by telephone, or video conferencing as soon as practicable and not later than forty-eight hours on minor traffic violations and not later than seventy-two hours on other violations and, if not given that opportunity, are released;

(2) Defendants in municipal custody shall not be held more than twenty-four hours without a warrant after arrest;

(3) Defendants are not detained in order to coerce payment of fines and costs;

(4) The municipal court has established procedures to allow indigent defendants to present evidence of their financial condition and takes such evidence into account if determining fines and costs and establishing related payment requirements;

(5) The municipal court only assesses fines and costs as authorized by law;

(6) No additional charge shall be issued for the failure to appear for a minor traffic violation;

(7) The municipal court conducts proceedings in a courtroom that is open to the public and large enough to reasonably accommodate

the public, parties, and attorneys;

(8) The municipal court makes use of alternative payment plans and community service alternatives; and

(9) The municipal court has adopted an electronic payment system or payment by mail for the payment of minor traffic violations.

2. On or before December 31, 2015, the state auditor shall set forth by rule a procedure for including the addendum information required by this section. The rule shall also allow reasonable opportunity for demonstration of compliance.

479.362. 1. The auditor shall notify to the director of the department of revenue whether or not county, city, town, or village has timely filed the addendums required by sections 479.359 and 479.360 and transmit copies of all addendums filed in accordance with sections 479.359 and 479.360. The director of the department of revenue shall review the information filed in the addendums as required by sections 479.359 and 479.360 and shall determine if any county, city, town, or village:

(1) Failed to file an addendum; or

(2) Failed to remit to the department of revenue the excess amount as set forth, certified, and signed in the addendum required by section 479.359.

The director of the department of revenue shall send a notice by certified mail to every county, city, town, or village failing to make the required filing or excess payment. The notice shall advise the county, city, town, or village of the failure and state that the county, city, town, or village is to correct the failure within sixty days of the date of the notice.

2. If a county, city, town, or village files the required addendum after notice from the director of the department of revenue, the director shall determine whether the county, city, town, or village failed to pay any excess amount required. If so, the director shall send an additional notice of failure to pay the excess amount and the county, city, town, or village shall pay the excess amount within sixty days of the date of the original notice.

3. A county, city, town, or village sent a notice by the director of the department of revenue for failure to pay or failure to file the required addendum under this section may seek judicial review of any

determination made by the director of the department of revenue in the circuit court in which the municipal division is located by filing a petition under section 536.150 within thirty days of receipt of such determination. The county, city, town, or village shall give written notice of such filing to the director of revenue by certified mail. Within fifteen days of filing the petition, the county, city, town, or village shall deposit an amount equal to any amount in dispute into the registry of the circuit court by the county, city, town, or village. Failure to do so shall result in a dismissal of the case.

4. In addition to other available remedies, if the circuit court determines that the director of the department of revenue's determination as to the amount of excess funds or failure to file is in error, the circuit court shall return the amount not required to be remitted to the department of revenue to the county, city, town, or village immediately. The remainder of the funds held in the registry shall be paid to the director of the department of revenue for distribution under subsection 1 of section 479.359.

5. If any county, city, town, or village has failed to file an accurate or timely addendum or send excess revenue to the director of the department of revenue and the sixty-day period described in subsection 1 of this section has passed or there has been a final adjudication of a petition filed pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, whichever is later, the director of the department of revenue shall send a final notice to the clerk of the municipal court. If the county, city, town, or village fails to become compliant within five days after the date of the final notice, the director of the department of revenue shall send a notice of the noncompliance to the presiding judge of the circuit court in which any county, city, town, or village is located and the presiding judge of the circuit court shall immediately order the clerk of the municipal court to certify all pending matters in the municipal court until such county, city, town, or village files an accurate addendum and sends excess revenue to the director of the department of revenue pursuant to 479.359 and 479.360. All fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs ordered or collected while a county, city, town, or village has its municipal court matters reassigned under this subsection shall be paid to the director of the department of revenue to be distributed to the schools of the county in the same manner that

proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures, and fines collection for any breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed and the county, city, town, or village shall not be entitled to such revenue. If the noncompliant county, city, town, or village thereafter files an accurate addendum and remits all the excess revenue owed pursuant to section 479.359 to the director of the department of revenue, the director of the department shall notify the clerk of the municipal court and the presiding judge of the circuit court that the county, city, town, or village may again hear matters and receive revenue from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs subject to continuing compliance with section 479.359.

6. The state auditor shall have the authority to audit any addendum and any supporting documents submitted to the department of revenue by any county, city, town, or village.

479.368. 1. Except for county sales taxes deposited in the "County Sales Tax Trust Fund" as defined in section 66.620, any county, city, town, or village failing to timely file the required addendums or remit the required excess revenues, if applicable, after the time period provided by the notice by the director of the department of revenue or any final determination on excess revenue by the court in a judicial proceeding, whichever is later, shall not receive from that date any amount of moneys to which the county, city, town, or village would otherwise be entitled to receive from revenues from local sales tax as defined in section 32.085.

(1) If any county, city, town, or village has failed to timely file the required addendums, the director of the department of revenue shall hold any moneys the noncompliant city, town, village, or county would otherwise be entitled to from local sales tax as defined in section 32.085 until a determination is made by the director of revenue that the noncompliant city, town, village, or county has come into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360.

(2) If any county, city, town, or village has failed to remit the required excess revenue to the director of the department of revenue such general local sales tax revenues shall be distributed as provided in subsection 1 of section 479.359 by the director of the department of revenue in the amount of excess revenues that the county, city, town, or village failed to remit.

Upon a noncompliant city, town, village, or county coming into

compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360, the director of the department of revenue shall disburse any remaining balance of funds held under this subsection after satisfaction of amounts due under section 479.359. Moneys held by the director of the department of revenue under this subsection shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state.

2. Any city, town, village, or county that participates in the distribution of local sales tax in sections 66.600 to 66.630 and fails to timely file the required addendums or remit the required excess revenues, if applicable, after the time period provided by the notice by the director of the department of revenue or any final determination on excess revenue by the court in a judicial proceeding, whichever is later, shall not receive any amount of moneys to which said city, town, village, or county would otherwise be entitled under 66.600 to 66.630. The director of the department of revenue shall notify the county to which the duties of the director have been delegated under section 66.601 of any noncompliant city, town, village, or county and the county shall remit to the director of the department of revenue any moneys to which said city, town, village, or county would otherwise be entitled. No disbursements to the noncompliant city, town, village, or county shall be permitted until a determination is made by the director of revenue that the noncompliant city, town, village, or county has come into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360.

(1) If such county, city, town, or village has failed to timely file the required addendums, the director of the department of revenue shall hold any moneys the noncompliant city, town, village, or county would otherwise be entitled to under sections 66.600 to 66.630 until a determination is made by the director of revenue that the noncompliant city, town, village, or county has come into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360.

(2) If any county, city, town, or village has failed to remit the required excess revenue to the director of the department of revenue, the director shall distribute such moneys the county, city, town, or village would otherwise be entitled to under sections 66.600 to 66.630 in the amount of excess revenues that the city, town, village, or county failed to remit as provided in subsection 1 of section 479.359.

Upon a noncompliant city, town, village, or county coming into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360, the director of the department of revenue shall disburse any remaining balance of funds held under this subsection after satisfaction of amounts due under section 479.359 and shall notify the county to which the duties of the director have been delegated under section 66.601 that such compliant city, town, village, or county is entitled to distributions under sections 66.600 to 66.630. If a noncompliant city, town, village, or county becomes disincorporated, any moneys held by the director of the department of revenue shall be distributed to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed. Moneys held by the director of the department of revenue under this subsection shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state.

3. In addition to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, any county that fails to remit the required excess revenue as required by section 479.359 shall have an election upon the question of disincorporation under article VI, section 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, and any such city, town, or village that fails to remit the required excess revenue as required by section 479.359 shall have an election upon the question of disincorporation according to the following procedure:

(1) The election upon the question of disincorporation of such city, town, or village shall be held on the next general election day, as defined by section 115.121;

(2) The director of the department of revenue shall notify the election authorities responsible for conducting the election according to the terms of section 115.125 and the county governing body in which the city, town, or village is located not later than 5:00 p.m. on the tenth Tuesday prior to the election of the amount of the excess revenues due;

(3) The question shall be submitted to the voters of such city, town, or village in substantially the following form:

"The city/town/village of ..... has kept more revenue from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for minor traffic violations than is permitted by state law and failed to remit those revenues to the county school fund. Shall

the city/town/village of ..... be dissolved?"

☐ YES ☐ NO

(4) Upon notification by the director of the department of revenue, the county governing body in which the city, town, or village is located shall give notice of the election for eight consecutive weeks prior to the election by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, town, or village, or if there is no such newspaper in the city, town, or village, then in the newspaper in the county published nearest the city, town, or village; and

(5) Upon the affirmative vote of sixty percent of those persons voting on the question, the county governing body shall disincorporate the city, town, or village.

479.372. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in sections 479.350 to 479.372 shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable, and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2015, shall be invalid and void.

479.375. If any provision of this act or their application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

✓

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Governor

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 50

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0138S.03T 2017

AN ACT

To repeal section 478.463, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the sixteenth judicial circuit.

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

Section A. Section 478.463, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 478.463, to read as follows:

478.463. There shall be nineteen circuit judges in the sixteenth judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jackson. These judges shall sit in nineteen divisions. Divisions one, three, four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, **[**~~twelve,~~**]** thirteen, fourteen, fifteen**,** and eighteen shall sit at the city of Kansas City and divisions two, five, **twelve,** sixteen**,** and seventeen shall sit at the city of Independence. Division nineteen shall sit at both the city of Kansas City and the city of Independence. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the judge of the probate division shall sit at both the city of Kansas City and the city of Independence.

✓

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[**thus**]** in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 2562

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

6484S.05T 2018

AN ACT

To repeal sections 67.398, 67.410, 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 84.510, 208.151, 217.703, 452.430, 476.521, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.006, 478.007, 478.008, 478.009, 478.466, 478.550, 478.551, 478.600, 478.716, 479.020, 479.190, 479.353, 479.360, 483.075, 488.2230, 488.2250, 488.5358, 514.040, 516.105, 537.100, 559.600, and 577.001, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirty six new sections relating to courts, with existing penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 67.398, 67.410, 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 84.510, 208.151, 217.703, 452.430, 476.521, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.006, 478.007, 478.008, 478.009, 478.466, 478.550, 478.551, 478.600, 478.716, 479.020, 479.190, 479.353, 479.360, 483.075, 488.2230, 488.2250, 488.5358, 514.040, 516.105, 537.100, 559.600, and 577.001, RSMo, are repealed and thirty six new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 67.398, 67.410, 82.462, 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 84.510, 208.151, 217.703, 452.430, 476.521, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.007, 478.009, 478.466, 478.550, 478.600, 478.716, 479.020, 479.190, 479.353, 479.354, 479.360, 483.075, 488.2230, 488.2250, 488.5358, 514.040, 516.105, 537.100, 559.600, 577.001, and 1, to read as follows:

67.398. 1. The governing body of any city or village, or any county having a charter form of government, or any county of the first classification that contains part of a city with a population of at least three hundred thousand inhabitants, may enact ordinances to provide for

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[**thus**]** in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

the abatement of a condition of any lot or land that has the presence of a nuisance including, but not limited to, debris of any kind, weed cuttings, cut, fallen, or hazardous trees and shrubs, overgrown vegetation and noxious weeds which are seven inches or more in height, rubbish and trash, lumber not piled or stacked twelve inches off the ground, rocks or bricks, tin, steel, parts of derelict cars or trucks, broken furniture, any flammable material which may endanger public safety or any material or condition which is unhealthy or unsafe and declared to be a public nuisance.

2. The governing body of any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may enact ordinances for the abatement of a condition of any lot or land that has vacant buildings or structures open to entry.

3. Any ordinance authorized by this section shall provide for service to the owner of the property **[**~~and, if the property is not owner-occupied, to any occupant of the property~~**]** of a written notice specifically describing each condition of the lot or land declared to be a public nuisance, and which notice shall identify what action will remedy the public nuisance. Unless a condition presents an immediate, specifically identified risk to the public health or safety, the notice shall provide a reasonable time, not less than ten days, in which to abate or commence removal of each condition identified in the notice. Written notice may be given by personal service or by first-class mail to **[**~~both the occupant of the property at the property address and~~**]** the owner at the last known address of the owner**[**~~, if not the same~~**]**. Upon a failure of the owner to pursue the removal or abatement of such nuisance without unnecessary delay, the building commissioner or designated officer may cause the condition which constitutes the nuisance to be removed or abated. If the building commissioner or designated officer causes such condition to be removed or abated, the cost of such removal or abatement and the proof of notice to the owner of the property shall be certified to the city clerk or officer in charge of finance who shall cause the certified cost to be included in a special tax bill or added to the annual real estate tax bill, at the collecting official's option, for the property and the certified cost shall be collected by the city collector or other official collecting taxes in the same manner and procedure for collecting real estate taxes. If the certified cost is not paid, the tax bill shall be considered delinquent, and the collection of the delinquent bill shall be governed by the laws governing delinquent and back taxes. The tax bill from the date of its issuance shall be deemed a personal debt against the owner and shall also be a lien on the property from the date the tax bill is delinquent until paid.

67.410. 1. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, any ordinance enacted pursuant to section 67.400 shall:

(1) Set forth those conditions detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the residents of the city, town, village, or county the existence of which constitutes a nuisance;

(2) Provide for duties of inspectors with regard to such buildings or structures and shall provide for duties of the building commissioner or designated officer or officers to supervise all inspectors and to hold hearings regarding such buildings or structures;

(3) Provide for service of adequate notice of the declaration of nuisance, which notice shall specify that the property is to be vacated, if such be the case, reconditioned or removed, listing a reasonable time for commencement; and may provide that such notice be served either by personal service **[**~~or~~**] ,** by certified mail, return receipt requested, **or by a private delivery service that is substantially equivalent to certified mail,** but if service cannot be had by either of these modes of service, then service may be had by publication. The ordinances shall further provide that the owner, occupant, lessee, mortgagee, agent, and all other persons having an interest in the building or structure as shown by the land records of the recorder of deeds of the county wherein the land is located shall be made parties;

(4) Provide that upon failure to commence work of reconditioning or demolition within the time specified or upon failure to proceed continuously with the work without unnecessary delay, the building commissioner or designated officer or officers shall call and have a full and adequate hearing upon the matter, giving the affected parties at least ten days' written notice of the hearing. Any party may be represented by counsel, and all parties shall have an opportunity to be heard. After the hearings, if the evidence supports a finding that the building or structure is a nuisance or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the city, town, village, or county, the building commissioner or designated officer or officers shall issue an order making specific findings of fact, based upon competent and substantial evidence, which shows the building or structure to be a nuisance and detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the city, town, village, or county and ordering the building or structure to be demolished and removed, or repaired. If the evidence does not support a finding that the building or structure is a nuisance or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the city, town, village, or county, no order shall be issued;

(5) Provide that if the building commissioner or other designated officer or officers issue an order whereby the building or structure is demolished, secured, or repaired, or the property is cleaned up, the cost of performance shall be certified to the city clerk or officer in charge of finance, who shall cause a special tax bill or assessment therefor against the property to be prepared and collected by the city collector or other official collecting taxes, unless the building or structure is demolished, secured or repaired by a contractor pursuant to an order issued by the city, town, village, or county and such contractor files a mechanic's lien against the property where the dangerous building is located. The contractor may enforce this lien as provided in sections 429.010 to 429.360. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, at the request of the taxpayer the tax bill may be paid in installments over a period of not more than ten years.

The tax bill from date of its issuance shall be deemed a personal debt against the property owner and shall also be a lien on the property until paid. A city not within a county or a city with a population of at least four hundred thousand located in more than one county, notwithstanding any charter provision to the contrary, may, by ordinance, provide that upon determination by the city that a public benefit will be gained the city may discharge the special tax bill, including the costs of tax collection, accrued interest and attorneys fees, if any.

2. If there are proceeds of any insurance policy based upon a covered claim payment made for damage or loss to a building or other structure caused by or arising out of any fire, explosion, or other casualty loss, the ordinance may establish a procedure for the payment of up to twenty-five percent of the insurance proceeds, as set forth in this subsection. The order or ordinance shall apply only to a covered claim payment which is in excess of fifty percent of the face value of the policy covering a building or other structure:

(1) The insurer shall withhold from the covered claim payment up to twenty-five percent of the covered claim payment, and shall pay such moneys to the city to deposit into an interest-bearing account. Any named mortgagee on the insurance policy shall maintain priority over any obligation under the order or ordinance;

(2) The city or county shall release the proceeds and any interest which has accrued on such proceeds received under subdivision (1) of this subsection to the insured or as the terms of the policy and endorsements thereto provide within thirty days after receipt of such insurance moneys, unless the city or county has instituted legal proceedings under the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section. If the city or county has proceeded under the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section, all moneys in excess of that necessary to comply with the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section for the removal, securing, repair and cleanup of the building or structure, and the lot on which it is located, less salvage value, shall be paid to the insured;

(3) If there are no proceeds of any insurance policy as set forth in this subsection, at the request of the taxpayer, the tax bill may be paid in installments over a period of not more than ten years. The tax bill from date of its issuance shall be a lien on the property until paid;

(4) This subsection shall apply to fire, explosion, or other casualty loss claims arising on all buildings and structures;

(5) This subsection does not make the city or county a party to any insurance contract, and the insurer is not liable to any party for any amount in excess of the proceeds otherwise payable under its insurance policy.

3. The governing body of any city not within a county and the governing body of any city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants which is located in more

than one county may enact their own ordinances pursuant to section 67.400 and are exempt from subsections 1 and 2 of this section.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 82.300, any city may prescribe and enforce and collect fines and penalties for a breach of any ordinance enacted pursuant to section 67.400 or this section and to punish the violation of such ordinance by a fine or imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment. Such fine may not exceed one thousand dollars, unless the owner of the property is not also a resident of the property, then such fine may not exceed two thousand dollars.

5. The ordinance may also provide that a city not within a county or a city with a population of at least three hundred fifty thousand located in more than one county may seek to recover the cost of demolition prior to the occurrence of demolition, as described in this subsection. The ordinance may provide that if the building commissioner or other designated officer or officers issue an order whereby the building or structure is ordered to be demolished, secured or repaired, and the owner has been given an opportunity for a hearing to contest such order, then the building commissioner or other designated officer or officers may solicit no less than two independent bids for such demolition work. The amount of the lowest bid, including offset for salvage value, if any, plus reasonable anticipated costs of collection, including attorney's fees, shall be certified to the city clerk or officer in charge of finance, who shall cause a special tax bill to be issued against the property owner to be prepared and collected by the city collector or other official collecting taxes. The municipal clerk or other officer in charge of finance shall discharge the special tax bill upon documentation by the property owner of the completion of the ordered repair or demolition work. Upon determination by the municipal clerk or other officer in charge of finance that a public benefit is secured prior to payment of the special tax bill, the municipal clerk or other officer in charge of finance may discharge the special tax bill upon the transfer of the property. The payment of the special tax bill shall be held in an interest-bearing account. Upon full payment of the special tax bill, the building commissioner or other designated officer or officers shall, within one hundred twenty days thereafter, cause the ordered work to be completed, and certify the actual cost thereof, including the cost of tax bill collection and attorney's fees, to the city clerk or other officer in charge of finance who shall, if the actual cost differs from the paid amount by greater than two percent of the paid amount, refund the excess payment, if any, to the payor, or if the actual amount is greater, cause a special tax bill or assessment for the difference against the property to be prepared and collected by the city collector or other official collecting taxes. If the building commissioner or other designated officer or officers shall not, within one hundred twenty days after full payment, cause the ordered work to be completed, then the full amount of the payment, plus interest, shall be repaid to the payor. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, at

the request of the taxpayer the tax bill for the difference may be paid in installments over a period of not more than ten years. The tax bill for the difference from the date of its issuance shall be deemed a personal debt against the property owner and shall also be a lien on the property until paid.

82.462. 1. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, a person who is not the owner of the real property or who is a creditor holding a lien interest on the property, and who suspects that the real property may be abandoned, may enter upon the premises of the real property to do the following:

(1) Without entering any structure located on the real property, visually inspect the real property to determine whether the real property may be abandoned;

(2) Upon a good faith determination based upon the inspection that the property is abandoned, perform any of the following actions:

(a) Secure the real property;

(b) Remove trash or debris from the grounds of the real property;

(c) Landscape, maintain, or mow the grounds of the real property;

(d) Remove or paint over graffiti on the real property.

2. A person who enters upon the premises and conducts the actions permitted in subsection 1 of this section and who makes a good faith determination based upon the inspection that the property is abandoned is immune from claims of civil and criminal trespass and all other civil liability therefor, unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct.

3. The owner of the real property upon which a person enters and conducts the actions permitted in subsection 1 of this section shall be immune from civil liability for any injury sustained by the person, unless the injury resulted from the owner's gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct.

4. In the case of real property that is subject to a mortgage or deed of trust, the creditor holding the debt secured by the mortgage or deed of trust may not enter upon the premises of the real property under subsection 1 of this section if entry is barred by an automatic stay issued by a bankruptcy court.

5. For purposes of this section, "abandoned" property means:

(1) A vacant, unimproved lot zoned residential or commercial for which the owner is in violation of a municipal nuisance or property maintenance code; or

(2) With respect to actions taken pursuant to this section by a creditor holding a lien interest in the property, a property that contains a structure or building that has been continuously unoccupied by persons legally entitled to possession for at least six months

prior to entry under this section and the creditor's debt secured by such lien interest has been continuously delinquent for not less than three months; or

(3) With respect to actions taken pursuant to this section by persons other than creditors, a property that contains a structure or building that has been continuously unoccupied by persons legally entitled to possession for at least six months prior to entry under this section, and for which the owner is in violation of a municipal nuisance or property maintenance code, and for which either:

(a) Ad valorum property taxes are delinquent; or

(b) The property owner has failed to comply with any municipal ordinance requiring registration of vacant property, or the municipality has determined the structure to be uninhabitable due to deteriorated conditions.

6. This section shall apply only to real property located in any home rule city or any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants.

82.1025. 1. **Sections 82.1025 to 82.1030 shall be known and may be cited as the "Neighborhood Restoration Act".**

2. This section applies to a nuisance located within the boundaries of any county of the first classification with a charter form of government and a population greater than nine hundred thousand, in any county of the first classification with more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but fewer than one hundred ninety-nine thousand two hundred inhabitants, in any county of the first classification with more than seventy-three thousand seven hundred but fewer than seventy-three thousand eight hundred inhabitants, in any county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants, in any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-one thousand five hundred but fewer than one hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred inhabitants, in any city not within a county **[**~~and~~**] ,** in any city with at least three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which is located in more than one county**, and in any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants**.

[~~2.~~**] 3.** A parcel of property is a nuisance, if such property adversely affects the property values of a neighborhood or the property value of any property within the neighborhood because the owner of such property allows the property to be in a deteriorated condition, due to neglect or failure to reasonably maintain, violation of a county or municipal building code, standard, or ordinance, abandonment, failure to repair after a fire, flood or some other damage to the property or because the owner or resident of the property allows clutter on the property such as abandoned automobiles, appliances or similar objects. Any property owner who owns property within one thousand two hundred feet of a parcel of property which is alleged to be a nuisance may bring

a nuisance action against the offending property owner for the amount of damage created by such nuisance to the value of the petitioner's property, including diminution in value of the petitioner's property, and court costs, provided that the owner of the property which is alleged to be a nuisance has received notification of the alleged nuisance and has had a reasonable opportunity, not to exceed forty-five days, to correct the alleged nuisance. This section is not intended to abrogate, and shall not be construed as abrogating, any remedy available under the common law of private nuisance.

[~~3.~~**] 4.** An action for injunctive relief to abate a nuisance under this section may be brought by:

(1) Anyone who owns property within one thousand two hundred feet to a property which is alleged to be a nuisance; or

(2) A neighborhood organization, as defined in subdivision (2) of section 82.1027, on behalf of any person or persons who own property within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the neighborhood organization and who could maintain a nuisance action under this section or under the common law of private nuisance, or on its own behalf with respect to a nuisance on property anywhere within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods.

[~~4.~~**] 5.** An action shall not be brought under this section until sixty days after the party who brings the action has sent written notice of intent to bring an action under this section by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid to:

(1) The tenant, if any, or to "occupant" if the identity of the tenant cannot be reasonably ascertained, at the property's address; and

(2) The property owner of record at the last known address of the property owner on file with the county or city, or, if the property owner is a corporation or other type of limited liability company, to the property owner's registered agent at the agent's address of record;

that a nuisance exists and that legal action may be taken against the owner of the property. If the notice sent by certified mail is returned unclaimed or refused, designated by the post office to be undeliverable, or signed for by a person other than the addressee, then adequate and sufficient notice may be given to the tenant, if any, and the property owner of record by sending a copy of the notice by regular mail to the address of the property owner or registered agent and posting a copy of the notice on the property where the nuisance allegedly is occurring. A sworn affidavit by the person who mailed or posted the notice describing the date and manner that notice was given shall be prima facie evidence of the giving of such notice. The notice shall specify:

(a) The act or condition that constitutes the nuisance;

(b) The date the nuisance was first discovered;

(c) The address of the property and location on the property where the act or condition that constitutes the nuisance is allegedly occurring or exists; and

(d) The relief sought in the action.

[~~5.~~**] 6.** When a neighborhood organization files a suit under this section, an officer of the neighborhood organization or its counsel shall certify to the court:

(1) From personal knowledge, that the neighborhood organization has taken the required steps to satisfy the notice requirements under this section; and

(2) Based on reasonable inquiry, that each condition precedent to the filing of the action under this section has been met.

[~~6.~~**] 7.** A neighborhood organization may not bring an action under this section if, at the time of filing suit, the neighborhood organization or any of its directors own real estate, or have an interest in a trust or a corporation or other limited liability company that owns real estate, in the city or county in which the nuisance is located with respect to which real property taxes are delinquent or a notice of violation of a city code or ordinance has been issued and served and is outstanding.

[~~7.~~**] 8.** This section is not intended to abrogate, and shall not be construed as abrogating, any remedy available under the common law of private nuisance.

82.1027. As used in sections 82.1027 to 82.1030, the following terms mean:

(1) "Code or ordinance violation", a violation under the provisions of a municipal code or ordinance of any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, **any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants,** or any city not within a county, which regulates fire prevention, animal control, noise control, property maintenance, building construction, health, safety, neighborhood detriment, sanitation, or nuisances;

(2) "Neighborhood organization", a Missouri not-for-profit corporation whose articles of incorporation or bylaws specify that one of the purposes for which the corporation is organized is the preservation and protection of residential and community property values in a neighborhood or neighborhoods with geographic boundaries that conform to the boundaries of not more than two adjoining neighborhoods recognized by the planning division of the city or county in which the neighborhood or neighborhoods are located provided that the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that:

(a) The corporation has members;

(b) Membership shall be open to all persons who own residential real estate or who reside in the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws subject to reasonable restrictions on membership to protect the integrity

of the organization; however, membership may not be conditioned upon payment of monetary consideration in excess of twenty-five dollars per year; and

(c) Only members who own residential real estate or who reside in the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws may elect directors or serve as a director;

(3) "Nuisance", within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the neighborhood organization, an act or condition knowingly created, performed, maintained, or permitted to exist on private property that constitutes a code or ordinance violation and that significantly affects the other residents of the neighborhood; and:

(a) Diminishes the value of the neighboring property; or

(b) Is injurious to the public health, safety, security, or welfare of neighboring residents or businesses; or

(c) Impairs the reasonable use or peaceful enjoyment of other property in the neighborhood.

82.1028. Sections 82.1027 to 82.1030 **shall** apply to a nuisance located within the boundaries of any city not within a county **[**~~and~~**] ,** any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county**, and any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants**.

84.510. 1. For the purpose of operation of the police department herein created, the chief of police, with the approval of the board, shall appoint such number of police department employees, including police officers and civilian employees as the chief of police from time to time deems necessary.

2. The base annual compensation of police officers shall be as follows for the several ranks:

(1) Lieutenant colonels, not to exceed five in number, at not less than seventy-one thousand nine hundred sixty-nine dollars, nor more than **[**~~one hundred thirty-three thousand eight hundred eighty-eight~~**] one hundred forty-six thousand one hundred twenty-four** dollars per annum each;

(2) Majors at not less than sixty-four thousand six hundred seventy-one dollars, nor more than **[**~~one hundred twenty-two thousand one hundred fifty-three~~**] one hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred twenty** dollars per annum each;

(3) Captains at not less than fifty-nine thousand five hundred thirty-nine dollars, nor more than **[**~~one hundred eleven thousand four hundred thirty-four~~**] one hundred twenty-one thousand six hundred eight** dollars per annum each;

(4) Sergeants at not less than forty-eight thousand six hundred fifty-nine dollars, nor more than **[**~~ninety-seven thousand eighty-six~~**] one hundred six thousand five hundred sixty** dollars per annum each;

(5) Master patrol officers at not less than fifty-six thousand three hundred four dollars, nor more than **[**~~eighty-seven thousand seven hundred one~~**] ninety-four thousand three hundred thirty-two** dollars per annum each;

(6) Master detectives at not less than fifty-six thousand three hundred four dollars, nor more than **[**~~eighty-seven thousand seven hundred one~~**] ninety-four thousand three hundred thirty-two** dollars per annum each;

(7) Detectives, investigators, and police officers at not less than twenty-six thousand six hundred forty-three dollars, nor more than **[**~~eighty-two thousand six hundred nineteen~~**] eighty-seven thousand six hundred thirty-six** dollars per annum each.

3. The board of police commissioners has the authority by resolution to effect a comprehensive pay schedule program to provide for step increases with separate pay rates within each rank, in the above-specified salary ranges from police officers through chief of police.

4. Officers assigned to wear civilian clothes in the performance of their regular duties may receive an additional one hundred fifty dollars per month clothing allowance. Uniformed officers may receive seventy-five dollars per month uniform maintenance allowance.

5. The chief of police, subject to the approval of the board, shall establish the total regular working hours for all police department employees, and the board has the power, upon recommendation of the chief, to pay additional compensation for all hours of service rendered in excess of the established regular working period, but the rate of overtime compensation shall not exceed one and one-half times the regular hourly rate of pay to which each member shall normally be entitled. No credit shall be given nor deductions made from payments for overtime for the purpose of retirement benefits.

6. The board of police commissioners, by majority affirmative vote, including the mayor, has the authority by resolution to authorize incentive pay in addition to the base compensation as provided for in subsection 2 of this section, to be paid police officers of any rank who they determine are assigned duties which require an extraordinary degree of skill, technical knowledge and ability, or which are highly demanding or unusual. No credit shall be given nor deductions made from these payments for the purpose of retirement benefits.

7. The board of police commissioners may effect programs to provide additional compensation for successful completion of academic work at an accredited college or university. No credit shall be given nor deductions made from these payments for the purpose of retirement benefits.

8. The additional pay increments provided in subsections 6 and 7 of this section shall not be considered a part of the base compensation of police officers of any rank and shall not exceed ten percent of what the officer would otherwise be entitled to pursuant to subsections 2 and 3 of this section.

9. Not more than twenty-five percent of the officers in any rank who are receiving the maximum rate of pay authorized by subsections 2 and 3 of this section may receive the additional pay increments authorized by subsections 6 and 7 of this section at any given time. However, any officer receiving a pay increment provided pursuant to the provisions of subsections 6 and 7 of this section shall not be deprived of such pay increment as a result of the limitations of this subsection.

208.151. 1. Medical assistance on behalf of needy persons shall be known as "MO HealthNet". For the purpose of paying MO HealthNet benefits and to comply with Title XIX, Public Law 89-97, 1965 amendments to the federal Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Section 301, et seq.) as amended, the following needy persons shall be eligible to receive MO HealthNet benefits to the extent and in the manner hereinafter provided:

(1) All participants receiving state supplemental payments for the aged, blind and disabled;

(2) All participants receiving aid to families with dependent children benefits, including all persons under nineteen years of age who would be classified as dependent children except for the requirements of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 208.040. Participants eligible under this subdivision who are participating in **[**drug**]** **treatment** court, as defined in section 478.001, shall have their eligibility automatically extended sixty days from the time their dependent child is removed from the custody of the participant, subject to approval of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;

(3) All participants receiving blind pension benefits;

(4) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for old age assistance benefits, permanent and total disability benefits, or aid to the blind benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, or less restrictive standards as established by rule of the family support division, who are sixty-five years of age or over and are patients in state institutions for mental diseases or tuberculosis;

(5) All persons under the age of twenty-one years who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children except for the requirements of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040, and who are residing in an intermediate care facility, or receiving active treatment as inpatients in psychiatric facilities or programs, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1396d, as amended;

(6) All persons under the age of twenty-one years who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children benefits except for the requirement of deprivation of parental support as provided for in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040;

(7) All persons eligible to receive nursing care benefits;

(8) All participants receiving family foster home or nonprofit private child-care institution care, subsidized adoption benefits and parental school care wherein state funds are used as partial or full payment for such care;

(9) All persons who were participants receiving old age assistance benefits, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or aid to the blind benefits on December 31, 1973, and who continue to meet the eligibility requirements, except income, for these assistance categories, but who are no longer receiving such benefits because of the implementation of Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act, as amended;

(10) Pregnant women who meet the requirements for aid to families with dependent children, except for the existence of a dependent child in the home;

(11) Pregnant women who meet the requirements for aid to families with dependent children, except for the existence of a dependent child who is deprived of parental support as provided for in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040;

(12) Pregnant women or infants under one year of age, or both, whose family income does not exceed an income eligibility standard equal to one hundred eighty-five percent of the federal poverty level as established and amended by the federal Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency;

(13) Children who have attained one year of age but have not attained six years of age who are eligible for medical assistance under 6401 of P.L. 101-239 (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989). The family support division shall use an income eligibility standard equal to one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level established by the Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency;

(14) Children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age. For children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age, the family support division shall use an income assessment methodology which provides for eligibility when family income is equal to or less than equal to one hundred percent of the federal poverty level established by the Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency. As necessary to provide MO HealthNet coverage under this subdivision, the department of social services may revise the state MO HealthNet plan to extend coverage under 42 U.S.C. 1396a (a)(10)(A)(i)(III) to children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age as permitted by paragraph (2) of subsection (n) of 42 U.S.C. 1396d using

a more liberal income assessment methodology as authorized by paragraph (2) of subsection (r) of 42 U.S.C. 1396a;

(15) The family support division shall not establish a resource eligibility standard in assessing eligibility for persons under subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection. The MO HealthNet division shall define the amount and scope of benefits which are available to individuals eligible under each of the subdivisions (12), (13), and (14) of this subsection, in accordance with the requirements of federal law and regulations promulgated thereunder;

(16) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, ambulatory prenatal care shall be made available to pregnant women during a period of presumptive eligibility pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-1, as amended;

(17) A child born to a woman eligible for and receiving MO HealthNet benefits under this section on the date of the child's birth shall be deemed to have applied for MO HealthNet benefits and to have been found eligible for such assistance under such plan on the date of such birth and to remain eligible for such assistance for a period of time determined in accordance with applicable federal and state law and regulations so long as the child is a member of the woman's household and either the woman remains eligible for such assistance or for children born on or after January 1, 1991, the woman would remain eligible for such assistance if she were still pregnant. Upon notification of such child's birth, the family support division shall assign a MO HealthNet eligibility identification number to the child so that claims may be submitted and paid under such child's identification number;

(18) Pregnant women and children eligible for MO HealthNet benefits pursuant to subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection shall not as a condition of eligibility for MO HealthNet benefits be required to apply for aid to families with dependent children. The family support division shall utilize an application for eligibility for such persons which eliminates information requirements other than those necessary to apply for MO HealthNet benefits. The division shall provide such application forms to applicants whose preliminary income information indicates that they are ineligible for aid to families with dependent children. Applicants for MO HealthNet benefits under subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection shall be informed of the aid to families with dependent children program and that they are entitled to apply for such benefits. Any forms utilized by the family support division for assessing eligibility under this chapter shall be as simple as practicable;

(19) Subject to appropriations necessary to recruit and train such staff, the family support division shall provide one or more full-time, permanent eligibility specialists to process applications for MO HealthNet benefits at the site of a health care provider, if the health care provider requests the placement of such eligibility specialists and reimburses the division for the expenses including but not limited to salaries, benefits, travel, training, telephone, supplies, and

equipment of such eligibility specialists. The division may provide a health care provider with a part-time or temporary eligibility specialist at the site of a health care provider if the health care provider requests the placement of such an eligibility specialist and reimburses the division for the expenses, including but not limited to the salary, benefits, travel, training, telephone, supplies, and equipment, of such an eligibility specialist. The division may seek to employ such eligibility specialists who are otherwise qualified for such positions and who are current or former welfare participants. The division may consider training such current or former welfare participants as eligibility specialists for this program;

(20) Pregnant women who are eligible for, have applied for and have received MO HealthNet benefits under subdivision (2), (10), (11) or (12) of this subsection shall continue to be considered eligible for all pregnancy-related and postpartum MO HealthNet benefits provided under section 208.152 until the end of the sixty-day period beginning on the last day of their pregnancy;

(21) Case management services for pregnant women and young children at risk shall be a covered service. To the greatest extent possible, and in compliance with federal law and regulations, the department of health and senior services shall provide case management services to pregnant women by contract or agreement with the department of social services through local health departments organized under the provisions of chapter 192 or chapter 205 or a city health department operated under a city charter or a combined city-county health department or other department of health and senior services designees. To the greatest extent possible the department of social services and the department of health and senior services shall mutually coordinate all services for pregnant women and children with the crippled children's program, the prevention of intellectual disability and developmental disability program and the prenatal care program administered by the department of health and senior services. The department of social services shall by regulation establish the methodology for reimbursement for case management services provided by the department of health and senior services. For purposes of this section, the term "case management" shall mean those activities of local public health personnel to identify prospective MO HealthNet-eligible high-risk mothers and enroll them in the state's MO HealthNet program, refer them to local physicians or local health departments who provide prenatal care under physician protocol and who participate in the MO HealthNet program for prenatal care and to ensure that said high-risk mothers receive support from all private and public programs for which they are eligible and shall not include involvement in any MO HealthNet prepaid, case-managed programs;

(22) By January 1, 1988, the department of social services and the department of health and senior services shall study all significant aspects of presumptive eligibility for pregnant women and submit a joint report on the subject, including projected costs and the time needed

for implementation, to the general assembly. The department of social services, at the direction of the general assembly, may implement presumptive eligibility by regulation promulgated pursuant to chapter 207;

(23) All participants who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children benefits except for the requirements of paragraph (d) of subdivision (1) of section 208.150;

(24) (a) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for old age assistance benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(f), or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005; except that, on or after July 1, 2005, less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), may be used to change the income limit if authorized by annual appropriation;

(b) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for aid to the blind benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(f), or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005, except that less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), shall be used to raise the income limit to one hundred percent of the federal poverty level;

(c) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for permanent and total disability benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1396a(f); or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005; except that, on or after July 1, 2005, less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), may be used to change the income limit if authorized by annual appropriations. Eligibility standards for permanent and total disability benefits shall not be limited by age;

(25) Persons who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer and who are eligible for coverage pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a (a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVIII). Such persons shall be eligible during a period of presumptive eligibility in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396r-1;

(26) Effective August 28, 2013, persons who are in foster care under the responsibility of the state of Missouri on the date such persons attain the age of eighteen years, or at any time during the thirty-day period preceding their eighteenth birthday, without regard to income or assets, if such persons:

(a) Are under twenty-six years of age;

(b) Are not eligible for coverage under another mandatory coverage group; and

(c) Were covered by Medicaid while they were in foster care.

2. Rules and regulations to implement this section shall be promulgated in accordance with chapter 536. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that

is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2002, shall be invalid and void.

3. After December 31, 1973, and before April 1, 1990, any family eligible for assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 601, et seq., as amended, in at least three of the last six months immediately preceding the month in which such family became ineligible for such assistance because of increased income from employment shall, while a member of such family is employed, remain eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for four calendar months following the month in which such family would otherwise be determined to be ineligible for such assistance because of income and resource limitation. After April 1, 1990, any family receiving aid pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 601, et seq., as amended, in at least three of the six months immediately preceding the month in which such family becomes ineligible for such aid, because of hours of employment or income from employment of the caretaker relative, shall remain eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for six calendar months following the month of such ineligibility as long as such family includes a child as provided in 42 U.S.C. 1396r-6. Each family which has received such medical assistance during the entire six-month period described in this section and which meets reporting requirements and income tests established by the division and continues to include a child as provided in 42 U.S.C. 1396r-6 shall receive MO HealthNet benefits without fee for an additional six months. The MO HealthNet division may provide by rule and as authorized by annual appropriation the scope of MO HealthNet coverage to be granted to such families.

4. When any individual has been determined to be eligible for MO HealthNet benefits, such medical assistance will be made available to him or her for care and services furnished in or after the third month before the month in which he made application for such assistance if such individual was, or upon application would have been, eligible for such assistance at the time such care and services were furnished; provided, further, that such medical expenses remain unpaid.

5. The department of social services may apply to the federal Department of Health and Human Services for a MO HealthNet waiver amendment to the Section 1115 demonstration waiver or for any additional MO HealthNet waivers necessary not to exceed one million dollars in additional costs to the state, unless subject to appropriation or directed by statute, but in no event shall such waiver applications or amendments seek to waive the services of a rural health clinic or a federally qualified health center as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1396d(l)(1) and (2) or the

payment requirements for such clinics and centers as provided in 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(15) and 1396a(bb) unless such waiver application is approved by the oversight committee created in section 208.955. A request for such a waiver so submitted shall only become effective by executive order not sooner than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the general assembly to which it is submitted, unless it is disapproved within sixty days of its submission to a regular session by a senate or house resolution adopted by a majority vote of the respective elected members thereof, unless the request for such a waiver is made subject to appropriation or directed by statute.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in any given fiscal year, any persons made eligible for MO HealthNet benefits under subdivisions (1) to (22) of subsection 1 of this section shall only be eligible if annual appropriations are made for such eligibility. This subsection shall not apply to classes of individuals listed in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i).

217.703. 1. The division of probation and parole shall award earned compliance credits to any offender who is:

(1) Not subject to lifetime supervision under sections 217.735 and 559.106 or otherwise found to be ineligible to earn credits by a court pursuant to subsection 2 of this section;

(2) On probation, parole, or conditional release for an offense listed in chapter 579, or an offense previously listed in chapter 195, or for a class D or E felony, excluding the offenses of stalking in the first degree, rape in the second degree, sexual assault, sodomy in the second degree, deviate sexual assault, assault in the second degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.052, sexual misconduct involving a child, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045, incest, invasion of privacy, abuse of a child, and any offense of aggravated stalking or assault in the second degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.060 as such offenses existed prior to January 1, 2017;

(3) Supervised by the board; and

(4) In compliance with the conditions of supervision imposed by the sentencing court or board.

2. If an offender was placed on probation, parole, or conditional release for an offense of:

(1) Involuntary manslaughter in the second degree;

(2) Assault in the second degree except under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.052 or section 565.060 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017;

(3) Domestic assault in the second degree;

(4) Assault in the third degree when the victim is a special victim or assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree as it existed prior to January 1, 2017;

(5) Statutory rape in the second degree;

(6) Statutory sodomy in the second degree;

(7) Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 568.045; or

(8) Any case in which the defendant is found guilty of a felony offense under chapter 571;

the sentencing court may, upon its own motion or a motion of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, make a finding that the offender is ineligible to earn compliance credits because the nature and circumstances of the offense or the history and character of the offender indicate that a longer term of probation, parole, or conditional release is necessary for the protection of the public or the guidance of the offender. The motion may be made any time prior to the first month in which the person may earn compliance credits under this section. The offender's ability to earn credits shall be suspended until the court or board makes its finding. If the court or board finds that the offender is eligible for earned compliance credits, the credits shall begin to accrue on the first day of the next calendar month following the issuance of the decision.

3. Earned compliance credits shall reduce the term of probation, parole, or conditional release by thirty days for each full calendar month of compliance with the terms of supervision. Credits shall begin to accrue for eligible offenders after the first full calendar month of supervision or on October 1, 2012, if the offender began a term of probation, parole, or conditional release before September 1, 2012.

4. For the purposes of this section, the term "compliance" shall mean the absence of an initial violation report submitted by a probation or parole officer during a calendar month, or a motion to revoke or motion to suspend filed by a prosecuting or circuit attorney, against the offender.

5. Credits shall not accrue during any calendar month in which a violation report has been submitted or a motion to revoke or motion to suspend has been filed, and shall be suspended pending the outcome of a hearing, if a hearing is held. If no hearing is held or the court or board finds that the violation did not occur, then the offender shall be deemed to be in compliance and shall begin earning credits on the first day of the next calendar month following the month in which the report was submitted or the motion was filed. All earned credits shall be rescinded if the court or board revokes the probation or parole or the court places the offender in a department program under subsection 4 of section 559.036. Earned credits shall continue to be suspended for a period of time during which the court or board has suspended the term of

probation, parole, or release, and shall begin to accrue on the first day of the next calendar month following the lifting of the suspension.

6. Offenders who are deemed by the division to be absconders shall not earn credits. For purposes of this subsection, "absconder" shall mean an offender under supervision who has left such offender's place of residency without the permission of the offender's supervising officer for the purpose of avoiding supervision. An offender shall no longer be deemed an absconder when such offender is available for active supervision.

7. Notwithstanding subsection 2 of section 217.730 to the contrary, once the combination of time served in custody, if applicable, time served on probation, parole, or conditional release, and earned compliance credits satisfy the total term of probation, parole, or conditional release, the board or sentencing court shall order final discharge of the offender, so long as the offender has completed at least two years of his or her probation or parole, which shall include any time served in custody under section 217.718 and sections 559.036 and 559.115.

8. The award or rescission of any credits earned under this section shall not be subject to appeal or any motion for postconviction relief.

9. At least twice a year, the division shall calculate the number of months the offender has remaining on his or her term of probation, parole, or conditional release, taking into consideration any earned compliance credits, and notify the offender of the length of the remaining term.

10. No less than sixty days before the date of final discharge, the division shall notify the sentencing court, the board, and, for probation cases, the circuit or prosecuting attorney of the impending discharge. If the sentencing court, the board, or the circuit or prosecuting attorney upon receiving such notice does not take any action under subsection 5 of this section, the offender shall be discharged under subsection 7 of this section.

11. Any offender who was sentenced prior to January 1, 2017, to an offense that was eligible for earned compliance credits under subsection 1 or 2 of this section at the time of sentencing shall continue to remain eligible for earned compliance credits so long as the offender meets all the other requirements provided under this section.

12. The application of earned compliance credits shall be suspended upon entry into a treatment court, as described in sections 478.001 to 478.009, and shall remain suspended until the offender is discharged from such treatment court. Upon successful completion of treatment court, all earned compliance credits accumulated during the suspension period shall be retroactively applied, so long as the other terms and conditions of probation have been successfully completed.

452.430. **Notwithstanding section 109.180 to the contrary,** all pleadings and filings in a dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or modification proceeding filed more than

seventy-two years prior to the time a request for inspection is made may be made available to the public. Any pleadings, other than the interlocutory or final judgment or any modification thereof, in a dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or modification proceeding filed prior to August 28, 2009, but less than seventy-two years prior to the time a request for inspection is made, shall be subject to inspection only by the parties, an attorney of record, the family support division within the department of social services when services are being provided under section 454.400, the attorney general or his or her designee, a person or designee of a person licensed and acting under chapter 381 who shall keep any information obtained confidential, except as necessary to the performance of functions required by chapter 381, or upon order of the court for good cause shown. Such persons may receive or make copies of documents without the clerk being required to redact the Social Security number, unless the court specifically orders the clerk to do otherwise. The clerk shall redact the Social Security number from any copy of a judgment or satisfaction of judgment before releasing the copy of the interlocutory or final judgment or satisfaction of judgment to the public.

476.521. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 476 to the contrary, each person who first becomes a judge on or after January 1, 2011, and continues to be a judge may receive benefits as provided in sections **[**~~476.445~~**]** **476.450** to **[**~~476.688~~**]** **476.690** subject to the provisions of this section. **However, any person who filed as a candidate in 2010 to become a judge, was ultimately elected and became a judge in 2011 as a result of such election, was eligible in 2010 to receive a future annuity under section 104.1084, and is a judge on the effective date of this section, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.**

2. Any person who is at least sixty-seven years of age, has served in this state an aggregate of at least twelve years, continuously or otherwise, as a judge, and ceases to hold office by reason of the expiration of the judge's term, voluntary resignation, or retirement pursuant to the provisions of Subsection 2 of Section 24 of Article V of the Constitution of Missouri may receive benefits as provided in sections 476.515 to 476.565. The twelve-year requirement of this subsection may be fulfilled by service as judge in any of the courts covered, or by service in any combination as judge of such courts, totaling an aggregate of twelve years. Any judge who is at least sixty-seven years of age and who has served less than twelve years and is otherwise qualified under sections 476.515 to 476.565 may retire after reaching age sixty-seven, or thereafter, at a reduced retirement compensation in a sum equal to the proportion of the retirement compensation provided in section 476.530 that his or her period of judicial service bears to twelve years.

3. Any person who is at least sixty-two years of age or older, has served in this state an aggregate of at least twenty years, continuously or otherwise, as a judge, and ceases to hold office by reason of the expiration of the judge's term, voluntary resignation, or retirement pursuant to

the provisions of Subsection 2 of Section 24 of Article V of the Constitution of Missouri may receive benefits as provided in sections 476.515 to 476.565. The twenty-year requirement of this subsection may be fulfilled by service as a judge in any of the courts covered, or by service in any combination as judge of such courts, totaling an aggregate of twenty years. Any judge who is at least sixty-two years of age and who has served less than twenty years and is otherwise qualified under sections 476.515 to 476.565 may retire after reaching age sixty-two, at a reduced retirement compensation in a sum equal to the proportion of the retirement compensation provided in section 476.530 that his or her period of judicial service bears to twenty years.

4. All judges under this section required by the provisions of Section 26 of Article V of the Constitution of Missouri to retire at the age of seventy years shall retire upon reaching that age.

5. The provisions of sections 104.344, 476.524, and 476.690 shall not apply to judges covered by this section.

6. A judge shall be required to contribute four percent of the judge's compensation to the retirement system, which shall stand to the judge's credit in his or her individual account with the system, together with investment credits thereon, for purposes of funding retirement benefits payable as provided in sections 476.515 to 476.565, subject to the following provisions:

(1) The state of Missouri employer, pursuant to the provisions of 26 U.S.C. Section 414(h)(2), shall pick up and pay the contributions that would otherwise be payable by the judge under this section. The contributions so picked up shall be treated as employer contributions for purposes of determining the judge's compensation that is includable in the judge's gross income for federal income tax purposes;

(2) Judge contributions picked up by the employer shall be paid from the same source of funds used for the payment of compensation to a judge. A deduction shall be made from each judge's compensation equal to the amount of the judge's contributions picked up by the employer. This deduction, however, shall not reduce the judge's compensation for purposes of computing benefits under the retirement system pursuant to this chapter;

(3) Judge contributions so picked up shall be credited to a separate account within the judge's individual account so that the amounts contributed pursuant to this section may be distinguished from the amounts contributed on an after-tax basis;

(4) The contributions, although designated as employee contributions, are being paid by the employer in lieu of the contributions by the judge. The judge shall not have the option of choosing to receive the contributed amounts directly instead of having them paid by the employer to the retirement system;

(5) Interest shall be credited annually on June thirtieth based on the value in the account as of July first of the immediately preceding year at a rate of four percent. Interest credits shall cease upon retirement of the judge;

(6) A judge whose employment is terminated may request a refund of his or her contributions and interest credited thereon. If such judge is married at the time of such request, such request shall not be processed without consent from the spouse. A judge is not eligible to request a refund if the judge's retirement benefit is subject to a division of benefit order pursuant to section 104.312. Such refund shall be paid by the system after ninety days from the date of termination of employment or the request, whichever is later and shall include all contributions made to any retirement plan administered by the system and interest credited thereon. A judge may not request a refund after such judge becomes eligible for retirement benefits under sections 476.515 to 476.565. A judge who receives a refund shall forfeit all the judge's service and future rights to receive benefits from the system and shall not be eligible to receive any long-term disability benefits; provided that any judge or former judge receiving long-term disability benefits shall not be eligible for a refund. If such judge subsequently becomes a judge and works continuously for at least one year, the service previously forfeited shall be restored if the judge returns to the system the amount previously refunded plus interest at a rate established by the board;

(7) The beneficiary of any judge who made contributions shall receive a refund upon the judge's death equal to the amount, if any, of such contributions less any retirement benefits received by the judge unless an annuity is payable to a survivor or beneficiary as a result of the judge's death. In that event, the beneficiary of the survivor or beneficiary who received the annuity shall receive a refund upon the survivor's or beneficiary's death equal to the amount, if any, of the judge's contributions less any annuity amounts received by the judge and the survivor or beneficiary.

7. The employee contribution rate, the benefits provided under sections 476.515 to 476.565 to judges covered under this section, and any other provision of sections 476.515 to 476.565 with regard to judges covered under this section may be altered, amended, increased, decreased, or repealed, but only with respect to services rendered by the judge after the effective date of such alteration, amendment, increase, decrease, or repeal, or, with respect to interest credits, for periods of time after the effective date of such alteration, amendment, increase, decrease, or repeal.

8. Any judge who is receiving retirement compensation under section 476.529 or 476.530 who becomes employed as an employee eligible to participate in the closed plan or in the year 2000 plan under chapter 104, shall not receive such retirement compensation for any calendar month in which the retired judge is so employed. Any judge who is receiving

retirement compensation under section 476.529 or section 476.530 who subsequently serves as a judge as defined pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 476.515 shall not receive such retirement compensation for any calendar month in which the retired judge is serving as a judge; except that upon retirement such judge's annuity shall be recalculated to include any additional service or salary accrued based on the judge's subsequent service. A judge who is receiving compensation under section 476.529 or 476.530 may continue to receive such retirement compensation while serving as a senior judge or senior commissioner and shall receive additional credit and salary for such service pursuant to section 476.682.

478.001. 1. **For purposes of sections 478.001 to 478.009, the following terms mean:**

(1) "Adult treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of defendants charged with a criminal offense;

(2) "Community-based substance use disorder treatment program", an agency certified by the department of mental health as a substance use disorder treatment provider;

(3) "Co-occurring disorder", the coexistence of both a substance use disorder and a mental health disorder;

(4) "DWI court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of defendants who have pleaded guilty or been found guilty of driving while intoxicated or driving with an excessive blood alcohol content;

(5) "Family treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder existing in families in the juvenile court, family court, or criminal court in which a parent or other household member has been determined to have a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder that impacts the safety and well-being of the children in the family;

(6) "Juvenile treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of juveniles in the juvenile court;

(7) "Medication-assisted treatment", the use of pharmacological medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a whole-patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders;

(8) "Mental health disorder", any organic, mental, or emotional impairment which has substantial adverse effects on a person's cognitive, volitional, or emotional function and which constitutes a substantial impairment in a person's ability to participate in activities of normal living;

(9) "Risk and needs assessment", an actuarial tool, approved by the treatment court coordinating commission and validated on a targeted population of drug-involved adult offenders, scientifically proven to determine a person's risk to recidivate and to

identify criminal risk factors that, when properly addressed, can reduce that person's likelihood of committing future criminal behavior;

(10) "Substance use disorder", when an individual experiences the recurrent use of alcohol or drugs which causes clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home;

(11) "Treatment court commissioner", a person appointed by a majority of the circuit and associate circuit judges in a circuit to preside as the judicial officer in the treatment court division;

(12) "Treatment court division", a specialized, nonadversarial court division with jurisdiction over cases involving substance-involved offenders and making extensive use of comprehensive supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and treatment services. Treatment court divisions include, but are not limited to, the following specialized courts: adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment court, juvenile treatment court, veterans treatment court, or any combination thereof;

(13) "Treatment court team", consists of the following members who are assigned to the treatment court: the judge or treatment court commissioner, treatment court administrator or coordinator, the prosecutor, the public defender or member of the criminal defense bar, a representative from the department of probation and parole, a representative from law enforcement, substance use disorder treatment providers, and any other person selected by the treatment court team;

(14) "Veterans treatment court", a treatment court focused on the substance use disorder, co-occurring disorder, or mental health disorder of defendants charged with a criminal offense who are military veterans or current military personnel.

2. [~~Drug courts~~**] A treatment court division** may be established by **[**~~any~~**] each** circuit court pursuant to sections 478.001 to **[**~~478.006~~**] 478.009** to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from **[**~~drug~~**] or are otherwise impacted by substance** use. **The treatment court division shall include, but not be limited to, cases assigned to an adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment court, juvenile treatment court, veterans treatment court, or any combination thereof.** A **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court shall combine judicial supervision, drug **or alcohol** testing and treatment of **[**~~drug court~~**]** participants. Except for good cause found by the court, a **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court making a referral for substance **[**~~abuse~~**] use disorder** treatment, when such program will receive state or federal funds in connection with such referral, shall refer the person only to a program which is certified by the department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified treatment program is located within the same county as the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court. Upon successful completion of the treatment **court** program, the charges, petition**,** or penalty against a **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court

participant may be dismissed, reduced**,** or modified**, unless otherwise stated**. Any fees received by a court from a defendant as payment for substance treatment programs shall not be considered court costs, charges or fines.

3. An adult treatment court may be established by any circuit court under sections 478.001 to 478.009 to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from substance use.

[~~2.~~**] 4.** Under sections 478.001 to **[**~~478.007~~**] 478.009**, a DWI **[**~~docket~~**] court** may be established by a circuit court**[**~~, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants with a county municipal court established under section 66.010,~~**]** to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from driving while intoxicated. **[**~~A drug court commissioner may serve as a commissioner in a DWI court or any other treatment or problem-solving court as designated by the drug court coordinating commission. Drug court commissioners may serve in counties other than the county they are appointed upon agreement by the presiding judge of that circuit and assignment by the supreme court.~~**]**

5. A family treatment court within the treatment court division may be established by a circuit court. The juvenile division of the circuit court or the family court, if one is established under section 487.010, may refer one or more parents or other household members subject to its jurisdiction to the family treatment court when he or she has been determined to have a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder which impacts the safety and well-being of the children in the family.

6. A juvenile treatment court within the treatment court division may be established by the juvenile division of any circuit court. The juvenile division may refer juveniles to the juvenile treatment court when the juvenile is determined to have committed acts that violate the criminal laws of the state or ordinances of the municipalities of the county and a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder contributed to the commission of the offense.

7. A veterans treatment court may be established by any circuit court, or combination of circuit courts, upon agreement of the presiding judges of such circuit courts to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from substance use or a mental health disorder of military veterans or current military personnel. A veterans treatment court shall combine judicial supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and substance use and mental health treatment to participants who have served or are currently serving the United States Armed Forces, including members of the Reserves, National Guard, or state guard. Except for good cause found by the court, a veterans treatment court shall make a referral for substance use or mental health treatment, or a

combination of substance use and mental health treatment, through the Department of Defense health care, the Veterans Administration, or a community-based substance use disorder treatment program. Community-based programs utilized shall receive state or federal funds in connection with such referral and shall only refer the individual to a program which is certified by the department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified treatment program is located within the same county as the veterans treatment court.

478.003. **1.** In any judicial circuit of this state, a majority of the judges of the circuit court may designate a judge to hear cases arising in the circuit subject to the provisions of sections 478.001 to **[**~~478.007~~**] 478.009**. In lieu thereof and subject to appropriations or other funds available for such purpose, a majority of the judges of the circuit court may appoint a person or persons to act as **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioners. Each commissioner shall be appointed for a term of four years, but may be removed at any time by a majority of the judges of the circuit court. The qualifications **[**~~and~~**] ,** compensation**, and retirement benefits** of the commissioner shall be the same as that of an associate circuit judge. If the compensation of a commissioner appointed pursuant to this section is provided from other than state funds, the source of such fund shall pay to and reimburse the state for the actual costs of the salary and benefits of the commissioner. The commissioner shall have all the powers and duties of a circuit judge, except that any order, judgment or decree of the commissioner shall be confirmed or rejected by an associate circuit or circuit judge by order of record entered within the time the judge could set aside such order, judgment or decree had the same been made by the judge. If so confirmed, the order, judgment or decree shall have the same effect as if made by the judge on the date of its confirmation.

2. The supreme court may assign a treatment court commissioner to serve in the treatment court division of a circuit other than the circuit in which the commissioner is appointed. The transfer shall only be ordered with the consent and approval of the presiding circuit judge of the circuit to which the commissioner is to be assigned.

3. A treatment court commissioner may serve as a commissioner in any treatment court as designated by the treatment court coordinating commission, subject to local court rules.

478.004. 1. **[**~~As used in this section, "medication-assisted treatment" means the use of pharmacological medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a whole patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders.~~**] The treatment court team shall, when practicable, conduct a meeting prior to each treatment court session to discuss and provide updated information regarding the treatment court participant. After determining his or her progress or lack thereof, the treatment court team shall**

consider the appropriate incentive or sanction to be applied, and the court shall make the final decision based on information presented in the meeting.

2. **In any criminal case in the circuit, if it is determined that the defendant meets the criteria for eligibility in the treatment court, the judge presiding over the criminal case may order the defendant to the treatment court division for treatment:**

(1) Prior to the entry of the sentence, excluding suspended imposition of sentence (SIS), if the prosecuting attorney consents;

(2) As a condition of probation; or

(3) Upon consideration of a motion to revoke probation.

3. A circuit that has established a treatment court division under this chapter may accept participants from any other jurisdiction in this state based upon either the residence of the participant in the receiving jurisdiction or the unavailability of a treatment court in the transferring jurisdiction. The transfer may occur at any time during the proceedings including, but not limited to, prior to adjudication and during periods when the participant is on probation. The receiving court shall have jurisdiction to impose a sentence, including, but not limited to, sanctions, incentives, incarceration, and phase changes. A transfer under this subsection is not valid unless it is agreed to by all of the following:

(1) The parties to the action;

(2) The judge or commissioner of the transferring court; and

(3) The judge or commissioner of the receiving treatment court.

If the party assigned to treatment court is terminated from the treatment court, the case shall be returned to the transferring court for disposition.

4. If a **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** participant requires treatment for opioid or other substance misuse or dependence, a **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** shall not prohibit such participant from participating in and receiving medication-assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this state to practice medicine. A **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** participant shall not be required to refrain from using medication-assisted treatment as a term or condition of successful completion of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court program.

[~~3.~~**] 5.** A **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** participant assigned to a treatment program for opioid or other substance misuse or dependence shall not be in violation of the terms or conditions of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** on the basis of his or her participation in medication-assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this state to practice medicine.

478.005. 1. Each circuit court shall establish conditions for referral of proceedings to the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court **division**. **[**~~The defendant in any criminal proceeding accepted by a drug court for disposition shall be a nonviolent person, as determined by the prosecuting attorney. Any proceeding accepted by the drug court program for disposition shall be upon agreement of the parties.~~**]** **Each treatment court within a treatment court division shall establish criteria upon which a person is deemed eligible for that specific treatment court and for determining successful completion of the treatment court program.**

2. Any statement made by a participant as part of participation in the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court program, or any report made by the staff of the program, shall not be admissible as evidence against the participant in any criminal, juvenile or civil proceeding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, termination from the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court program and the reasons for termination may be considered in sentencing or disposition.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court staff shall be provided with access to all records of any state or local government agency relevant to the treatment of any program participant. Upon general request, employees of all such agencies shall fully inform **[**~~a drug~~**]** **treatment** court staff of all matters relevant to the treatment of the participant. All such records and reports and the contents thereof shall be treated as closed records and shall not be disclosed to any person outside of the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court, and shall be maintained by the court in a confidential file not available to the public.

478.007. 1. Any circuit court**[**~~, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants with a county municipal court established under section 66.010,~~**]** may establish a **[**~~docket or~~**]** court **within the treatment court division** to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases in which a person has pleaded guilty to driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content and:

(1) The person was operating a motor vehicle with at least fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood; or

(2) The person has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of one or more intoxication-related traffic offenses as defined by **[**~~section 577.023~~**]** **sections 577.001 and 577.010**; or

(3) The person has two or more previous alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525.

2. This **[**~~docket or~~**]** court shall combine judicial supervision, drug **or alcohol** testing, continuous alcohol monitoring, or verifiable breath alcohol testing **[**~~performed a minimum of four times per day~~**]**, substance abuse traffic offender program compliance, and treatment of DWI court participants. The court may assess any and all necessary costs for participation in DWI

court against the participant. Any money received from such assessed costs by a court from a defendant shall not be considered court costs, charges, or fines. This **[**~~docket or~~**]** court **[**~~may~~**]** **shall** operate in conjunction with a **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court established pursuant to sections 478.001 to **[**~~478.006~~**]** **478.009**.

3. If the division of probation and parole is otherwise unavailable to assist in the judicial supervision of any person who wishes to enter a DWI court, a court-approved private probation service may be utilized by the DWI court to fill the division's role. In such case, any and all necessary additional costs may be assessed against the participant. No person shall be rejected from participating in DWI court solely for the reason that the person does not reside in the city or county where the applicable DWI court is located but the DWI court can base acceptance into a treatment court program on its ability to adequately provide services for the person or handle the additional caseload.

478.009. 1. In order to coordinate the allocation of resources available to **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts **[**~~and the dockets or courts~~**]** established by section **[**~~478.007~~**]** **478.001** throughout the state, there is hereby established a "**[**~~Drug~~**]** **Treatment** Courts Coordinating Commission" in the judicial department. The **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts coordinating commission shall consist of one member selected by the director of the department of corrections; one member selected by the director of the department of social services; one member selected by the director of the department of mental health; one member selected by the director of the department of public safety; one member selected by the state courts administrator; and **[**~~three~~**]** **five** members selected by the supreme court**, one of which shall be a representative of the prosecuting attorneys of the state and one of which shall be a representative of the criminal defense bar of the state**. The supreme court shall designate the chair of the commission. The commission shall periodically meet at the call of the chair; evaluate resources available for assessment and treatment of persons assigned to **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts or for **the** operation of **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts; secure grants, funds and other property and services necessary or desirable to facilitate **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court operation; and allocate such resources among the various **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts operating within the state.

2. **The commission shall establish standards and practices for the various courts of the treatment court divisions, taking into consideration guidelines and principles based on current research and findings relating to practices shown to reduce recidivism of offenders with a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder.**

3. Each treatment court division shall adopt policies and practices that are consistent with the standards and practices published by the commission.

4. The commission, in cooperation with the office of state courts administrator, shall provide technical assistance to treatment courts to assist them with the

implementation of policies and practices consistent with the standards adopted by the commission.

5. A circuit court that operates a treatment court division shall adhere to the commission's published standards and practices in order to operate and be recognized as a functioning treatment court division.

6. Treatment courts that do not comply with the commission's standards shall be subject to administrative action. The administrative action shall prohibit that treatment court from accepting any new admissions and shall require a written plan for the completion of treatment for any existing participants be submitted to the commission and the office of state courts administrator. A treatment court receiving administrative action may request authorization for the continuance of operations for a specified period of time. A request for authorization for continuance of operations shall include a plan of improvement and proposals that would allow for the continued operation for a specified period of time.

7. Treatment court programs that collect or assess fees shall follow guidelines established by the commission.

8. Treatment court programs shall enter data in the approved statewide case management system as specified by the commission.

9. There is hereby established in the state treasury a "**[**~~Drug~~**] Treatment** Court Resources Fund", which shall be administered by the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** courts coordinating commission. Funds available for allocation or distribution by the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** courts coordinating commission may be deposited into the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court resources fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, moneys in the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court resources fund shall not be transferred or placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of the state at the end of each biennium, but shall remain deposited to the credit of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court resources fund.

10. After a date determined by the commission, funds from the treatment court resources fund shall be awarded only to treatment courts which are in compliance with the standards and practices published by the commission.

478.466. 1. In the sixteenth judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jackson, a majority of the court en banc may appoint one person, who shall possess the same qualifications as an associate circuit judge, to act as **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioner. The commissioner shall be appointed for a term of four years. The compensation of the commissioner shall be the same as that of an associate circuit judge and shall be paid out of the same source as the compensation of all other **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioners in the state. The retirement benefits of such commissioner shall be the same as those of an associate circuit judge, payable

in the same manner and from the same source as those of an associate circuit judge. Subject to approval or rejection by a circuit judge, the commissioner shall have all the powers and duties of a circuit judge. A circuit judge shall by order of record reject or confirm any order, judgment and decree of the commissioner within the time the judge could set aside such order, judgment or decree had the same been made by him. If so confirmed, the order, judgment or decree shall have the same effect as if made by the judge on the date of its confirmation.

2. The court administrator of the sixteenth judicial circuit shall charge and collect a surcharge of thirty dollars in all proceedings assigned to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** commissioner for disposition, provided that the surcharge shall not be charged in any proceeding when costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. Moneys obtained from such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020 and payable to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** commissioner for operation of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court.

478.550. 1. There shall be four circuit judges in the twenty-third judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jefferson. These judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three and four. Beginning on January 1, 2007, there shall be six circuit judges in the twenty-third judicial district and these judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three, four, five, and six. The division eleven associate circuit judge position and the division twelve associate circuit judge shall become circuit judge positions beginning January 1, 2007. The division eleven associate circuit judge shall be numbered as division five and the division twelve associate circuit judge shall be numbered as division six.

2. The circuit judge in division three shall be elected in 1980. The circuit judges in divisions one and four shall be elected in 1982. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 1984. The circuit judges in divisions five and six shall be elected for a six-year term in 2006.

3. Beginning January 1, 2007, the family court commissioner position in the twenty-third judicial district appointed under section 487.020 shall become an associate circuit judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division eleven. This position may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the family court. The associate circuit judge in division eleven shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.

4. Beginning January 1, 2007, the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioner position in the twenty-third judicial district appointed under section 478.003 shall become an associate circuit judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division twelve. This position may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court. The associate circuit judge in division twelve shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit

judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.

478.600. 1. There shall be four circuit judges in the eleventh judicial circuit. These judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three and four. Beginning on January 1, 2007, there shall be six circuit judges in the eleventh judicial circuit and these judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three, four, five, and seven. The division five associate circuit judge position and the division seven associate circuit judge position shall become circuit judge positions beginning January 1, 2007, and shall be numbered as divisions five and seven.

2. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 1980. The circuit judge in division four shall be elected in 1982. The circuit judge in division one shall be elected in 1984. The circuit judge in division three shall be elected in 1992. The circuit judges in divisions five and seven shall be elected for a six-year term in 2006.

3. Beginning January 1, 2007, the family court commissioner positions in the eleventh judicial circuit appointed under section 487.020 shall become associate circuit judge positions in all respects and shall be designated as divisions nine and ten respectively. These positions may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the family court. The associate circuit judges in divisions nine and ten shall be elected in 2006 for full four-year terms.

4. Beginning on January 1, 2007, the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court commissioner position in the eleventh judicial circuit appointed under section 478.003 shall become an associate circuit judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division eleven. This position retains the duties and responsibilities with regard to the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court. Such associate circuit judge shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.

5. Beginning in fiscal year 2015, there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in the eleventh judicial circuit. The associate circuit judge shall be elected in 2016. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.

478.716. Beginning January 1, 2007, there is hereby created a state-funded **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court commissioner position in the forty-second judicial circuit.

479.020. 1. Any city, town or village, including those operating under a constitutional or special charter, may, and cities with a population of four hundred thousand or more shall, provide by ordinance or charter for the selection, tenure and compensation of a municipal judge or judges consistent with the provisions of this chapter who shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine all violations against the ordinances of the municipality. The method of

selection of municipal judges shall be provided by charter or ordinance. Each municipal judge shall be selected for a term of not less than two years as provided by charter or ordinance.

2. Except where prohibited by charter or ordinance, the municipal judge may be a part-time judge and may serve as municipal judge in more than one municipality.

3. No person shall serve as a municipal judge of any municipality with a population of seven thousand five hundred or more or of any municipality in a county of the first class with a charter form of government unless the person is licensed to practice law in this state unless, prior to January 2, 1979, such person has served as municipal judge of that same municipality for at least two years.

4. Notwithstanding any other statute, a municipal judge need not be a resident of the municipality or of the circuit in which the municipal judge serves except where ordinance or charter provides otherwise. Municipal judges shall be residents of Missouri.

5. Judges selected under the provisions of this section shall be municipal judges of the circuit court and shall be divisions of the circuit court of the circuit in which the municipality, or major geographical portion thereof, is located. The judges of these municipal divisions shall be subject to the rules of the circuit court which are not inconsistent with the rules of the supreme court. The presiding judge of the circuit shall have general administrative authority over the judges and court personnel of the municipal divisions within the circuit.

6. No municipal judge shall hold any other office in the municipality which the municipal judge serves as judge. The compensation of any municipal judge and other court personnel shall not be dependent in any way upon the number of cases tried, the number of guilty verdicts reached or the amount of fines imposed or collected.

7. Municipal judges shall be at least twenty-one years of age. No person shall serve as municipal judge after that person has reached that person's seventy-fifth birthday.

8. Within six months after selection for the position, each municipal judge who is not licensed to practice law in this state shall satisfactorily complete the course of instruction for municipal judges prescribed by the supreme court. The state courts administrator shall certify to the supreme court the names of those judges who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course. If a municipal judge fails to complete satisfactorily the prescribed course within six months after the municipal judge's selection as municipal judge, the municipal judge's office shall be deemed vacant and such person shall not thereafter be permitted to serve as a municipal judge, nor shall any compensation thereafter be paid to such person for serving as municipal judge.

9. No municipal judge shall serve as a municipal judge in more than five municipalities at one time. **A court that serves more than one municipality shall be treated as a single municipality for the purposes of this subsection.**

479.190. 1. Any judge hearing violations of municipal ordinances may, when in his judgment it may seem advisable, grant a parole or probation to any person who shall plead guilty or who shall be convicted after a trial before such judge. When a person is placed on probation he shall be given a certificate explicitly stating the conditions on which he is being released.

2. In addition to such other authority as exists to order conditions of probation, the court may order conditions which the court believes will serve to compensate the victim of the crime, any dependent of the victim, or society in general. Such conditions may include, but need not be limited to:

(1) Restitution to the victim or any dependent of the victim, in an amount to be determined by the judge; and

(2) The performance of a designated amount of free work for a public or charitable purpose, or purposes, as determined by the judge.

3. A person may refuse probation conditioned on the performance of free work. If he does so, the court shall decide the extent or duration of sentence or other disposition to be imposed and render judgment accordingly. Any county, city, person, organization, or agency, or employee of a county, city, organization or agency charged with the supervision of such free work or who benefits from its performance shall be immune from any suit by the person placed on parole or probation or any person deriving a cause of action from him if such cause of action arises from such supervision of performance, except for intentional torts or gross negligence. The services performed by the probationer or parolee shall not be deemed employment within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 288.

4. The court may modify or enlarge the conditions of probation at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the probation term.

5. No municipal judge, municipal court personnel, or any prosecutor designated by the municipality or personnel assigned thereto shall supervise or have authority to hire, fire, or discipline any probation officer or probation personnel assigned by the municipality to perform the duties of probation or parole. This subsection shall not apply to any home rule city with more than ninety thousand but fewer than one hundred eight thousand inhabitants and partially located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants.

479.353. **1.** Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the following conditions shall apply to minor traffic violations and municipal ordinance violations:

(1) The court shall not assess a fine, if combined with the amount of court costs, totaling in excess of:

(a) Two hundred twenty-five dollars for minor traffic violations; and

(b) For municipal ordinance violations committed within a twelve-month period beginning with the first violation: two hundred dollars for the first municipal ordinance violation, two hundred seventy-five dollars for the second municipal ordinance violation, three hundred fifty dollars for the third municipal ordinance violation, and four hundred fifty dollars for the fourth and any subsequent municipal ordinance violations;

(2) The court shall not sentence a person to confinement, except the court may sentence a person to confinement for any violation involving alcohol or controlled substances, violations endangering the health or welfare of others, or eluding or giving false information to a law enforcement officer;

(3) A person shall not be placed in confinement for failure to pay a fine unless such nonpayment violates terms of probation or unless the due process procedures mandated by Missouri supreme court rule 37.65 or its successor rule are strictly followed by the court;

(4) Court costs that apply shall be assessed against the defendant unless the court finds that the defendant is indigent based on standards set forth in determining such by the presiding judge of the circuit. Such standards shall reflect model rules and requirements to be developed by the supreme court; and

(5) No court costs shall be assessed if the defendant is found to be indigent under subdivision (4) of this section or if the case is dismissed**.**

2. If an individual has been held in custody on a notice to show cause warrant for an underlying minor traffic violation, the court, on its own motion or on the motion of any interested party, may review the original fine and sentence and waive or reduce such fine or sentence if the court finds it reasonable given the circumstances of the case.

479.354. For any notice to appear, citation, or summons on a minor traffic violation, the date and time the defendant is to appear in court shall be given when such notice to appear, citation, or summons is first provided to the defendant. Failure to provide such date and time shall render such notice to appear, citation, or summons void.

479.360. 1. Every county, city, town, and village shall file with the state auditor, together with its report due under section 105.145, its certification of its substantial compliance signed by its municipal judge with the municipal court procedures set forth in this subsection during the preceding fiscal year. The procedures to be adopted and certified include the following:

(1) Defendants in custody pursuant to an initial arrest warrant issued by a municipal court have an opportunity to be heard by a judge in person, by telephone, or video conferencing as soon as practicable and not later than forty-eight hours on minor traffic violations and not later than seventy-two hours on other violations and, if not given that opportunity, are released;

(2) Defendants in municipal custody shall not be held more than twenty-four hours without a warrant after arrest;

(3) Defendants are not detained in order to coerce payment of fines and costs unless found to be in contempt after strict compliance by the court with the due process procedures mandated by Missouri supreme court rule 37.65 or its successor rule;

(4) The municipal court has established procedures to allow indigent defendants to present evidence of their financial condition and takes such evidence into account if determining fines and costs and establishing related payment requirements;

(5) The municipal court only assesses fines and costs as authorized by law;

(6) No additional charge shall be issued for the failure to appear for a minor traffic violation;

(7) The municipal court conducts proceedings in a courtroom that is open to the public and large enough to reasonably accommodate the public, parties, and attorneys;

(8) The municipal court makes use of alternative payment plans;

(9) The municipal court makes use of community service alternatives **[**~~for which no associated costs are charged to the defendant~~**]**; and

(10) The municipal court has adopted an electronic payment system or payment by mail for the payment of minor traffic violations.

2. On or before December 31, 2015, the state auditor shall set forth by rule a procedure for including the addendum information required by this section. The rule shall also allow reasonable opportunity for demonstration of compliance.

483.075. 1. Every clerk shall record the judgments, rules, orders and other proceedings of the court; issue and attest all process when required by law and affix the seal of **[**~~his~~**] the** office thereto, or if none be provided, then his **or her** private seal; keep a perfect account of all moneys coming into his **or her** hands on account of costs or otherwise, and punctually pay over the same.

2. Provided, that where the clerk of the circuit court is a party, plaintiff or defendant, whether singly or jointly with others, to a suit or action, the writ of summons and all other process shall be issued by the clerk of the county commission, the reason therefor being noted on said process, and said latter named clerk shall, on the trial of said cause, act as temporary clerk of the circuit court and otherwise perform in said cause all the duties of the circuit court clerk. **This subsection shall not apply where the clerk of the circuit court is named as a party under sections 610.130 to 610.145 or other sections relating to the expungement of criminal records.**

488.2230. 1. In addition to all other court costs for municipal ordinance violations, any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one

county may provide for additional court costs in an amount up to seven dollars per case for each municipal ordinance violation case, except that no such additional cost shall be collected in any proceeding involving a violation of an ordinance when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court.

2. The judge may waive the assessment of the cost in those cases where the defendant is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs.

3. Such cost shall be calculated by the clerk and disbursed to the city at least monthly. The city shall use such additional costs exclusively to fund special mental health**[**~~, drug,~~**]** and **[**~~veterans~~**]** **treatment** courts, including indigent defense and ancillary services associated with such specialized courts.

488.2250. 1. For all appeal transcripts of testimony given **[**~~or proceedings in any circuit court~~**]**, the court reporter shall receive the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.

2. In criminal cases where an appeal is taken by the defendant and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is unable to pay the costs of the transcript for the purpose of perfecting the appeal, the court reporter shall receive a fee of two dollars and sixty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.

3. Any judge, in his or her discretion, may order a transcript of all or any part of the evidence or oral proceedings and the court reporter shall receive the sum of two dollars and sixty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.

4. For purposes of this section, a legal page, other than the first page and the final page of the transcript, shall be twenty-five lines, approximately eight and one-half inches by eleven inches in size, with the left-hand margin of approximately one and one-half inches, and with the right-hand margin of approximately one-half inch.

5. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the payment of court reporter's fees provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section shall be made by the state upon a voucher approved by the court. The cost to prepare all other transcripts of testimony or proceedings shall be borne by the party requesting their preparation and production, who shall reimburse the court reporter **[**~~the sum provided in subsection 1 of this section~~**]**.

488.5358. The court administrator of the sixteenth judicial circuit shall, pursuant to section 478.466, charge and collect a surcharge of thirty dollars in all proceedings assigned to the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** commissioner for disposition, provided that the surcharge shall not be charged in any proceeding when costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. Moneys obtained from such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020 and payable to the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** commissioner for operation of the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court.

514.040. 1. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, if any court shall, before or after the commencement of any suit pending before it, be satisfied that the plaintiff is a poor person, and unable to prosecute his or her suit, and pay all or any portion of the costs and expenses thereof, such court may, in its discretion, permit him or her to commence and prosecute his or her action as a poor person, and thereupon such poor person shall have all necessary process and proceedings as in other cases, without fees, tax or charge as the court determines the person cannot pay; and the court may assign to such person counsel, who, as well as all other officers of the court, shall perform their duties in such suit without fee or reward as the court may excuse; but if judgment is entered for the plaintiff, costs shall be recovered, which shall be collected for the use of the officers of the court.

2. In any civil action brought in a court of this state by any offender convicted of a crime who is confined in any state prison or correctional center, the court shall not reduce the amount required as security for costs upon filing such suit to an amount of less than ten dollars pursuant to this section. This subsection shall not apply to any action for which no sum as security for costs is required to be paid upon filing such suit.

3. Where a party is represented in a civil action by a legal aid society or a legal services or other nonprofit organization funded in whole or substantial part by moneys appropriated by the general assembly of the state of Missouri, which has as its primary purpose the furnishing of legal services to indigent persons, by a law school clinic which has as its primary purpose educating law students through furnishing legal services to indigent persons, or by private counsel working on behalf of or under the auspices of such society, all costs and expenses**,** **except guardian ad litem fees as provided by this subsection,** related to the prosecution of the suit may be waived without the necessity of a motion and court approval, provided that a determination has been made by such society or organization that such party is unable to pay the costs, fees and expenses necessary to prosecute or defend the action, and that a certification that such determination has been made is filed with the clerk of the court. **In the event an action involving the appointment of a guardian ad litem goes to trial, an updated certification shall be filed prior to the trial commencing. The waiver of guardian ad litem fees for a party who has filed a certification may be reviewed by the court at the conclusion of the action upon the motion of any party requesting the court to apportion guardian ad litem fees.**

4. Any party may present additional evidence on the financial condition of the parties. Based upon that evidence, if the court finds the certifying party has the present ability to pay, the court may enter judgment ordering the certifying party to pay a portion of the guardian ad litem fees.

5. Any failure to pay guardian ad litem fees shall not preclude a certifying party from filing future suits, including motions to modify, and shall not be used as a basis to limit the certifying party's prosecution or defense of the action.

516.105. **1.** All actions against physicians, hospitals, dentists, registered or licensed practical nurses, optometrists, podiatrists, pharmacists, chiropractors, professional physical therapists, mental health professionals licensed under chapter 337, and any other entity providing health care services and all employees of any of the foregoing acting in the course and scope of their employment, for damages for malpractice, negligence, error or mistake related to health care shall be brought within two years from the date of occurrence of the act of neglect complained of, except that:

(1) In cases in which the act of neglect complained of is introducing and negligently permitting any foreign object to remain within the body of a living person, the action shall be brought within two years from the date of the discovery of such alleged negligence, or from the date on which the patient in the exercise of ordinary care should have discovered such alleged negligence, whichever date first occurs; and

(2) In cases in which the act of neglect complained of is the negligent failure to inform the patient of the results of medical tests, the action for failure to inform shall be brought within two years from the date of the discovery of such alleged negligent failure to inform, or from the date on which the patient in the exercise of ordinary care should have discovered such alleged negligent failure to inform, whichever date first occurs; except that, no such action shall be brought for any negligent failure to inform about the results of medical tests performed more than two years before August 28, 1999. For purposes of this subdivision, the act of neglect based on the negligent failure to inform the patient of the results of medical tests shall not include the act of informing the patient of the results of negligently performed medical tests or the act of informing the patient of erroneous test results; and

(3) In cases in which the person bringing the action is a minor less than eighteen years of age, such minor shall have until his or her twentieth birthday to bring such action.

In no event shall any action for damages for malpractice, error, or mistake be commenced after the expiration of ten years from the date of the act of neglect complained of or for two years from a minor's eighteenth birthday, whichever is later.

2. Any service on a defendant by a plaintiff after the statute of limitations set forth in subsection 1 of this section has expired or after the expiration of any extension of the time provided to commence an action pursuant to law shall be made within one hundred eighty days of the filing of the petition. If such service is not made on a defendant within one hundred eighty days of the filing of the petition, the court shall dismiss the action

against the defendant. The dismissal shall be without prejudice unless the plaintiff has previously taken or suffered a nonsuit, in which case the dismissal shall be with prejudice.

537.100. **1.** Every action instituted under section 537.080 shall be commenced within three years after the cause of action shall accrue; provided, that if any defendant, whether a resident or nonresident of the state at the time any such cause of action accrues, shall then or thereafter be absent or depart from the state, so that personal service cannot be had upon such defendant in the state in any such action heretofore or hereafter accruing, the time during which such defendant is so absent from the state shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited for the commencement of such action against him; and provided, that if any such action shall have been commenced within the time prescribed in this section, and the plaintiff therein take or suffer a nonsuit, or after a verdict for him the judgment be arrested, or after a judgment for him the same be reversed on appeal or error, such plaintiff may commence a new action from time to time within one year after such nonsuit suffered or such judgment arrested or reversed; and in determining whether such new action has been begun within the period so limited, the time during which such nonresident or absent defendant is so absent from the state shall not be deemed or taken as any part of such period of limitation.

2. Any service on a defendant by a plaintiff after the statute of limitations set forth in subsection 1 of this section has expired or after the expiration of any extension of the time provided to commence an action pursuant to law shall be made within one hundred eighty days of the filing of the petition. If such service is not made on a defendant within one hundred eighty days of the filing of the petition, the court shall dismiss the action against the defendant. The dismissal shall be without prejudice unless the plaintiff has previously taken or suffered a nonsuit, in which case the dismissal shall be with prejudice.

559.600. **1.** In cases where the board of probation and parole is not required under section 217.750 to provide probation supervision and rehabilitation services for misdemeanor offenders, the circuit and associate circuit judges in a circuit may contract with one or more private entities or other court-approved entity to provide such services. The court-approved entity, including private or other entities, shall act as a misdemeanor probation office in that circuit and shall, pursuant to the terms of the contract, supervise persons placed on probation by the judges for class A, B, C, and D misdemeanor offenses, specifically including persons placed on probation for violations of section 577.023. Nothing in sections 559.600 to 559.615 shall be construed to prohibit the board of probation and parole, or the court, from supervising misdemeanor offenders in a circuit where the judges have entered into a contract with a probation entity.

2. In all cases, the entity providing such private probation service shall utilize the cutoff concentrations utilized by the department of corrections with regard to drug and

alcohol screening for clients assigned to such entity. A drug test is positive if drug presence is at or above the cutoff concentration or negative if no drug is detected or if drug presence is below the cutoff concentration.

3. In all cases, the entity providing such private probation service shall not require the clients assigned to such entity to travel in excess of fifty miles in order to attend their regular probation meetings.

577.001. As used in this chapter, the following terms mean:

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

(a) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(2) "Aggravated boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(3) "All-terrain vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more low pressure tires, with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed to carry more than one person, and handlebars for steering control;

(4) "Court", any circuit, associate circuit, or municipal court, including traffic court, but not any juvenile court or **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court;

(5) "Chronic offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in

which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(6) "Chronic boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(7) "Continuous alcohol monitoring", automatically testing breath, blood, or transdermal alcohol concentration levels and tampering attempts at least once every hour, regardless of the location of the person who is being monitored, and regularly transmitting the data. Continuous alcohol monitoring shall be considered an electronic monitoring service under subsection 3 of section 217.690;

(8) "Controlled substance", a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in schedules I to V listed in section 195.017;

(9) "Drive", "driving", "operates" or "operating", physically driving or operating a vehicle or vessel;

(10) "Flight crew member", the pilot in command, copilots, flight engineers, and flight navigators;

(11) "Habitual offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Five or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(12) "Habitual boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Five or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(d) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acted with criminal negligence to:

a. Cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vessel operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vessel leaving the water; or

b. Cause the death of two or more persons; or

c. Cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood;

(13) "Intoxicated" or "intoxicated condition", when a person is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof;

(14) "Intoxication-related boating offense", operating a vessel while intoxicated; boating while intoxicated; operating a vessel with excessive blood alcohol content or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

(15) "Intoxication-related traffic offense", driving while intoxicated, driving with excessive blood alcohol content, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of a state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense, or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was

injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

(16) "Law enforcement officer" or "arresting officer", includes the definition of law enforcement officer in section 556.061 and military policemen conducting traffic enforcement operations on a federal military installation under military jurisdiction in the state of Missouri;

(17) "Operate a vessel", to physically control the movement of a vessel in motion under mechanical or sail power in water;

(18) "Persistent offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) One intoxication-related traffic offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, federal offense, or military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(19) "Persistent boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) One intoxication-related boating offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, federal offense, or military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(20) "Prior offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related traffic offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related traffic offense for which the person is charged;

(21) "Prior boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related boating offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related boating offense for which the person is charged.

Section 1. In any county with more than two hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, no individual shall concurrently serve as a municipal prosecuting attorney, under section 479.120, and city attorney for the same political subdivision.

[~~478.006. Any provision or provisions of sections 478.001 to 478.006 may be applied by local circuit court rule to proceedings in the sixteenth judicial circuit subject to section 478.466.~~**]**

[~~478.008. 1. Veterans treatment courts may be established by any circuit court, or combination of circuit courts, upon agreement of the presiding judges of such circuit courts to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from substance abuse or mental illness of military veterans or current military personnel.~~

~~2. A veterans treatment court shall combine judicial supervision, drug testing, and substance abuse and mental health treatment to participants who have served or are currently serving the United States Armed Forces, including members of the Reserves, National Guard, or state guard.~~

~~3. (1) Each circuit court, which establishes such courts as provided in subsection 1 of this section, shall establish conditions for referral of proceedings to the veterans treatment court; and~~

~~(2) Each circuit court shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with each participating prosecuting attorney in the circuit court. The memorandum of understanding shall specify a list of felony offenses ineligible for referral to the veterans treatment court. The memorandum of understanding may include other parties considered necessary including, but not limited to, defense attorneys, treatment providers, and probation officers.~~

~~4. (1) A circuit that has adopted a veterans treatment court under this section may accept participants from any other jurisdiction in this state based upon either the residence of the participant in the receiving jurisdiction or the unavailability of a veterans treatment court in the jurisdiction where the participant is charged.~~

~~(2) The transfer can occur at any time during the proceedings, including, but not limited to, prior to adjudication. The receiving court shall have jurisdiction to impose sentence, including, but not limited to, sanctions, incentives, incarceration, and phase changes.~~

~~(3) A transfer under this subsection is not valid unless it is agreed to by all of the following:~~

~~(a) The defendant or respondent;~~

~~(b) The attorney representing the defendant or respondent;~~

~~(c) The judge of the transferring court and the prosecutor of the case; and~~

~~(d) The judge of the receiving veterans treatment court and the prosecutor of the veterans treatment court.~~

~~(4) If the defendant is terminated from the veterans treatment court program the defendant's case shall be returned to the transferring court for disposition.~~

~~5. Any proceeding accepted by the veterans treatment court program for disposition shall be upon agreement of the parties.~~

~~6. Except for good cause found by the court, a veterans treatment court shall make a referral for substance abuse or mental health treatment, or a combination of substance abuse and mental health treatment, through the Department of Defense health care, the Veterans Administration, or a community-based treatment program. Community-based programs utilized shall receive state or federal funds in connection with such referral and shall only refer the individual to a program which is certified by the Missouri department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified treatment program is located within the same county as the veterans treatment court.~~

~~7. Any statement made by a participant as part of participation in the veterans treatment court program, or any report made by the staff of the program, shall not be admissible as evidence against the participant in any criminal, juvenile, or civil proceeding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, termination from the veterans treatment court program and the reasons for termination may be considered in sentencing or disposition.~~

~~8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, veterans treatment court staff shall be provided with access to all records of any state or local government agency relevant to the treatment of any program participant.~~

~~9. Upon general request, employees of all such agencies shall fully inform a veterans treatment court staff of all matters relevant to the treatment of the participant. All such records and reports and the contents thereof shall:~~

~~(1) Be treated as closed records;~~

~~(2) Not be disclosed to any person outside of the veterans treatment court;~~

~~(3) Be maintained by the court in a confidential file not available to the public.~~

~~10. Upon successful completion of the treatment program, the charges, petition, or penalty against a veterans treatment court participant may be dismissed, reduced, or modified. Any fees received by a court from a defendant as payment for substance abuse or mental health treatment programs shall not be considered court costs, charges, or fines.~~**]**

[~~478.551. Any drug court commissioner authorized pursuant to section 478.001 and appointed in the twenty-third judicial circuit pursuant to section 478.003 shall be a state-funded position.~~**]**

✓

FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

HOUSE BILL NO. 2

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

6880H.01T 2018

AN ACT

To repeal sections 208.151, 217.703, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.006, 478.007, 478.008, 478.009, 478.466, 478.550, 478.551, 478.600, 478.716, 488.2230, 488.5358, and 577.001, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fifteen new sections relating to treatment courts.

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

Section A. Sections 208.151, 217.703, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.006, 478.007, 478.008, 478.009, 478.466, 478.550, 478.551, 478.600, 478.716, 488.2230, 488.5358, and 577.001, RSMo, are repealed and fifteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 208.151, 217.703, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.007, 478.009, 478.466, 478.550, 478.600, 478.716, 488.2230, 488.5358, and 577.001, to read as follows:

208.151. 1. Medical assistance on behalf of needy persons shall be known as "MO HealthNet". For the purpose of paying MO HealthNet benefits and to comply with Title XIX, Public Law 89-97, 1965 amendments to the federal Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Section 301, et seq.) as amended, the following needy persons shall be eligible to receive MO HealthNet benefits to the extent and in the manner hereinafter provided:

(1) All participants receiving state supplemental payments for the aged, blind and disabled;

(2) All participants receiving aid to families with dependent children benefits, including all persons under nineteen years of age who would be classified as dependent children except for the requirements of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 208.040. Participants eligible

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[**thus**]** in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

under this subdivision who are participating in **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court, as defined in section 478.001, shall have their eligibility automatically extended sixty days from the time their dependent child is removed from the custody of the participant, subject to approval of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;

(3) All participants receiving blind pension benefits;

(4) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for old age assistance benefits, permanent and total disability benefits, or aid to the blind benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, or less restrictive standards as established by rule of the family support division, who are sixty-five years of age or over and are patients in state institutions for mental diseases or tuberculosis;

(5) All persons under the age of twenty-one years who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children except for the requirements of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040, and who are residing in an intermediate care facility, or receiving active treatment as inpatients in psychiatric facilities or programs, as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396d, as amended;

(6) All persons under the age of twenty-one years who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children benefits except for the requirement of deprivation of parental support as provided for in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040;

(7) All persons eligible to receive nursing care benefits;

(8) All participants receiving family foster home or nonprofit private child-care institution care, subsidized adoption benefits and parental school care wherein state funds are used as partial or full payment for such care;

(9) All persons who were participants receiving old age assistance benefits, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or aid to the blind benefits on December 31, 1973, and who continue to meet the eligibility requirements, except income, for these assistance categories, but who are no longer receiving such benefits because of the implementation of Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act, as amended;

(10) Pregnant women who meet the requirements for aid to families with dependent children, except for the existence of a dependent child in the home;

(11) Pregnant women who meet the requirements for aid to families with dependent children, except for the existence of a dependent child who is deprived of parental support as provided for in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040;

(12) Pregnant women or infants under one year of age, or both, whose family income does not exceed an income eligibility standard equal to one hundred eighty-five percent of the federal poverty level as established and amended by the federal Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency;

(13) Children who have attained one year of age but have not attained six years of age who are eligible for medical assistance under 6401 of P.L. 101-239 (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989). The family support division shall use an income eligibility standard equal to one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level established by the Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency;

(14) Children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age. For children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age, the family support division shall use an income assessment methodology which provides for eligibility when family income is equal to or less than equal to one hundred percent of the federal poverty level established by the Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency. As necessary to provide MO HealthNet coverage under this subdivision, the department of social services may revise the state MO HealthNet plan to extend coverage under 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a (a)(10)(A)(i)(III) to children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age as permitted by paragraph (2) of subsection (n) of 42 U.S.C. Section 1396d using a more liberal income assessment methodology as authorized by paragraph (2) of subsection (r) of 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a;

(15) The family support division shall not establish a resource eligibility standard in assessing eligibility for persons under subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection. The MO HealthNet division shall define the amount and scope of benefits which are available to individuals eligible under each of the subdivisions (12), (13), and (14) of this subsection, in accordance with the requirements of federal law and regulations promulgated thereunder;

(16) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, ambulatory prenatal care shall be made available to pregnant women during a period of presumptive eligibility pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-1, as amended;

(17) A child born to a woman eligible for and receiving MO HealthNet benefits under this section on the date of the child's birth shall be deemed to have applied for MO HealthNet benefits and to have been found eligible for such assistance under such plan on the date of such birth and to remain eligible for such assistance for a period of time determined in accordance with applicable federal and state law and regulations so long as the child is a member of the woman's household and either the woman remains eligible for such assistance or for children born on or after January 1, 1991, the woman would remain eligible for such assistance if she were still pregnant. Upon notification of such child's birth, the family support division shall assign a MO HealthNet eligibility identification number to the child so that claims may be submitted and paid under such child's identification number;

(18) Pregnant women and children eligible for MO HealthNet benefits pursuant to subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection shall not as a condition of eligibility for MO

HealthNet benefits be required to apply for aid to families with dependent children. The family support division shall utilize an application for eligibility for such persons which eliminates information requirements other than those necessary to apply for MO HealthNet benefits. The division shall provide such application forms to applicants whose preliminary income information indicates that they are ineligible for aid to families with dependent children. Applicants for MO HealthNet benefits under subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection shall be informed of the aid to families with dependent children program and that they are entitled to apply for such benefits. Any forms utilized by the family support division for assessing eligibility under this chapter shall be as simple as practicable;

(19) Subject to appropriations necessary to recruit and train such staff, the family support division shall provide one or more full-time, permanent eligibility specialists to process applications for MO HealthNet benefits at the site of a health care provider, if the health care provider requests the placement of such eligibility specialists and reimburses the division for the expenses including but not limited to salaries, benefits, travel, training, telephone, supplies, and equipment of such eligibility specialists. The division may provide a health care provider with a part-time or temporary eligibility specialist at the site of a health care provider if the health care provider requests the placement of such an eligibility specialist and reimburses the division for the expenses, including but not limited to the salary, benefits, travel, training, telephone, supplies, and equipment, of such an eligibility specialist. The division may seek to employ such eligibility specialists who are otherwise qualified for such positions and who are current or former welfare participants. The division may consider training such current or former welfare participants as eligibility specialists for this program;

(20) Pregnant women who are eligible for, have applied for and have received MO HealthNet benefits under subdivision (2), (10), (11) or (12) of this subsection shall continue to be considered eligible for all pregnancy-related and postpartum MO HealthNet benefits provided under section 208.152 until the end of the sixty-day period beginning on the last day of their pregnancy. Pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment within sixty days of giving birth shall, subject to appropriations and any necessary federal approval, be eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for substance abuse treatment and mental health services for the treatment of substance abuse for no more than twelve additional months, as long as the woman remains adherent with treatment. The department of mental health and the department of social services shall seek any necessary waivers or state plan amendments from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and shall develop rules relating to treatment plan adherence. No later than fifteen months after receiving any necessary waiver, the department of mental health and the department of social services shall report to the house of representatives budget committee and the senate appropriations committee on the compliance with federal cost neutrality requirements;

(21) Case management services for pregnant women and young children at risk shall be a covered service. To the greatest extent possible, and in compliance with federal law and regulations, the department of health and senior services shall provide case management services to pregnant women by contract or agreement with the department of social services through local health departments organized under the provisions of chapter 192 or chapter 205 or a city health department operated under a city charter or a combined city-county health department or other department of health and senior services designees. To the greatest extent possible the department of social services and the department of health and senior services shall mutually coordinate all services for pregnant women and children with the crippled children's program, the prevention of intellectual disability and developmental disability program and the prenatal care program administered by the department of health and senior services. The department of social services shall by regulation establish the methodology for reimbursement for case management services provided by the department of health and senior services. For purposes of this section, the term "case management" shall mean those activities of local public health personnel to identify prospective MO HealthNet-eligible high-risk mothers and enroll them in the state's MO HealthNet program, refer them to local physicians or local health departments who provide prenatal care under physician protocol and who participate in the MO HealthNet program for prenatal care and to ensure that said high-risk mothers receive support from all private and public programs for which they are eligible and shall not include involvement in any MO HealthNet prepaid, case-managed programs;

(22) By January 1, 1988, the department of social services and the department of health and senior services shall study all significant aspects of presumptive eligibility for pregnant women and submit a joint report on the subject, including projected costs and the time needed for implementation, to the general assembly. The department of social services, at the direction of the general assembly, may implement presumptive eligibility by regulation promulgated pursuant to chapter 207;

(23) All participants who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children benefits except for the requirements of paragraph (d) of subdivision (1) of section 208.150;

(24) (a) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for old age assistance benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(f), or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005; except that, on or after July 1, 2005, less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), may be used to change the income limit if authorized by annual appropriation;

(b) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for aid to the blind benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section

1396a(f), or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005, except that less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), shall be used to raise the income limit to one hundred percent of the federal poverty level;

(c) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for permanent and total disability benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(f); or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005; except that, on or after July 1, 2005, less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), may be used to change the income limit if authorized by annual appropriations. Eligibility standards for permanent and total disability benefits shall not be limited by age;

(25) Persons who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer and who are eligible for coverage pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVIII). Such persons shall be eligible during a period of presumptive eligibility in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-1;

(26) Effective August 28, 2013, persons who are in foster care under the responsibility of the state of Missouri on the date such persons attained the age of eighteen years, or at any time during the thirty-day period preceding their eighteenth birthday, without regard to income or assets, if such persons:

(a) Are under twenty-six years of age;

(b) Are not eligible for coverage under another mandatory coverage group; and

(c) Were covered by Medicaid while they were in foster care.

2. Rules and regulations to implement this section shall be promulgated in accordance with chapter 536. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2002, shall be invalid and void.

3. After December 31, 1973, and before April 1, 1990, any family eligible for assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 601, et seq., as amended, in at least three of the last six months immediately preceding the month in which such family became ineligible for such assistance because of increased income from employment shall, while a member of such family is employed, remain eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for four calendar months following the month in which such family would otherwise be determined to be ineligible for such assistance

because of income and resource limitation. After April 1, 1990, any family receiving aid pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 601, et seq., as amended, in at least three of the six months immediately preceding the month in which such family becomes ineligible for such aid, because of hours of employment or income from employment of the caretaker relative, shall remain eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for six calendar months following the month of such ineligibility as long as such family includes a child as provided in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-6. Each family which has received such medical assistance during the entire six-month period described in this section and which meets reporting requirements and income tests established by the division and continues to include a child as provided in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-6 shall receive MO HealthNet benefits without fee for an additional six months. The MO HealthNet division may provide by rule and as authorized by annual appropriation the scope of MO HealthNet coverage to be granted to such families.

4. When any individual has been determined to be eligible for MO HealthNet benefits, such medical assistance will be made available to him or her for care and services furnished in or after the third month before the month in which he made application for such assistance if such individual was, or upon application would have been, eligible for such assistance at the time such care and services were furnished; provided, further, that such medical expenses remain unpaid.

5. The department of social services may apply to the federal Department of Health and Human Services for a MO HealthNet waiver amendment to the Section 1115 demonstration waiver or for any additional MO HealthNet waivers necessary not to exceed one million dollars in additional costs to the state, unless subject to appropriation or directed by statute, but in no event shall such waiver applications or amendments seek to waive the services of a rural health clinic or a federally qualified health center as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396d(l)(1) and (2) or the payment requirements for such clinics and centers as provided in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(a)(15) and 1396a(bb) unless such waiver application is approved by the oversight committee created in section 208.955. A request for such a waiver so submitted shall only become effective by executive order not sooner than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the general assembly to which it is submitted, unless it is disapproved within sixty days of its submission to a regular session by a senate or house resolution adopted by a majority vote of the respective elected members thereof, unless the request for such a waiver is made subject to appropriation or directed by statute.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in any given fiscal year, any persons made eligible for MO HealthNet benefits under subdivisions (1) to (22) of subsection 1 of this section shall only be eligible if annual appropriations are made for such

eligibility. This subsection shall not apply to classes of individuals listed in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(a)(10)(A)(I).

217.703. 1. The division of probation and parole shall award earned compliance credits to any offender who is:

(1) Not subject to lifetime supervision under sections 217.735 and 559.106 or otherwise found to be ineligible to earn credits by a court pursuant to subsection 2 of this section;

(2) On probation, parole, or conditional release for an offense listed in chapter 579, or an offense previously listed in chapter 195, or for a class D or E felony, excluding sections 565.225, 565.252, 566.031, 566.061, 566.083, 566.093, 568.020, 568.060, offenses defined as sexual assault under section 589.015, deviate sexual assault, assault in the second degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.052, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045, and any offense of aggravated stalking or assault in the second degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.060 as such offenses existed prior to January 1, 2017;

(3) Supervised by the division of probation and parole; and

(4) In compliance with the conditions of supervision imposed by the sentencing court or board.

2. If an offender was placed on probation, parole, or conditional release for an offense of:

(1) Involuntary manslaughter in the second degree;

(2) Assault in the second degree except under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.052 or section 565.060 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017;

(3) Domestic assault in the second degree;

(4) Assault in the third degree when the victim is a special victim or assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree as it existed prior to January 1, 2017;

(5) Statutory rape in the second degree;

(6) Statutory sodomy in the second degree;

(7) Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 568.045; or

(8) Any case in which the defendant is found guilty of a felony offense under chapter 571**[**~~;~~**]** **,**

the sentencing court may, upon its own motion or a motion of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, make a finding that the offender is ineligible to earn compliance credits because the nature and circumstances of the offense or the history and character of the offender indicate that a longer term of probation, parole, or conditional release is necessary for the protection of the public or

the guidance of the offender. The motion may be made any time prior to the first month in which the person may earn compliance credits under this section or at a hearing under subsection 5 of this section. The offender's ability to earn credits shall be suspended until the court or board makes its finding. If the court or board finds that the offender is eligible for earned compliance credits, the credits shall begin to accrue on the first day of the next calendar month following the issuance of the decision.

3. Earned compliance credits shall reduce the term of probation, parole, or conditional release by thirty days for each full calendar month of compliance with the terms of supervision. Credits shall begin to accrue for eligible offenders after the first full calendar month of supervision or on October 1, 2012, if the offender began a term of probation, parole, or conditional release before September 1, 2012.

4. For the purposes of this section, the term "compliance" shall mean the absence of an initial violation report or notice of citation submitted by a probation or parole officer during a calendar month, or a motion to revoke or motion to suspend filed by a prosecuting or circuit attorney, against the offender.

5. Credits shall not accrue during any calendar month in which a violation report, which may include a report of absconder status, has been submitted, the offender is in custody, or a motion to revoke or motion to suspend has been filed, and shall be suspended pending the outcome of a hearing, if a hearing is held. If no hearing is held, or if a hearing is held and the offender is continued under supervision, or the court or board finds that the violation did not occur, then the offender shall be deemed to be in compliance and shall begin earning credits on the first day of the next calendar month following the month in which the report was submitted or the motion was filed. If a hearing is held, all earned credits shall be rescinded if:

(1) The court or board revokes the probation or parole or the court places the offender in a department program under subsection 4 of section 559.036 or under section 217.785; or

(2) The offender is found by the court or board to be ineligible to earn compliance credits because the nature and circumstances of the violation indicate that a longer term of probation, parole, or conditional release is necessary for the protection of the public or the guidance of the offender.

Earned credits, if not rescinded, shall continue to be suspended for a period of time during which the court or board has suspended the term of probation, parole, or release, and shall begin to accrue on the first day of the next calendar month following the lifting of the suspension.

6. Offenders who are deemed by the division to be absconders shall not earn credits. For purposes of this subsection, "absconder" shall mean an offender under supervision whose whereabouts are unknown and who has left such offender's place of residency without the

permission of the offender's supervising officer and without notifying of their whereabouts for the purpose of avoiding supervision. An offender shall no longer be deemed an absconder when such offender is available for active supervision.

7. Notwithstanding subsection 2 of section 217.730 to the contrary, once the combination of time served in custody, if applicable, time served on probation, parole, or conditional release, and earned compliance credits satisfy the total term of probation, parole, or conditional release, the board or sentencing court shall order final discharge of the offender, so long as the offender has completed restitution and at least two years of his or her probation, parole, or conditional release, which shall include any time served in custody under section 217.718 and sections 559.036 and 559.115.

8. The award or rescission of any credits earned under this section shall not be subject to appeal or any motion for postconviction relief.

9. At least twice a year, the division shall calculate the number of months the offender has remaining on his or her term of probation, parole, or conditional release, taking into consideration any earned compliance credits, and notify the offender of the length of the remaining term.

10. No less than sixty days before the date of final discharge, the division shall notify the sentencing court, the board, and, for probation cases, the circuit or prosecuting attorney of the impending discharge. If the sentencing court, the board, or the circuit or prosecuting attorney upon receiving such notice does not take any action under subsection 5 of this section, the offender shall be discharged under subsection 7 of this section.

11. Any offender who was sentenced prior to January 1, 2017, to an offense that was eligible for earned compliance credits under subsection 1 or 2 of this section at the time of sentencing shall continue to remain eligible for earned compliance credits so long as the offender meets all the other requirements provided under this section.

12. The application of earned compliance credits shall be suspended upon entry into a treatment court, as described in sections 478.001 to 478.009, and shall remain suspended until the offender is discharged from such treatment court. Upon successful completion of treatment court, all earned compliance credits accumulated during the suspension period shall be retroactively applied, so long as the other terms and conditions of probation have been successfully completed.

478.001. 1. **[**~~Drug courts~~**] For purposes of sections 478.001 to 478.009, the following terms shall mean:**

(1) "Adult treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of defendants charged with a criminal offense;

(2) "Community-based substance use disorder treatment program", an agency certified by the department of mental health as a substance use disorder treatment provider;

(3) "Co-occurring disorder", the coexistence of both a substance use disorder and a mental health disorder;

(4) "DWI court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of defendants who have pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content;

(5) "Family treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder existing in families in the juvenile court, family court, or criminal court in which a parent or other household member has been determined to have a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder that impacts the safety and well-being of the children in the family;

(6) "Juvenile treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of juveniles in the juvenile court;

(7) "Medication-assisted treatment", the use of pharmacological medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a whole-patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders;

(8) "Mental health disorder", any organic, mental, or emotional impairment that has substantial adverse effects on a person's cognitive, volitional, or emotional function and that constitutes a substantial impairment in a person's ability to participate in activities of normal living;

(9) "Risk and needs assessment", an actuarial tool, approved by the treatment courts coordinating commission and validated on a targeted population of drug-involved adult offenders, scientifically proven to determine a person's risk to recidivate and to identify criminal risk factors that, when properly addressed, can reduce that person's likelihood of committing future criminal behavior;

(10) "Substance use disorder", the recurrent use of alcohol or drugs that causes clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home;

(11) "Treatment court commissioner", a person appointed by a majority of the circuit and associate circuit judges in a circuit to preside as the judicial officer in the treatment court division;

(12) "Treatment court division", a specialized, nonadversarial court division with jurisdiction over cases involving substance-involved offenders and making extensive use of comprehensive supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and treatment services. Treatment

court divisions include, but are not limited to, the following specialized courts: adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment court, juvenile treatment court, veterans treatment court, or any combination thereof;

(13) "Treatment court team", the following members who are assigned to the treatment court: the judge or treatment court commissioner, treatment court administrator or coordinator, prosecutor, public defender or member of the criminal defense bar, a representative from the division of probation and parole, a representative from law enforcement, substance use disorder treatment providers, and any other person selected by the treatment court team;

(14) "Veterans treatment court", a treatment court focused on substance use disorders, co-occurring disorders, or mental health disorders of defendants charged with a criminal offense who are military veterans or current military personnel.

2. A treatment court division may be established by any circuit court pursuant to sections 478.001 to **[**~~478.006~~**] 478.009** to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from **[**~~drug~~**] , or are otherwise impacted by, substance** use. **The treatment court division may include, but not be limited to, cases assigned to an adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment court, juvenile treatment court, veterans treatment court, or any combination thereof.** A **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court shall combine judicial supervision, drug **or alcohol** testing**,** and treatment of **[**~~drug court~~**]** participants. Except for good cause found by the court, a **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court making a referral for substance **[**~~abuse~~**] use disorder** treatment, when such program will receive state or federal funds in connection with such referral, shall refer the person only to a program which is certified by the department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified treatment program is located within the same county as the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court. Upon successful completion of the treatment **court** program, the charges, petition**,** or penalty against a **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court participant may be dismissed, reduced**,** or modified**, unless otherwise stated**. Any fees received by a court from a defendant as payment for substance treatment programs shall not be considered court costs, charges or fines.

[~~2.~~**] 3. An adult treatment court may be established by any circuit court under sections 478.001 to 478.009 to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from substance use.**

4. Under sections 478.001 to **[**~~478.007~~**] 478.009**, a DWI **[**~~docket~~**] court** may be established by **[**~~a~~**] any** circuit court**[**~~, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants with a county municipal court established under section 66.010,~~**]** to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases **[**~~which~~**] that** stem from driving while intoxicated. **[**~~A drug~~

~~court commissioner may serve as a commissioner in a DWI court or any other treatment or problem-solving court as designated by the drug court coordinating commission. Drug court commissioners may serve in counties other than the county they are appointed upon agreement by the presiding judge of that circuit and assignment by the supreme court.~~**]**

5. A family treatment court may be established by any circuit court. The juvenile division of the circuit court or the family court, if one is established under section 487.010, may refer one or more parents or other household members subject to its jurisdiction to the family treatment court if he or she has been determined to have a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder that impacts the safety and well-being of the children in the family.

6. A juvenile treatment court may be established by the juvenile division of any circuit court. The juvenile division may refer a juvenile to the juvenile treatment court if the juvenile is determined to have committed acts that violate the criminal laws of the state or ordinances of a municipality or county and a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder contributed to the commission of the offense.

7. A veterans treatment court may be established by any circuit court, or combination of circuit courts upon agreement of the presiding judges of such circuit courts, to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases that stem from a substance use disorder, mental health disorder, or co-occurring disorder of military veterans or current military personnel. A veterans treatment court shall combine judicial supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and substance use and mental health disorder treatment to participants who have served or are currently serving the United States Armed Forces, including members of the Reserves or National Guard. Except for good cause found by the court, a veterans treatment court shall make a referral for substance use or mental health disorder treatment, or a combination of substance use and mental health disorder treatment, through the Department of Defense health care, the Veterans Administration, or a community-based substance use disorder treatment program. Community-based programs utilized shall receive state or federal funds in connection with such referral and shall only refer the individual to a program certified by the department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified treatment program is located within the same circuit as the veterans treatment court.

478.003. **1.** In any judicial circuit of this state, a majority of the judges of the circuit court may designate a judge to hear cases arising in the circuit subject to the provisions of sections 478.001 to **[**~~478.007~~**] 478.009**. In lieu thereof and subject to appropriations or other funds available for such purpose, a majority of the judges of the circuit court may appoint a person or persons to act as **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioners. Each commissioner shall be

appointed for a term of four years, but may be removed at any time by a majority of the judges of the circuit court. The qualifications **[**~~and~~**] ,** compensation**, and retirement benefits** of the commissioner shall be the same as that of an associate circuit judge. If the compensation of a commissioner appointed pursuant to this section is provided from other than state funds, the source of such fund shall pay to and reimburse the state for the actual costs of the salary and benefits of the commissioner. The commissioner shall have all the powers and duties of a circuit judge, except that any order, judgment or decree of the commissioner shall be confirmed or rejected by an associate circuit or circuit judge by order of record entered within the time the judge could set aside such order, judgment or decree had the same been made by the judge. If so confirmed, the order, judgment or decree shall have the same effect as if made by the judge on the date of its confirmation.

2. The Missouri supreme court may assign a treatment court commissioner to serve in the treatment court division of a circuit other than the circuit in which the commissioner is appointed. The transfer shall only be ordered with the consent and approval of the presiding judge of the circuit to which the commissioner is to be assigned.

3. A treatment court commissioner may serve as a commissioner in any treatment court as designated by the treatment court coordinating commission, subject to local court rules.

478.004. 1. **[**~~As used in this section, "medication-assisted treatment" means the use of pharmacological medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a whole patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders.~~**] The treatment court team shall, when practicable, conduct a meeting prior to each treatment court session to discuss and provide updated information regarding the treatment court participant. After determining his or her progress or lack thereof, the treatment court team shall consider the appropriate incentive or sanction to be applied, and the court shall make the final decision based on information presented in the meeting.**

2. In any criminal case in the circuit, if it is determined that the defendant meets the criteria for eligibility in the treatment court, the judge presiding over the criminal case may order the defendant to the treatment court division for treatment:

(1) Prior to the entry of the sentence, excluding suspended imposition of sentence (SIS), if the prosecuting attorney consents;

(2) As a condition of probation; or

(3) Upon consideration of a motion to revoke probation.

3. A circuit that has established a treatment court division under this chapter may accept participants from any other jurisdiction in this state based upon either the residence of the participant in the receiving jurisdiction or the unavailability of a treatment court in

the transferring jurisdiction. The transfer may occur at any time during the proceedings including, but not limited to, prior to adjudication and during periods when the participant is on probation. The receiving court shall have jurisdiction to impose a sentence including, but not limited to, sanctions, incentives, incarceration, and phase changes. A transfer under this subsection is not valid unless it is agreed to by the following:

(1) The parties to the action;

(2) The judge or commissioner of the transferring court; and

(3) The judge or commissioner of the receiving treatment court.

If the defendant assigned to treatment court is terminated from the treatment court, the case shall be returned to the transferring court for disposition.

[~~2.~~**] 4.** If a **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** participant requires treatment for opioid or other substance misuse or dependence, a **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** shall not prohibit such participant from participating in and receiving medication-assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this state to practice medicine. A **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** participant shall not be required to refrain from using medication-assisted treatment as a term or condition of successful completion of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court program.

[~~3.~~**] 5.** A **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** participant assigned to a treatment program for opioid or other substance misuse or dependence shall not be in violation of the terms or conditions of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **[**~~or veterans court~~**]** on the basis of his or her participation in medication-assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this state to practice medicine.

478.005. 1. Each circuit court shall establish conditions for referral of proceedings to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court **division**. **[**~~The defendant in any criminal proceeding accepted by a drug court for disposition shall be a nonviolent person, as determined by the prosecuting attorney. Any proceeding accepted by the drug court program for disposition shall be upon agreement of the parties.~~**] Each treatment court within a treatment court division shall establish criteria upon which a person is deemed eligible for that specific treatment court and for determining successful completion of the treatment court program.**

2. Any statement made by a participant as part of participation in the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court program, or any report made by the staff of the program, shall not be admissible as evidence against the participant in any criminal, juvenile or civil proceeding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, termination from the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court program and the reasons for termination may be considered in sentencing or disposition.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court staff shall be provided with access to all records of any state or local government agency relevant to the treatment of any program participant. Upon general request, employees of all such agencies shall fully inform **[**~~a drug~~**]** **treatment** court staff of all matters relevant to the treatment of the participant. All such records and reports and the contents thereof shall be treated as closed records and shall not be disclosed to any person outside of the **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court, and shall be maintained by the court in a confidential file not available to the public.

478.007. 1. Any circuit court**[**~~, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants with a county municipal court established under section 66.010,~~**]** may establish a **[**~~docket or~~**]** **DWI** court **within the treatment court division** to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases in which a person has pleaded guilty to driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content and:

(1) The person was operating a motor vehicle with at least fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood; or

(2) The person has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of one or more intoxication-related traffic offenses as defined by section **[**~~577.023~~**]** **577.001**; or

(3) The person has two or more previous alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525.

2. This **[**~~docket or~~**]** court shall combine judicial supervision, drug **or alcohol** testing, continuous alcohol monitoring, or verifiable breath alcohol testing **[**~~performed a minimum of four times per day~~**]**, substance abuse traffic offender program compliance, and treatment of DWI court participants. The court may assess any and all necessary costs for participation in DWI court against the participant. Any money received from such assessed costs by a court from a defendant shall not be considered court costs, charges, or fines. This **[**~~docket or~~**]** court **[**~~may~~**]** **shall** operate in conjunction with a **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court established pursuant to sections 478.001 to **[**~~478.006~~**]** **478.009**.

3. If the division of probation and parole is otherwise unavailable to assist in the judicial supervision of any person who wishes to enter a DWI court, a court-approved private probation service may be utilized by the DWI court to fill the division's role. In such case, any and all necessary additional costs may be assessed against the participant. No person shall be rejected from participating in DWI court solely for the reason that the person does not reside in the city or county where the applicable DWI court is located but the DWI court can base acceptance into a treatment court program on its ability to adequately provide services for the person or handle the additional caseload.

478.009. 1. In order to coordinate the allocation of resources available to **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts **[**~~and the dockets or courts~~**]** established by section **[**~~478.007~~**]** **478.001** throughout the state, there is hereby established a "**[**~~Drug~~**]** **Treatment** Courts Coordinating Commission" in the judicial department. The **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts coordinating commission shall consist of one member selected by the director of the department of corrections; one member selected by the director of the department of social services; one member selected by the director of the department of mental health; one member selected by the director of the department of public safety; one member selected by the state courts administrator; and **[**~~three~~**]** **five** members selected by the **Missouri** supreme court**, one of which shall be a representative of the prosecuting attorneys of the state and one of which shall be a representative of the criminal defense bar of the state**. The **Missouri** supreme court shall designate the chair of the commission. The commission shall periodically meet at the call of the chair; evaluate resources available for assessment and treatment of persons assigned to **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts or for **the** operation of **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts; secure grants, funds and other property and services necessary or desirable to facilitate **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** court operation; and allocate such resources among the various **[**~~drug~~**]** **treatment** courts operating within the state.

2. The commission shall establish standards and practices for the various courts of the treatment court divisions, taking into consideration guidelines and principles based on current research and findings relating to practices shown to reduce recidivism of offenders with a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder.

3. Each treatment court division shall adopt policies and practices that are consistent with the standards and practices established by the commission.

4. The commission, in cooperation with the office of state courts administrator, shall provide technical assistance to treatment courts to assist them with the implementation of policies and practices consistent with the standards established by the commission.

5. A circuit court that operates a treatment court division shall adhere to the commission's established standards and practices in order to operate and be recognized as a functioning treatment court division.

6. Treatment courts that do not comply with the commission's standards shall be subject to administrative action, which shall prohibit that treatment court from accepting any new admissions and shall require a written plan for the completion of treatment for any existing participants be submitted to the commission and the office of state courts administrator. A treatment court receiving administrative action may request authorization for the continuance of operations for a specified period of time. A request

for authorization for continuance of operations shall include a plan of improvement and proposals that would allow for the continued operation for a specified period of time.

7. Treatment court programs that collect or assess fees shall follow guidelines established by the commission.

8. Treatment court programs shall enter data in the approved statewide case management system as specified by the commission.

9. There is hereby established in the state treasury a "**[**~~Drug~~**] Treatment** Court Resources Fund", which shall be administered by the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** courts coordinating commission. Funds available for allocation or distribution by the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** courts coordinating commission may be deposited into the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court resources fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, moneys in the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court resources fund shall not be transferred or placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of the state at the end of each biennium, but shall remain deposited to the credit of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court resources fund.

10. After a date determined by the commission, funds from the treatment court resources fund shall be awarded only to treatment courts that are in compliance with the standards and practices established by the commission.

478.466. 1. In the sixteenth judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jackson, a majority of the court en banc may appoint one person, who shall possess the same qualifications as an associate circuit judge, to act as **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioner. The commissioner shall be appointed for a term of four years. The compensation of the commissioner shall be the same as that of an associate circuit judge and shall be paid out of the same source as the compensation of all other **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioners in the state. The retirement benefits of such commissioner shall be the same as those of an associate circuit judge, payable in the same manner and from the same source as those of an associate circuit judge. Subject to approval or rejection by a circuit judge, the commissioner shall have all the powers and duties of a circuit judge. A circuit judge shall by order of record reject or confirm any order, judgment and decree of the commissioner within the time the judge could set aside such order, judgment or decree had the same been made by him. If so confirmed, the order, judgment or decree shall have the same effect as if made by the judge on the date of its confirmation.

2. The court administrator of the sixteenth judicial circuit shall charge and collect a surcharge of thirty dollars in all proceedings assigned to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** commissioner for disposition, provided that the surcharge shall not be charged in any proceeding when costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. Moneys obtained from such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to

488.020 and payable to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** commissioner for operation of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court.

478.550. 1. There shall be four circuit judges in the twenty-third judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jefferson. These judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three and four. Beginning on January 1, 2007, there shall be six circuit judges in the twenty-third judicial district and these judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three, four, five, and six. The division eleven associate circuit judge position and the division twelve associate circuit judge shall become circuit judge positions beginning January 1, 2007. The division eleven associate circuit judge shall be numbered as division five and the division twelve associate circuit judge shall be numbered as division six.

2. The circuit judge in division three shall be elected in 1980. The circuit judges in divisions one and four shall be elected in 1982. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 1984. The circuit judges in divisions five and six shall be elected for a six-year term in 2006.

3. Beginning January 1, 2007, the family court commissioner position in the twenty-third judicial district appointed under section 487.020 shall become an associate circuit judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division eleven. This position may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the family court. The associate circuit judge in division eleven shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.

4. Beginning January 1, 2007, the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioner position in the twenty-third judicial district appointed under section 478.003 shall become an associate circuit judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division twelve. This position may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court. The associate circuit judge in division twelve shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.

478.600. 1. There shall be four circuit judges in the eleventh judicial circuit. These judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three and four. Beginning on January 1, 2007, there shall be six circuit judges in the eleventh judicial circuit and these judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three, four, five, and seven. The division five associate circuit judge position and the division seven associate circuit judge position shall become circuit judge positions beginning January 1, 2007, and shall be numbered as divisions five and seven.

2. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 1980. The circuit judge in division four shall be elected in 1982. The circuit judge in division one shall be elected in 1984.

The circuit judge in division three shall be elected in 1992. The circuit judges in divisions five and seven shall be elected for a six-year term in 2006.

3. Beginning January 1, 2007, the family court commissioner positions in the eleventh judicial circuit appointed under section 487.020 shall become associate circuit judge positions in all respects and shall be designated as divisions nine and ten respectively. These positions may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the family court. The associate circuit judges in divisions nine and ten shall be elected in 2006 for full four-year terms.

4. Beginning on January 1, 2007, the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioner position in the eleventh judicial circuit appointed under section 478.003 shall become an associate circuit judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division eleven. This position retains the duties and responsibilities with regard to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court. Such associate circuit judge shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.

5. Beginning in fiscal year 2015, there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in the eleventh judicial circuit. The associate circuit judge shall be elected in 2016. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320. Beginning in fiscal year 2019, there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in the eleventh judicial circuit. The associate circuit judge shall be elected in 2020. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.

478.716. Beginning January 1, 2007, there is hereby created a state-funded **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court commissioner position in the forty-second judicial circuit.

488.2230. 1. In addition to all other court costs for municipal ordinance violations, any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may provide for additional court costs in an amount up to seven dollars per case for each municipal ordinance violation case, except that no such additional cost shall be collected in any proceeding involving a violation of an ordinance when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court.

2. The judge may waive the assessment of the cost in those cases where the defendant is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs.

3. Such cost shall be calculated by the clerk and disbursed to the city at least monthly. The city shall use such additional costs exclusively to fund special mental health**[**~~, drug,~~**]** and **[**~~veterans~~**] treatment** courts, including indigent defense and ancillary services associated with such specialized courts.

488.5358. The court administrator of the sixteenth judicial circuit shall, pursuant to section 478.466, charge and collect a surcharge of thirty dollars in all proceedings assigned to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** commissioner for disposition, provided that the surcharge shall not be charged in any proceeding when costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. Moneys obtained from such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020 and payable to the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** commissioner for operation of the **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court.

577.001. As used in this chapter, the following terms mean:

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

(a) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(2) "Aggravated boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(3) "All-terrain vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more low pressure tires, with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed to carry more than one person, and handlebars for steering control;

(4) "Court", any circuit, associate circuit, or municipal court, including traffic court, but not any juvenile court or **[**~~drug~~**] treatment** court;

(5) "Chronic offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in

which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(6) "Chronic boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(7) "Continuous alcohol monitoring", automatically testing breath, blood, or transdermal alcohol concentration levels and tampering attempts at least once every hour, regardless of the location of the person who is being monitored, and regularly transmitting the data. Continuous alcohol monitoring shall be considered an electronic monitoring service under subsection 3 of section 217.690;

(8) "Controlled substance", a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in schedules I to V listed in section 195.017;

(9) "Drive", "driving", "operates" or "operating", physically driving or operating a vehicle or vessel;

(10) "Flight crew member", the pilot in command, copilots, flight engineers, and flight navigators;

(11) "Habitual offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Five or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(12) "Habitual boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Five or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(d) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acted with criminal negligence to:

a. Cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vessel operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vessel leaving the water; or

b. Cause the death of two or more persons; or

c. Cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood;

(13) "Intoxicated" or "intoxicated condition", when a person is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof;

(14) "Intoxication-related boating offense", operating a vessel while intoxicated; boating while intoxicated; operating a vessel with excessive blood alcohol content or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

(15) "Intoxication-related traffic offense", driving while intoxicated, driving with excessive blood alcohol content, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of a state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense, or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was

injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

(16) "Law enforcement officer" or "arresting officer", includes the definition of law enforcement officer in section 556.061 and military policemen conducting traffic enforcement operations on a federal military installation under military jurisdiction in the state of Missouri;

(17) "Operate a vessel", to physically control the movement of a vessel in motion under mechanical or sail power in water;

(18) "Persistent offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) One intoxication-related traffic offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, federal offense, or military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(19) "Persistent boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) One intoxication-related boating offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, federal offense, or military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(20) "Prior offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related traffic offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related traffic offense for which the person is charged;

(21) "Prior boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related boating offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related boating offense for which the person is charged.

[~~478.006. Any provision or provisions of sections 478.001 to 478.006 may be applied by local circuit court rule to proceedings in the sixteenth judicial circuit subject to section 478.466.~~**]**

[~~478.008. 1. Veterans treatment courts may be established by any circuit court, or combination of circuit courts, upon agreement of the presiding judges of such circuit courts to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from substance abuse or mental illness of military veterans or current military personnel.~~

~~2. A veterans treatment court shall combine judicial supervision, drug testing, and substance abuse and mental health treatment to participants who have served or are currently serving the United States Armed Forces, including members of the Reserves, National Guard, or state guard.~~

~~3. (1) Each circuit court, which establishes such courts as provided in subsection 1 of this section, shall establish conditions for referral of proceedings to the veterans treatment court; and~~

~~(2) Each circuit court shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with each participating prosecuting attorney in the circuit court. The memorandum of understanding shall specify a list of felony offenses ineligible for referral to the veterans treatment court. The memorandum of understanding may include other parties considered necessary including, but not limited to, defense attorneys, treatment providers, and probation officers.~~

~~4. (1) A circuit that has adopted a veterans treatment court under this section may accept participants from any other jurisdiction in this state based upon either the residence of the participant in the receiving jurisdiction or the unavailability of a veterans treatment court in the jurisdiction where the participant is charged.~~

~~(2) The transfer can occur at any time during the proceedings, including, but not limited to, prior to adjudication. The receiving court shall have jurisdiction to impose sentence, including, but not limited to, sanctions, incentives, incarceration, and phase changes.~~

~~(3) A transfer under this subsection is not valid unless it is agreed to by all of the following:~~

~~(a) The defendant or respondent;~~

~~(b) The attorney representing the defendant or respondent;~~

~~(c) The judge of the transferring court and the prosecutor of the case; and~~

~~(d) The judge of the receiving veterans treatment court and the prosecutor of the veterans treatment court.~~

~~(4) If the defendant is terminated from the veterans treatment court program the defendant's case shall be returned to the transferring court for disposition.~~

~~5. Any proceeding accepted by the veterans treatment court program for disposition shall be upon agreement of the parties.~~

~~6. Except for good cause found by the court, a veterans treatment court shall make a referral for substance abuse or mental health treatment, or a combination of substance abuse and mental health treatment, through the Department of Defense health care, the Veterans Administration, or a community-based treatment program. Community-based programs utilized shall receive state or federal funds in connection with such referral and shall only refer the individual to a program which is certified by the Missouri department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified treatment program is located within the same county as the veterans treatment court.~~

~~7. Any statement made by a participant as part of participation in the veterans treatment court program, or any report made by the staff of the program, shall not be admissible as evidence against the participant in any criminal, juvenile, or civil proceeding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, termination from~~

~~the veterans treatment court program and the reasons for termination may be considered in sentencing or disposition.~~

~~8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, veterans treatment court staff shall be provided with access to all records of any state or local government agency relevant to the treatment of any program participant.~~

~~9. Upon general request, employees of all such agencies shall fully inform a veterans treatment court staff of all matters relevant to the treatment of the participant. All such records and reports and the contents thereof shall:~~

~~(1) Be treated as closed records;~~

~~(2) Not be disclosed to any person outside of the veterans treatment court;~~

~~(3) Be maintained by the court in a confidential file not available to the public.~~

~~10. Upon successful completion of the treatment program, the charges, petition, or penalty against a veterans treatment court participant may be dismissed, reduced, or modified. Any fees received by a court from a defendant as payment for substance abuse or mental health treatment programs shall not be considered court costs, charges, or fines.~~**]**

[~~478.551. Any drug court commissioner authorized pursuant to section 478.001 and appointed in the twenty-third judicial circuit pursuant to section 478.003 shall be a state-funded position.~~**]**

✓

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[P E R F E C T E D**]**

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 67

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR CUNNINGHAM.

Offered March 4, 2015.

Senate Substitute adopted, March 4, 2015.

Taken up for Perfection March 4, 2015. Bill declared Perfected and Ordered Printed.

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

0535S.04P

AN ACT

To amend chapter 488, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to court costs.

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

Section A. Chapter 488, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto one new section, to be known as section 488.2257, to read as follows:

488.2257. 1. In addition to all other court costs prescribed by law, a surcharge of up to ten dollars shall be assessed as costs in each court proceeding filed in any court in the state located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than thirty-seven thousand but fewer than forty-one thousand inhabitants and with a city of the third classification with more than eleven thousand five hundred but fewer than thirteen thousand inhabitants as the county seat in all civil and criminal cases including violations of any county or municipal ordinance or infractions, except that no such surcharge shall be collected for any violation of a traffic law or ordinance or in any proceeding when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality. For violations of the criminal laws of the state or county ordinances, including infractions, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by order, ordinance, or resolution by the county government where the

violation occurred. For violations of municipal ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by order, ordinance, or resolution by the municipal government where the violation occurred. Such surcharges shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of each respective court responsible for collecting court costs in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020, and shall be payable to the treasurer of the political subdivision authorizing such surcharge.

2. Each county or municipality shall use all funds received pursuant to this section only to pay for the costs associated with the land assemblage and purchase, planning, and construction of a new facility, maintenance, and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility or justice center including, but not limited to, architectural, engineering, and other plans and studies, utilities, maintenance, and building security of any judicial facility. The county or municipality shall establish and maintain a separate account known as the "justice center fund" limited to the uses authorized by this section. The county or municipality shall maintain records identifying all surcharges and expenditures made from the justice center fund.

✓

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2

FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 254

AN ACT

To repeal sections 301.130, 301.142, 301.196, 301.3097, 302.010, 302.525, 302.574, 478.007, 577.013, and 577.014, RSMo, section 302.060 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, section 302.304 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, section 302.309 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, section 577.001 as enacted by house bill no. 1371, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, section 577.010 as enacted by house bill no. 1371, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 577.012 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and to enact in lieu thereof seventeen new sections relating to motor vehicles, with an effective date for certain sections and penalty provisions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section A. Sections 301.130, 301.142, 301.196, 301.3097, 302.010, 302.525, 302.574, 478.007, 577.013, and 577.014, RSMo, section 302.060 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, section 302.304 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, section 302.309 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, section 577.001 as enacted by house bill no. 1371, ninety-seventh

general assembly, second regular session, section 577.010 as enacted by house bill no. 1371, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 577.012 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, are repealed and seventeen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 301.130, 301.142, 301.196, 301.474, 301.3097, 302.010, 302.060, 302.304, 302.309, 302.525, 302.574, 478.007, 577.001, 577.010, 577.012, 577.013, and 577.014, to read as follows:

301.130. 1. The director of revenue, upon receipt of a proper application for registration, required fees and any other information which may be required by law, shall issue to the applicant a certificate of registration in such manner and form as the director of revenue may prescribe and a set of license plates, or other evidence of registration, as provided by this section. Each set of license plates shall bear the name or abbreviated name of this state, the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the month and year in which the registration shall expire, and an arrangement of numbers or letters, or both, as shall be assigned from year to year by the director of revenue. The plates shall also contain fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design for each type of license plate issued pursuant to this chapter. The plates shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive. Special plates for qualified disabled veterans will have the "DISABLED VETERAN" wording on the license plates in preference to the words "SHOW-ME STATE" and special plates for members of the National Guard will have the "NATIONAL GUARD" wording in preference to the words "SHOW-ME

STATE".

2. The arrangement of letters and numbers of license plates shall be uniform throughout each classification of registration. The director may provide for the arrangement of the numbers in groups or otherwise, and for other distinguishing marks on the plates.

3. All property-carrying commercial motor vehicles to be registered at a gross weight in excess of twelve thousand pounds, all passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicles, local transit buses, school buses, trailers, semitrailers, motorcycles, motortricycles, motorscooters and driveaway vehicles shall be registered with the director of revenue as provided for in subsection 3 of section 301.030, or with the state highways and transportation commission as otherwise provided in this chapter, but only one license plate shall be issued for each such vehicle, except as provided in this subsection. The applicant for registration of any property-carrying commercial vehicle registered at a gross weight in excess of twelve thousand pounds may request and be issued two license plates for such vehicle, and if such plates are issued, the director of revenue shall provide for distinguishing marks on the plates indicating one plate is for the front and the other is for the rear of such vehicle. The director may assess and collect an additional charge from the applicant in an amount not to exceed the fee prescribed for personalized license plates in subsection 1 of section 301.144.

4. The plates issued to manufacturers and dealers shall bear the letters and numbers as prescribed by section 301.560,

and the director may place upon the plates other letters or marks to distinguish commercial motor vehicles and trailers and other types of motor vehicles.

5. No motor vehicle or trailer shall be operated on any highway of this state unless it shall have displayed thereon the license plate or set of license plates issued by the director of revenue or the state highways and transportation commission and authorized by section 301.140. Each such plate shall be securely fastened to the motor vehicle or trailer in a manner so that all parts thereof shall be plainly visible and reasonably clean so that the reflective qualities thereof are not impaired. Each such plate may be encased in a transparent cover so long as the plate is plainly visible and its reflective qualities are not impaired. License plates shall be fastened to all motor vehicles except trucks, tractors, truck tractors or truck-tractors licensed in excess of twelve thousand pounds on the front and rear of such vehicles not less than eight nor more than forty-eight inches above the ground, with the letters and numbers thereon right side up. The license plates on trailers, motorcycles, motortricycles and motorscooters shall be displayed on the rear of such vehicles either horizontally or vertically, with the letters and numbers **[**thereon right side up**]** plainly visible. The license plate on buses, other than school buses, and on trucks, tractors, truck tractors or truck-tractors licensed in excess of twelve thousand pounds shall be displayed on the front of such vehicles not less than eight nor more than forty-eight inches above the ground, with the letters and numbers thereon right side up or if two plates are issued for the vehicle

pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, displayed in the same manner on the front and rear of such vehicles. The license plate or plates authorized by section 301.140, when properly attached, shall be prima facie evidence that the required fees have been paid.

6. (1) The director of revenue shall issue annually or biennially a tab or set of tabs as provided by law as evidence of the annual payment of registration fees and the current registration of a vehicle in lieu of the set of plates. Beginning January 1, 2010, the director may prescribe any additional information recorded on the tab or tabs to ensure that the tab or tabs positively correlate with the license plate or plates issued by the department of revenue for such vehicle. Such tabs shall be produced in each license bureau office.

(2) The vehicle owner to whom a tab or set of tabs is issued shall affix and display such tab or tabs in the designated area of the license plate, no more than one per plate.

(3) A tab or set of tabs issued by the director of revenue when attached to a vehicle in the prescribed manner shall be prima facie evidence that the registration fee for such vehicle has been paid.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the director of revenue shall issue plates for a period of at least six years.

(5) For those commercial motor vehicles and trailers registered pursuant to section 301.041, the plate issued by the highways and transportation commission shall be a permanent nonexpiring license plate for which no tabs shall be issued.

Nothing in this section shall relieve the owner of any vehicle permanently registered pursuant to this section from the obligation to pay the annual registration fee due for the vehicle. The permanent nonexpiring license plate shall be returned to the highways and transportation commission upon the sale or disposal of the vehicle by the owner to whom the permanent nonexpiring license plate is issued, or the plate may be transferred to a replacement commercial motor vehicle when the owner files a supplemental application with the Missouri highways and transportation commission for the registration of such replacement commercial motor vehicle. Upon payment of the annual registration fee, the highways and transportation commission shall issue a certificate of registration or other suitable evidence of payment of the annual fee, and such evidence of payment shall be carried at all times in the vehicle for which it is issued.

(6) Upon the sale or disposal of any vehicle permanently registered under this section, or upon the termination of a lease of any such vehicle, the permanent nonexpiring plate issued for such vehicle shall be returned to the highways and transportation commission and shall not be valid for operation of such vehicle, or the plate may be transferred to a replacement vehicle when the owner files a supplemental application with the Missouri highways and transportation commission for the registration of such replacement vehicle. If a vehicle which is permanently registered under this section is sold, wrecked or otherwise disposed of, or the lease terminated, the registrant shall be given credit for any unused portion of the annual registration

fee when the vehicle is replaced by the purchase or lease of another vehicle during the registration year.

7. The director of revenue and the highways and transportation commission may prescribe rules and regulations for the effective administration of this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, owners of motor vehicles other than apportioned motor vehicles or commercial motor vehicles licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight may apply for special personalized license plates. Vehicles licensed for eighteen thousand pounds that display special personalized license plates shall be subject to the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of section 301.030.

9. No later than January 1, 2009, the director of revenue shall commence the reissuance of new license plates of such design as directed by the director consistent with the terms, conditions, and provisions of this section and this chapter. Except as otherwise provided in this section, in addition to all other fees required by law, applicants for registration of vehicles with license plates that expire during the period of reissuance, applicants for registration of trailers or semitrailers with license plates that expire during the period of reissuance and applicants for registration of vehicles that are to be issued new license plates during the period of reissuance shall pay the cost of the plates required by this subsection.

The additional cost prescribed in this subsection shall not be charged to persons receiving special license plates issued under section 301.073 or 301.443. Historic motor vehicle license plates registered pursuant to section 301.131 and specialized license plates are exempt from the provisions of this subsection. Except for new, replacement, and transfer applications, permanent nonexpiring license plates issued to commercial motor vehicles and trailers registered under section 301.041 are exempt from the provisions of this subsection.

301.142. 1. As used in sections 301.141 to 301.143, the following terms mean:

(1) "Department", the department of revenue;

(2) "Director", the director of the department of revenue;

(3) "Other authorized health care practitioner" includes advanced practice registered nurses licensed pursuant to chapter 335, physician assistants licensed pursuant to chapter 334, chiropractors licensed pursuant to chapter 331, podiatrists licensed pursuant to chapter 330, <u>assistant physicians, physical therapists licensed pursuant to chapter 334,</u> and optometrists licensed pursuant to chapter 336;

(4) "Physically disabled", a natural person who is blind, as defined in section 8.700, or a natural person with medical disabilities which prohibits, limits, or severely impairs one's ability to ambulate or walk, as determined by a licensed physician or other authorized health care practitioner as follows:

(a) The person cannot ambulate or walk fifty or less feet without stopping to rest due to a severe and disabling arthritic,

neurological, orthopedic condition, or other severe and disabling condition; or

(b) The person cannot ambulate or walk without the use of, or assistance from, a brace, cane, crutch, another person, prosthetic device, wheelchair, or other assistive device; or

(c) Is restricted by a respiratory or other disease to such an extent that the person's forced respiratory expiratory volume for one second, when measured by spirometry, is less than one liter, or the arterial oxygen tension is less than sixty mm/hg on room air at rest; or

(d) Uses portable oxygen; or

(e) Has a cardiac condition to the extent that the person's functional limitations are classified in severity as class III or class IV according to standards set by the American Heart Association; or

(f) A person's age, in and of itself, shall not be a factor in determining whether such person is physically disabled or is otherwise entitled to disabled license plates and/or disabled windshield hanging placards within the meaning of sections 301.141 to 301.143;

(5) "Physician", a person licensed to practice medicine pursuant to chapter 334;

(6) "Physician's statement", a statement personally signed by a duly authorized person which certifies that a person is disabled as defined in this section;

(7) "Temporarily disabled person", a disabled person as defined in this section whose disability or incapacity is expected to last no more than one hundred eighty days;

(8) "Temporary windshield placard", a placard to be issued to persons who are temporarily disabled persons as defined in this section, certification of which shall be indicated on the physician's statement;

(9) "Windshield placard", a placard to be issued to persons who are physically disabled as defined in this section, certification of which shall be indicated on the physician's statement.

2. Other authorized health care practitioners may furnish to a disabled or temporarily disabled person a physician's statement for only those physical health care conditions for which such health care practitioner is legally authorized to diagnose and treat.

3. A physician's statement shall:

(1) Be on a form prescribed by the director of revenue;

(2) Set forth the specific diagnosis and medical condition which renders the person physically disabled or temporarily disabled as defined in this section;

(3) Include the physician's or other authorized health care practitioner's license number; and

(4) Be personally signed by the issuing physician or other authorized health care practitioner.

4. If it is the professional opinion of the physician or other authorized health care practitioner issuing the statement that the physical disability of the applicant, user, or member of the applicant's household is permanent, it shall be noted on the statement. Otherwise, the physician or other authorized health care practitioner shall note on the statement the anticipated

length of the disability which period may not exceed one hundred eighty days. If the physician or health care practitioner fails to record an expiration date on the physician's statement, the director shall issue a temporary windshield placard for a period of thirty days.

5. A physician or other authorized health care practitioner who issues or signs a physician's statement so that disabled plates or a disabled windshield placard may be obtained shall maintain in such disabled person's medical chart documentation that such a certificate has been issued, the date the statement was signed, the diagnosis or condition which existed that qualified the person as disabled pursuant to this section and shall contain sufficient documentation so as to objectively confirm that such condition exists.

6. The medical or other records of the physician or other authorized health care practitioner who issued a physician's statement shall be open to inspection and review by such practitioner's licensing board, in order to verify compliance with this section. Information contained within such records shall be confidential unless required for prosecution, disciplinary purposes, or otherwise required to be disclosed by law.

7. Owners of motor vehicles who are residents of the state of Missouri, and who are physically disabled, owners of motor vehicles operated at least fifty percent of the time by a physically disabled person, or owners of motor vehicles used to primarily transport physically disabled members of the owner's household may obtain disabled person license plates. Such

owners, upon application, accompanied by the documents and fees provided for in this section, a current physician's statement which has been issued within ninety days proceeding the date the application is made and proof of compliance with the state motor vehicle laws relating to registration and licensing of motor vehicles, shall be issued motor vehicle license plates for vehicles, other than commercial vehicles with a gross weight in excess of twenty-four thousand pounds, upon which shall be inscribed the international wheelchair accessibility symbol and the word "DISABLED" in addition to a combination of letters and numbers. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, as prescribed by section 301.130.

8. The director shall further issue, upon request, to such applicant one, and for good cause shown, as the director may define by rule and regulations, not more than two, removable disabled windshield hanging placards for use when the disabled person is occupying a vehicle or when a vehicle not bearing the permanent handicap plate is being used to pick up, deliver, or collect the physically disabled person issued the disabled motor vehicle license plate or disabled windshield hanging placard.

9. No additional fee shall be paid to the director for the issuance of the special license plates provided in this section, except for special personalized license plates and other license plates described in this subsection. Priority for any specific set of special license plates shall be given to the applicant who received the number in the immediately preceding license period

subject to the applicant's compliance with the provisions of this section and any applicable rules or regulations issued by the director. If determined feasible by the advisory committee established in section 301.129, any special license plate issued pursuant to this section may be adapted to also include the international wheelchair accessibility symbol and the word "DISABLED" as prescribed in this section and such plate may be issued to any applicant who meets the requirements of this section and the other appropriate provision of this chapter, subject to the requirements and fees of the appropriate provision of this chapter.

10. Any physically disabled person, or the parent or guardian of any such person, or any not-for-profit group, organization, or other entity which transports more than one physically disabled person, may apply to the director of revenue for a removable windshield placard. The placard may be used in motor vehicles which do not bear the permanent handicap symbol on the license plate. Such placards must be hung from the front, middle rearview mirror of a parked motor vehicle and may not be hung from the mirror during operation. These placards may only be used during the period of time when the vehicle is being used by a disabled person, or when the vehicle is being used to pick up, deliver, or collect a disabled person. When there is no rearview mirror, the placard shall be displayed on the dashboard on the driver's side.

11. The removable windshield placard shall conform to the specifications, in respect to size, color, and content, as set forth in federal regulations published by the Department of

Transportation. The removable windshield placard shall be renewed every four years. The director may stagger the expiration dates to equalize workload. Only one removable placard may be issued to an applicant who has been issued disabled person license plates. Upon request, one additional windshield placard may be issued to an applicant who has not been issued disabled person license plates.

12. A temporary windshield placard shall be issued to any physically disabled person, or the parent or guardian of any such person who otherwise qualifies except that the physical disability, in the opinion of the physician, is not expected to exceed a period of one hundred eighty days. The temporary windshield placard shall conform to the specifications, in respect to size, color, and content, as set forth in federal regulations published by the Department of Transportation. The fee for the temporary windshield placard shall be two dollars. Upon request, and for good cause shown, one additional temporary windshield placard may be issued to an applicant. Temporary windshield placards shall be issued upon presentation of the physician's statement provided by this section and shall be displayed in the same manner as removable windshield placards. A person or entity shall be qualified to possess and display a temporary removable windshield placard for six months and the placard may be renewed once for an additional six months if a physician's statement pursuant to this section is supplied to the director of revenue at the time of renewal.

13. Application for license plates or windshield placards issued pursuant to this section shall be made to the director of

revenue and shall be accompanied by a statement signed by a licensed physician or other authorized health care practitioner which certifies that the applicant, user, or member of the applicant's household is a physically disabled person as defined by this section.

14. The placard shall be renewable only by the person or entity to which the placard was originally issued. Any placard issued pursuant to this section shall only be used when the physically disabled occupant for whom the disabled plate or placard was issued is in the motor vehicle at the time of parking or when a physically disabled person is being delivered or collected. A disabled license plate and/or a removable windshield hanging placard are not transferable and may not be used by any other person whether disabled or not.

15. At the time the disabled plates or windshield hanging placards are issued, the director shall issue a registration certificate which shall include the applicant's name, address, and other identifying information as prescribed by the director, or if issued to an agency, such agency's name and address. This certificate shall further contain the disabled license plate number or, for windshield hanging placards, the registration or identifying number stamped on the placard. The validated registration receipt given to the applicant shall serve as the registration certificate.

16. The director shall, upon issuing any disabled registration certificate for license plates and/or windshield hanging placards, provide information which explains that such plates or windshield hanging placards are nontransferable, and

the restrictions explaining who and when a person or vehicle which bears or has the disabled plates or windshield hanging placards may be used or be parked in a disabled reserved parking space, and the penalties prescribed for violations of the provisions of this act.

17. Every new applicant for a disabled license plate or placard shall be required to present a new physician's statement dated no more than ninety days prior to such application. Renewal applicants will be required to submit a physician's statement dated no more than ninety days prior to such application upon their first renewal occurring on or after August 1, 2005. Upon completing subsequent renewal applications, a physician's statement dated no more than ninety days prior to such application shall be required every fourth year. Such physician's statement shall state the expiration date for the temporary windshield placard. If the physician fails to record an expiration date on the physician's statement, the director shall issue the temporary windshield placard for a period of thirty days. The director may stagger the requirement of a physician's statement on all renewals for the initial implementation of a four-year period.

18. The director of revenue upon receiving a physician's statement pursuant to this subsection shall check with the state board of registration for the healing arts created in section 334.120, or the Missouri state board of nursing established in section 335.021, with respect to physician's statements signed by advanced practice registered nurses, or the Missouri state board of chiropractic examiners established in section 331.090, with

respect to physician's statements signed by licensed chiropractors, or with the board of optometry established in section 336.130, with respect to physician's statements signed by licensed optometrists, or the state board of podiatric medicine created in section 330.100, with respect to physician's statements signed by physicians of the foot or podiatrists to determine whether the physician is duly licensed and registered pursuant to law. If such applicant obtaining a disabled license plate or placard presents proof of disability in the form of a statement from the United States Veterans' Administration verifying that the person is permanently disabled, the applicant shall be exempt from the four-year certification requirement of this subsection for renewal of the plate or placard. Initial applications shall be accompanied by the physician's statement required by this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (f) of subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section, any person seventy-five years of age or older who provided the physician's statement with the original application shall not be required to provide a physician's statement for the purpose of renewal of disabled persons license plates or windshield placards.

19. The boards shall cooperate with the director and shall supply information requested pursuant to this subsection. The director shall, in cooperation with the boards which shall assist the director, establish a list of all Missouri physicians and other authorized health care practitioners and of any other information necessary to administer this section.

20. Where the owner's application is based on the fact that

the vehicle is used at least fifty percent of the time by a physically disabled person, the applicant shall submit a statement stating this fact, in addition to the physician's statement. The statement shall be signed by both the owner of the vehicle and the physically disabled person. The applicant shall be required to submit this statement with each application for license plates. No person shall willingly or knowingly submit a false statement and any such false statement shall be considered perjury and may be punishable pursuant to section 301.420.

21. The director of revenue shall retain all physicians' statements and all other documents received in connection with a person's application for disabled license plates and/or disabled windshield placards.

22. The director of revenue shall enter into reciprocity agreements with other states or the federal government for the purpose of recognizing disabled person license plates or windshield placards issued to physically disabled persons.

23. When a person to whom disabled person license plates or a removable or temporary windshield placard or both have been issued dies, the personal representative of the decedent or such other person who may come into or otherwise take possession of the disabled license plates or disabled windshield placard shall return the same to the director of revenue under penalty of law. Failure to return such plates or placards shall constitute a class B misdemeanor.

24. The director of revenue may order any person issued disabled person license plates or windshield placards to submit

to an examination by a chiropractor, osteopath, or physician, or to such other investigation as will determine whether such person qualifies for the special plates or placards.

25. If such person refuses to submit or is found to no longer qualify for special plates or placards provided for in this section, the director of revenue shall collect the special plates or placards, and shall furnish license plates to replace the ones collected as provided by this chapter. 26. In the event a removable or temporary windshield placard is lost, stolen, or mutilated, the lawful holder thereof shall, within five days, file with the director of revenue an application and an affidavit stating such fact, in order to purchase a new placard. The fee for the replacement windshield placard shall be four dollars.

27. Fraudulent application, renewal, issuance, procurement or use of disabled person license plates or windshield placards shall be a class A misdemeanor. It is a class B misdemeanor for a physician, chiropractor, podiatrist or optometrist to certify that an individual or family member is qualified for a license plate or windshield placard based on a disability, the diagnosis of which is outside their scope of practice or if there is no basis for the diagnosis.

301.196. 1. Beginning January 1, 2006, except as otherwise provided in this section, the transferor of an interest in a motor vehicle or trailer listed on the face of a Missouri title, excluding salvage titles and junking certificates, shall notify the department of revenue of the transfer within thirty days of the date of transfer. The notice shall be in a form determined

by the department by rule and shall contain:

(1) The name of the transferor;

(2) A description of the motor vehicle or trailer sufficient to identify it;

[(2)**]** (3) The vehicle identification number of the motor vehicle or trailer;

[(3)**]** (4) The name and address of the transferee;

[(4)**]** (5) The date of birth of the transferee, unless the transferee is not a natural person;

[(5)**]** (6) The date of the transfer or sale;

[(6)**]** (7) The purchase price of the motor vehicle or trailer, if applicable;

[(7)**]** (8) The number of the transferee's drivers license, unless the transferee does not have a drivers license;

[(8) The printed name and signature**]** (9) The transferor's electronic signature if transmitted electronically or the signatures of the transferee and transferor if not submitted electronically. For the purposes of this section, "transmitted electronically" shall have the same meaning as an electronic signature as defined in section 432.205;

[(9)**]** (10) Any other information required by the department by rule.

2. A notice of sale substantially complying with the requirements of this section is effective even though it contains minor errors which are not materially misleading.

3. For purposes of giving notice under this section, if the transfer occurs by operation of law, the personal representative, receiver, trustee, sheriff, or other representative or successor

in interest of the person whose interest is transferred shall be considered the transferor. Repossession by a creditor shall not be considered a transfer of ownership requiring such notice.

[3.**]** 4. The requirements of this section shall not apply to transfers when there is no complete change of ownership interest or upon award of ownership of a motor vehicle or trailer made by court order, or transfers of ownership of a motor vehicle or trailer to or between vehicle dealers, or transfers of ownership of a motor vehicle or trailer to an insurance company due to a theft or casualty loss, or transfers of beneficial ownership of a motor vehicle owned by a trust.

[4.**]** 5. Notification under this section is only required for transfers of ownership that would otherwise require registration and an application for certificate of title in this state under section 301.190, and is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an assignment or release of any interest in the vehicle.

[5.**]** 6. Retail sales made by licensed dealers including sales of new vehicles shall be reported pursuant to the provisions of section 301.280.

301.474. 1. Any person who has been awarded the military service award known as the "Korea Defense Service Medal" may apply for special motor vehicle license plates for any motor vehicle such person owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight.

2. Any such person shall make application for the special license plates on a form provided by the director of revenue and

furnish such proof as a recipient of the Korea Defense Service Medal as the director may require.

3. Upon presentation of such proof of eligibility, payment of a fifteen dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fees, and presentation of any documents which may be required by law the director of revenue shall issue to the vehicle owner a special personalized license plate which shall bear the words "KOREA DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL" at the bottom of the plate in a manner prescribed by the director of revenue. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive as prescribed by section 301.130.

4. Such plates shall also bear an image of the Korea Defense Service Medal.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalization of license plates issued under this section.

6. There shall be no limit on the number of license plates any person qualified under this section may obtain so long as each set of license plates issued under this section is issued for vehicles owned solely or jointly by such person.

7. License plates issued under the provisions of this section shall not be transferable to any other person except that any registered co-owner of the motor vehicle shall be entitled to operate the motor vehicle with such plates for the duration of the year licensed in the event of the death of the qualified person.

8. The director may consult with any organization which represents the interests of persons receiving the Korea Defense Service Medal when formulating the design for the special license plates described in this section.

9. The director shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the administration of this section and shall design all necessary forms required by this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly under chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2015, shall be invalid and void.

301.3097. 1. Any vehicle owner may apply for "God Bless America" license plates for any motor vehicle the person owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight. Upon making a ten dollar contribution to the World War **[**II**]** I memorial trust fund the vehicle owner may apply for the "God Bless America" plate. If the contribution is made directly to the Missouri veterans' commission they shall issue the individual making the contribution a receipt, verifying the contribution, that may be used to apply for the "God Bless America" license plate. If the

contribution is made directly to the director of revenue pursuant to section 301.3031, the director shall note the contribution and the owner may then apply for the "God Bless America" plate. The applicant for such plate must pay a fifteen dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fees and present any other documentation required by law for each set of "God Bless America" plates issued pursuant to this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalization of license plates issued pursuant to this section. The "God Bless America" plate shall bear the emblem of the American flag in a form prescribed by the director of revenue and shall have the words "GOD BLESS AMERICA" in place of the words "SHOW-ME-STATE". Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, as prescribed by section 301.130.

2. The director of revenue may promulgate rules and regulations for the administration of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2002, shall be invalid

and void.

302.010. Except where otherwise provided, when used in this chapter, the following words and phrases mean:

(1) "Circuit court", each circuit court in the state;

(2) "Commercial motor vehicle", a motor vehicle designed or regularly used for carrying freight and merchandise, or more than fifteen passengers;

(3) "Conviction", any final conviction; also a forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, which forfeiture has not been vacated, shall be equivalent to a conviction, except that when any conviction as a result of which points are assessed pursuant to section 302.302 is appealed, the term "conviction" means the original judgment of conviction for the purpose of determining the assessment of points, and the date of final judgment affirming the conviction shall be the date determining the beginning of any license suspension or revocation pursuant to section 302.304;

(4) "Criminal history check", a search of criminal records, including criminal history record information as defined in section 43.500, maintained by the Missouri state highway patrol in the Missouri criminal records repository or by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as part of its criminal history records, including, but not limited to, any record of conviction, plea of guilty or nolo contendre, or finding of guilty in any state for any offense related to alcohol, controlled substances, or drugs;

(5) "Director", the director of revenue acting directly or through the director's authorized officers and agents;

(6) "Farm tractor", every motor vehicle designed and used

primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry;

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

(8) "Incompetent to drive a motor vehicle", a person who has become physically incapable of meeting the prescribed requirements of an examination for an operator's license, or who has been adjudged by a probate division of the circuit court in a capacity hearing of being incapacitated;

(9) "License", a license issued by a state to a person which authorizes a person to operate a motor vehicle;

(10) "Motor vehicle", any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon tracks except motorized bicycles, as defined in section 307.180;

(11) "Motorcycle", a motor vehicle operated on two wheels; however, this definition shall not include motorized bicycles as defined in section 301.010;

(12) "Motortricycle", a motor vehicle operated on three wheels, including a motorcycle operated with any conveyance, temporary or otherwise, requiring the use of a third wheel;

(13) "Moving violation", that character of traffic violation where at the time of violation the motor vehicle involved is in motion, except that the term does not include the driving of a motor vehicle without a valid motor vehicle registration license, or violations of sections 304.170 to 304.240, inclusive, relating to sizes and weights of vehicles;

(14) "Municipal court", every division of the circuit court

having original jurisdiction to try persons for violations of city ordinances;

(15) "Nonresident", every person who is not a resident of this state;

(16) "Operator", every person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway;

(17) "Owner", a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of sections 302.010 to 302.540;

(18) "Record" includes, but is not limited to, papers, documents, facsimile information, microphotographic process, electronically generated or electronically recorded information, digitized images, deposited or filed with the department of revenue;

(19) "Residence address", "residence", or "resident address" shall be the location at which a person has been physically present, and that the person regards as home. A residence address is a person's true, fixed, principal, and permanent home, to which a person intends to return and remain, even though currently residing elsewhere;

(20) "Restricted driving privilege", a <u>sixty-day</u> driving privilege issued by the director of revenue following a

suspension of driving privileges for the limited purpose of driving in connection with the driver's business, occupation, employment, formal program of secondary, postsecondary or higher education, or for an alcohol education or treatment program or certified ignition interlock provider, or a ninety-day 'interlock restricted privilege' issued by the director of revenue for the limited purpose of driving in connection with the driver's business, occupation, employment, seeking medical treatment for such driver or a dependent family member, attending school or other institution of higher education, attending alcohol or drug treatment programs, seeking the required services of a certified ignition interlock provider, fulfilling court obligations, including required appearances and probation and parole obligations, religious services, the care of a child or children, including scheduled visitation or custodial obligations pursuant to a court order, fueling requirements for any vehicle utilized, and seeking basic nutritional requirements;

(21) "School bus", when used in sections 302.010 to 302.540, means any motor vehicle, either publicly or privately owned, used to transport students to and from school, or to transport pupils properly chaperoned to and from any place within the state for educational purposes. The term "school bus" shall not include a bus operated by a public utility, municipal corporation or common carrier authorized to conduct local or interstate transportation of passengers when such bus is not traveling a specific school bus route but is:

(a) On a regularly scheduled route for the transportation of fare-paying passengers; or

(b) Furnishing charter service for the transportation of persons enrolled as students on field trips or other special trips or in connection with other special events;

(22) "School bus operator", an operator who operates a school bus as defined in subdivision (21) of this section in the transportation of any schoolchildren and who receives compensation for such service. The term "school bus operator" shall not include any person who transports schoolchildren as an incident to employment with a school or school district, such as a teacher, coach, administrator, secretary, school nurse, or janitor unless such person is under contract with or employed by a school or school district as a school bus operator;

(23) "Signature", any method determined by the director of revenue for the signing, subscribing or verifying of a record, report, application, driver's license, or other related document that shall have the same validity and consequences as the actual signing by the person providing the record, report, application, driver's license or related document;

(24) "Substance abuse traffic offender program", a program certified by the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health to provide education or rehabilitation services pursuant to a professional assessment screening to identify the individual needs of the person who has been referred to the program as the result of an alcohol- or drug-related traffic offense. Successful completion of such a program includes participation in any education or rehabilitation program required to meet the needs identified in the assessment screening. The assignment recommendations based upon such

assessment shall be subject to judicial review as provided in subsection 14 of section 302.304 and subsections 1 and 5 of section 302.540;

(25) "Vehicle", any mechanical device on wheels, designed primarily for use, or used on highways, except motorized bicycles, vehicles propelled or drawn by horses or human power, or vehicles used exclusively on fixed rails or tracks, or cotton trailers or motorized wheelchairs operated by handicapped persons.

302.060. 1. The director shall not issue any license and shall immediately deny any driving privilege:

(1) To any person who is under the age of eighteen years, if such person operates a motor vehicle in the transportation of persons or property as classified in section 302.015;

(2) To any person who is under the age of sixteen years, except as hereinafter provided;

(3) To any person whose license has been suspended, during such suspension, or to any person whose license has been revoked, until the expiration of one year after such license was revoked;

(4) To any person who is an habitual drunkard or is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs;

(5) To any person who has previously been adjudged to be incapacitated and who at the time of application has not been restored to partial capacity;

(6) To any person who, when required by this law to take an examination, has failed to pass such examination;

(7) To any person who has an unsatisfied judgment against such person, as defined in chapter 303, until such judgment has

been satisfied or the financial responsibility of such person, as described in section 303.120, has been established;

(8) To any person whose application shows that the person has been convicted within one year prior to such application of violating the laws of this state relating to failure to stop after an accident and to disclose the person's identity or driving a motor vehicle without the owner's consent;

(9) To any person who has been convicted more than twice of violating state law, or a county or municipal ordinance where the defendant was represented by or waived the right to an attorney in writing, relating to driving while intoxicated; except that, after the expiration of ten years from the date of conviction of the last offense of violating such law or ordinance relating to driving while intoxicated, a person who was so convicted may petition the circuit court of the county in which such last conviction was rendered and the court shall review the person's habits and conduct since such conviction, including the results of a criminal history check as defined in section 302.010. If the court finds that the petitioner has not been found guilty of, and has no pending charges for any offense related to alcohol, controlled substances or drugs and has no other alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525 during the preceding ten years and that the petitioner's habits and conduct show such petitioner to no longer pose a threat to the public safety of this state, the court shall order the director to issue a license to the petitioner if the petitioner is otherwise qualified pursuant to the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540. No person may obtain a license pursuant to the

provisions of this subdivision through court action more than one time;

(10) To any person who has been found guilty of acting with criminal negligence while driving while intoxicated to cause the death of another person, or to any person who has been convicted twice within a five-year period of violating state law, county or municipal ordinance of driving while intoxicated, or any other intoxication-related traffic offense as defined in section 577.001, except that, after the expiration of five years from the date of conviction of the last offense of violating such law or ordinance, a person who was so convicted may petition the circuit court of the county in which such last conviction was rendered and the court shall review the person's habits and conduct since such conviction, including the results of a criminal history check as defined in section 302.010. If the court finds that the petitioner has not been found guilty of, and has no pending charges for any offense related to alcohol, controlled substances, or drugs and has no other alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525 during the preceding five years, and that the petitioner's habits and conduct show such petitioner to no longer pose a threat to the public safety of this state, the court shall order the director to issue a license to the petitioner if the petitioner is otherwise qualified pursuant to the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540;

(11) To any person who is otherwise disqualified pursuant to the provisions of chapter 302, chapter 303, or section 544.046;

(12) To any person who is under the age of eighteen years,

if such person's parents or legal guardians file a certified document with the department of revenue stating that the director shall not issue such person a driver's license. Each document filed by the person's parents or legal guardians shall be made upon a form furnished by the director and shall include identifying information of the person for whom the parents or legal guardians are denying the driver's license. The document shall also contain identifying information of the person's parents or legal guardians. The document shall be certified by the parents or legal guardians to be true and correct. This provision shall not apply to any person who is legally emancipated. The parents or legal guardians may later file an additional document with the department of revenue which reinstates the person's ability to receive a driver's license.

2. Any person whose license is reinstated under the provisions of subdivision (9) or (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall be required to file proof with the director of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement. The ignition interlock device required for reinstatement under this subsection and for obtaining a limited driving privilege under paragraph (a) or (b) of subdivision (8) of subsection 3 of section 302.309 shall have a photo identification technology feature, and a court may require a global positioning system feature for such device. The ignition interlock device shall further be required to be maintained on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of not less than six months immediately following the date

of reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the ignition interlock device has registered any confirmed blood alcohol concentration readings above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or that the person has tampered with or circumvented the ignition interlock device within the last three months of the six-month period of required installation of the ignition interlock device, then the period for which the person must maintain the ignition interlock device following the date of reinstatement shall be extended **[**for an additional six months**]** until the person has completed three consecutive months with no violations as described in this section. If the person fails to maintain such proof with the director, the license shall be suspended **[**for the remainder of the six-month period or**]** until proof as required by this section is filed with the director. **[**Upon the completion of the six-month period, the license shall be shown as reinstated, if the person is otherwise eligible.**]**

3. Any person who petitions the court for reinstatement of his or her license pursuant to subdivision (9) or (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall make application with the Missouri state highway patrol as provided in section 43.540, and shall submit two sets of fingerprints collected pursuant to standards as determined by the highway patrol. One set of fingerprints shall be used by the highway patrol to search the criminal history repository and the second set shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for searching the federal criminal history files. At the time of application, the applicant shall supply to the highway patrol the court name and case number

for the court where he or she has filed his or her petition for reinstatement. The applicant shall pay the fee for the state criminal history check pursuant to section 43.530 and pay the appropriate fee determined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the federal criminal history record. The Missouri highway patrol, upon receipt of the results of the criminal history check, shall forward a copy of the results to the circuit court designated by the applicant and to the department. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120, all records related to any criminal history check shall be accessible and available to the director and the court.

302.304. 1. The director shall notify by ordinary mail any operator of the point value charged against the operator's record when the record shows four or more points have been accumulated in a twelve-month period.

2. In an action to suspend or revoke a license or driving privilege under this section points shall be accumulated on the date of conviction. No case file of any conviction for a driving violation for which points may be assessed pursuant to section 302.302 may be closed until such time as a copy of the record of such conviction is forwarded to the department of revenue.

3. The director shall suspend the license and driving privileges of any person whose driving record shows the driver has accumulated eight points in eighteen months.

4. The license and driving privilege of any person whose license and driving privilege have been suspended under the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540 except those persons whose license and driving privilege have been suspended under the

provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 or has accumulated sufficient points together with a conviction under subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 and who has filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, and is otherwise eligible, shall be reinstated as follows:

(1) In the case of an initial suspension, thirty days after the effective date of the suspension;

(2) In the case of a second suspension, sixty days after the effective date of the suspension;

(3) In the case of the third and subsequent suspensions, ninety days after the effective date of the suspension.

Unless proof of financial responsibility is filed with the department of revenue, a suspension shall continue in effect for two years from its effective date.

5. The period of suspension of the driver's license and driving privilege of any person under the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 or who has accumulated sufficient points together with a conviction under subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 shall be thirty days, followed by a sixty-day period of restricted driving privilege as defined in section 302.010. Upon completion of such period of restricted driving privilege, upon compliance with other requirements of law and upon filing of proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, the license and driving privilege shall be reinstated. If a person, otherwise subject to the provisions of

this subsection, files proof of installation with the department of revenue that any vehicle operated by such person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device, there shall be no period of suspension. However, in lieu of a suspension the person shall instead complete a ninety-day period of restricted driving privilege. If the person fails to maintain such proof of the device with the director of revenue as required, the restricted driving privilege shall be terminated. Upon completion of such ninety-day period of restricted driving privilege, upon compliance with other requirements of law, and upon filing of proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, the license and driving privilege shall be reinstated. However, if the monthly monitoring reports during such ninety-day period indicate that the ignition interlock device has registered a confirmed blood alcohol concentration level above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or such reports indicate that the ignition interlock device has been tampered with or circumvented, then the license and driving privilege of such person shall not be reinstated until the person completes an additional thirty-day period of restricted driving privilege.

6. If the person fails to maintain proof of financial responsibility in accordance with chapter 303, or, if applicable, if the person fails to maintain proof that any vehicle operated is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device installed pursuant to subsection 5 of this section, the person's driving privilege and license shall be resuspended.

7. The director shall revoke the license and driving privilege of any person when the person's driving record shows such person has accumulated twelve points in twelve months or eighteen points in twenty-four months or twenty-four points in thirty-six months. The revocation period of any person whose license and driving privilege have been revoked under the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540 and who has filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue in accordance with chapter 303 and is otherwise eligible, shall be terminated by a notice from the director of revenue after one year from the effective date of the revocation. Unless proof of financial responsibility is filed with the department of revenue, except as provided in subsection 2 of section 302.541, the revocation shall remain in effect for a period of two years from its effective date. If the person fails to maintain proof of financial responsibility in accordance with chapter 303, the person's license and driving privilege shall be rerevoked. Any person whose license and driving privilege have been revoked under the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540 shall, upon receipt of the notice of termination of the revocation from the director, pass the complete driver examination and apply for a new license before again operating a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state.

8. If, prior to conviction for an offense that would require suspension or revocation of a person's license under the provisions of this section, the person's total points accumulated are reduced, pursuant to the provisions of section 302.306, below the number of points required for suspension or revocation

pursuant to the provisions of this section, then the person's license shall not be suspended or revoked until the necessary points are again obtained and accumulated.

9. If any person shall neglect or refuse to surrender the person's license, as provided herein, the director shall direct the state highway patrol or any peace or police officer to secure possession thereof and return it to the director.

10. Upon the issuance of a reinstatement or termination notice after a suspension or revocation of any person's license and driving privilege under the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.540, the accumulated point value shall be reduced to four points, except that the points of any person serving as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States outside the limits of the United States during a period of suspension or revocation shall be reduced to zero upon the date of the reinstatement or termination of notice. It shall be the responsibility of such member of the Armed Forces to submit copies of official orders to the director of revenue to substantiate such overseas service. Any other provision of sections 302.010 to 302.540 to the contrary notwithstanding, the effective date of the four points remaining on the record upon reinstatement or termination shall be the date of the reinstatement or termination notice.

11. No credit toward reduction of points shall be given during periods of suspension or revocation or any period of driving under a limited driving privilege granted by a court or the director of revenue.

12. Any person or nonresident whose license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended or

revoked under this or any other law shall, before having the license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle reinstated, pay to the director a reinstatement fee of twenty dollars which shall be in addition to all other fees provided by law.

13. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if after two years from the effective date of any suspension or revocation issued under this chapter, except any suspension or revocation issued under section 302.410, 302.462, or 302.574, the person or nonresident has not paid the reinstatement fee of twenty dollars, the director shall reinstate such license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state. Any person who has had his or her license suspended or revoked under section 302.410, 302.462, or 302.574, shall be required to pay the reinstatement fee.

14. No person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked as a result of an assessment of points for a violation under subdivision (8), (9) or (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 shall have that license reinstated until such person has participated in and successfully completed a substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010, or a program determined to be comparable by the department of mental health. Assignment recommendations, based upon the needs assessment as described in subdivision (24) of section 302.010, shall be delivered in writing to the person with written notice that the person is entitled to have such assignment recommendations reviewed by the court if the person objects to the recommendations. The person may file a motion in the associate division of the circuit court of the county in

which such assignment was given, on a printed form provided by the state courts administrator, to have the court hear and determine such motion pursuant to the provisions of chapter 517. The motion shall name the person or entity making the needs assessment as the respondent and a copy of the motion shall be served upon the respondent in any manner allowed by law. Upon hearing the motion, the court may modify or waive any assignment recommendation that the court determines to be unwarranted based upon a review of the needs assessment, the person's driving record, the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the likelihood of the person committing a like offense in the future, except that the court may modify but may not waive the assignment to an education or rehabilitation program of a person determined to be a prior or persistent offender as defined in section 577.001 or of a person determined to have operated a motor vehicle with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight in such person's blood. Compliance with the court determination of the motion shall satisfy the provisions of this section for the purpose of reinstating such person's license to operate a motor vehicle. The respondent's personal appearance at any hearing conducted pursuant to this subsection shall not be necessary unless directed by the court.

15. The fees for the program authorized in subsection 14 of this section, or a portion thereof to be determined by the department of mental health, shall be paid by the person enrolled in the program. Any person who is enrolled in the program shall pay, in addition to any fee charged for the program, a supplemental fee in an amount to be determined by the department

of mental health for the purposes of funding the substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010 or a program determined to be comparable by the department of mental health. The administrator of the program shall remit to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health on or before the fifteenth day of each month the supplemental fee for all persons enrolled in the program, less two percent for administrative costs. Interest shall be charged on any unpaid balance of the supplemental fees due the division of alcohol and drug abuse pursuant to this section and shall accrue at a rate not to exceed the annual rate established pursuant to the provisions of section 32.065, plus three percentage points. The supplemental fees and any interest received by the department of mental health pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the mental health earnings fund which is created in section 630.053.

16. Any administrator who fails to remit to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health the supplemental fees and interest for all persons enrolled in the program pursuant to this section shall be subject to a penalty equal to the amount of interest accrued on the supplemental fees due the division pursuant to this section. If the supplemental fees, interest, and penalties are not remitted to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health within six months of the due date, the attorney general of the state of Missouri shall initiate appropriate action of the collection of said fees and interest accrued. The court shall assess attorney fees and court costs against any delinquent program.

17. Any person who has had a license to operate a motor

vehicle suspended or revoked as a result of an assessment of points for a conviction for an intoxication-related traffic offense as defined under section 577.001, and who has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact as defined under section 302.525, shall be required to file proof with the director of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement of the license. The ignition interlock device shall further be required to be maintained on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of not less than six months immediately following the date of reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the ignition interlock device has registered any confirmed blood alcohol concentration readings above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or that the person has tampered with or circumvented the ignition interlock device within the last three months of the six-month period of required installation of the ignition interlock device, then the period for which the person must maintain the ignition interlock device following the date of reinstatement shall be extended **[**for an additional six months**]** until the person has completed three consecutive months with no violations as described in this section. If the person fails to maintain such proof with the director, the license shall be resuspended or revoked and the person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

302.309. 1. Whenever any license is suspended pursuant to sections 302.302 to 302.309, the director of revenue shall return the license to the operator immediately upon the termination of

the period of suspension and upon compliance with the requirements of chapter 303.

2. Any operator whose license is revoked pursuant to these sections, upon the termination of the period of revocation, shall apply for a new license in the manner prescribed by law.

3. (1) All circuit courts, the director of revenue, or a commissioner operating under section 478.007 shall have jurisdiction to hear applications and make eligibility determinations granting limited driving privileges, except as provided under subdivision (8) of this subsection. Any application may be made in writing to the director of revenue and the person's reasons for requesting the limited driving privilege shall be made therein.

(2) When any court of record having jurisdiction or the director of revenue finds that an operator is required to operate a motor vehicle in connection with any of the following:

(a) A business, occupation, or employment;

(b) Seeking medical treatment for such operator;

(c) Attending school or other institution of higher education;

(d) Attending alcohol or drug treatment programs;

(e) Seeking the required services of a certified ignition interlock device provider; or

(f) Any other circumstance the court or director finds would create an undue hardship on the operator,

the court or director may grant such limited driving privilege as the circumstances of the case justify if the court or director

finds undue hardship would result to the individual, and while so operating a motor vehicle within the restrictions and limitations of the limited driving privilege the driver shall not be guilty of operating a motor vehicle without a valid license.

(3) An operator may make application to the proper court in the county in which such operator resides or in the county in which is located the operator's principal place of business or employment. Any application for a limited driving privilege made to a circuit court shall name the director as a party defendant and shall be served upon the director prior to the grant of any limited privilege, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's driving record as certified by the director. Any applicant for a limited driving privilege shall have on file with the department of revenue proof of financial responsibility as required by chapter 303. Any application by a person who transports persons or property as classified in section 302.015 may be accompanied by proof of financial responsibility as required by chapter 303, but if proof of financial responsibility does not accompany the application, or if the applicant does not have on file with the department of revenue proof of financial responsibility, the court or the director has discretion to grant the limited driving privilege to the person solely for the purpose of operating a vehicle whose owner has complied with chapter 303 for that vehicle, and the limited driving privilege must state such restriction. When operating such vehicle under such restriction the person shall carry proof that the owner has complied with chapter 303 for that vehicle.

(4) No limited driving privilege shall be issued to any

person otherwise eligible under the provisions of **[**paragraph (a) of**]** subdivision (6) of this subsection **[**on a license revocation resulting from a conviction under subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 302.302, or**]** if such person has a license denial under paragraph (a) or (b) of subdivision (8) of this subsection**[**, or a license revocation under paragraph (g) of subdivision (6) of this subsection,**]** or on a license revocation resulting from a conviction under subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 302.302, or a license revocation under subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of section 302.525, or sections 302.574 or 577.041, until the applicant has filed proof with the department of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of limited driving privilege. The ignition interlock device required for obtaining a limited driving privilege under paragraph (a) or (b) of subdivision (8) of this subsection shall have a photo identification technology feature, and a court may require a global positioning system feature for such device.

(5) The court order or the director's grant of the limited or restricted driving privilege shall indicate the termination date of the privilege, which shall be not later than the end of the period of suspension or revocation. The court order or the director's grant of the limited or restricted driving privilege shall also indicate whether a functioning, certified ignition interlock device is required as a condition of operating a motor vehicle with the limited driving privilege. A copy of any court order shall be sent by the clerk of the court to the director,

and a copy shall be given to the driver which shall be carried by the driver whenever such driver operates a motor vehicle. The director of revenue upon granting a limited driving privilege shall give a copy of the limited driving privilege to the applicant. The applicant shall carry a copy of the limited driving privilege while operating a motor vehicle. A conviction which results in the assessment of points pursuant to section 302.302, other than a violation of a municipal stop sign ordinance where no accident is involved, against a driver who is operating a vehicle pursuant to a limited driving privilege terminates the privilege, as of the date the points are assessed to the person's driving record. If the date of arrest is prior to the issuance of the limited driving privilege, the privilege shall not be terminated. Failure of the driver to maintain proof of financial responsibility, as required by chapter 303, or to maintain proof of installation of a functioning, certified ignition interlock device, as applicable, shall terminate the privilege. The director shall notify by ordinary mail the driver whose privilege is so terminated.

(6) Except as provided in subdivision (8) of this subsection, no person is eligible to receive a limited driving privilege whose license at the time of application has been suspended or revoked for the following reasons:

(a) **[**A conviction of violating the provisions of section 577.010 or 577.012, or any similar provision of any federal or state law, or a municipal or county law where the judge in such case was an attorney and the defendant was represented by or waived the right to an attorney in writing, until the person has

completed the first thirty days of a suspension or revocation imposed pursuant to this chapter;

(b)] A conviction of any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used and such conviction occurred within the five year period prior to the date of application. However, any felony conviction for leaving the scene of an accident under section 577.060 shall not render the applicant ineligible for a limited driving privilege under this section;

[(c)] (b) Ineligibility for a license because of the provisions of subdivision (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), or (10) [or (11)] of subsection 1 of section 302.060; or

[(d) Because of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of narcotic drugs, a controlled substance as defined in chapter 195, or having left the scene of an accident as provided in section 577.060;

(e) Due to a revocation for failure to submit to a chemical test pursuant to section 302.574 or due to a refusal to submit to a chemical test in any other state, unless such person has completed the first ninety days of such revocation and files proof of installation with the department of revenue that any vehicle operated by such person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device, provided the person is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege;

(f)] (c) Due to a suspension pursuant to subdivision (8) or (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.302 or subsection 2 of section 302.525 [and who has not completed the first thirty days of such suspension, provided the person is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege; or

(g) Due to a revocation pursuant to subsection 2 of section 302.525 if such person has not completed the first forty-five days of such revocation, provided the person is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege**]**.

(7) No person who possesses a commercial driver's license shall receive a limited driving privilege issued for the purpose of operating a commercial motor vehicle if such person's driving privilege is suspended, revoked, cancelled, denied, or disqualified. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the issuance of a limited driving privilege for the purpose of operating a noncommercial motor vehicle provided that pursuant to the provisions of this section, the applicant is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege.

(8) (a) Provided that pursuant to the provisions of this section, the applicant is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege, a circuit court or the director may, in the manner prescribed in this subsection, allow a person who has had such person's license to operate a motor vehicle revoked where that person cannot obtain a new license for a period of ten years, as prescribed in subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 302.060, to apply for a limited driving privilege pursuant to this subsection. Such person shall present evidence satisfactory to the court or the director that such person's habits and conduct show that the person no longer poses a threat to the public safety of this state. A circuit court shall grant a limited driving privilege to any individual who otherwise is eligible to receive a limited driving privilege, has filed proof of installation of a certified ignition interlock device, and has

had no alcohol-related enforcement contacts since the alcohol-related enforcement contact that resulted in the person's license denial.

(b) Provided that pursuant to the provisions of this section, the applicant is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege or convicted of acting with criminal negligence while driving while intoxicated to cause the death of another person, a circuit court or the director may, in the manner prescribed in this subsection, allow a person who has had such person's license to operate a motor vehicle revoked where that person cannot obtain a new license for a period of five years because of two convictions of driving while intoxicated, as prescribed in subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of section 302.060, to apply for a limited driving privilege pursuant to this subsection. Such person shall present evidence satisfactory to the court or the director that such person's habits and conduct show that the person no longer poses a threat to the public safety of this state. Any person who is denied a license permanently in this state because of an alcohol-related conviction subsequent to a restoration of such person's driving privileges pursuant to subdivision (9) of section 302.060 shall not be eligible for limited driving privilege pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision. A circuit court shall grant a limited driving privilege to any individual who otherwise is eligible to receive a limited driving privilege, has filed proof of installation of a certified ignition interlock device, and has had no alcohol-related enforcement contacts since the alcohol-related enforcement contact that resulted in the person's license

denial.

(9) A DWI docket or court established under section 478.007 may grant a limited driving privilege to a participant in or graduate of the program who would otherwise be ineligible for such privilege under another provision of law. **[**The DWI docket or court shall not grant a limited driving privilege to a participant during his or her initial forty-five days of participation.**]**

4. Any person who has received notice of denial of a request of limited driving privilege by the director of revenue may make a request for a review of the director's determination in the circuit court of the county in which the person resides or the county in which is located the person's principal place of business or employment within thirty days of the date of mailing of the notice of denial. Such review shall be based upon the records of the department of revenue and other competent evidence and shall be limited to a review of whether the applicant was statutorily entitled to the limited driving privilege.

5. The director of revenue shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently

held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2001, shall be invalid and void.

302.525. 1. The license suspension or revocation shall become effective fifteen days after the subject person has received the notice of suspension or revocation as provided in section 302.520, or is deemed to have received the notice of suspension or revocation by mail as provided in section 302.515. If a request for a hearing is received by or postmarked to the department within that fifteen-day period, the effective date of the suspension or revocation shall be stayed until a final order is issued following the hearing; provided, that any delay in the hearing which is caused or requested by the subject person or counsel representing that person without good cause shown shall not result in a stay of the suspension or revocation during the period of delay.

2. The period of license suspension or revocation under this section shall be as follows:

(1) If the person's driving record shows no prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts during the immediately preceding five years, the period of suspension shall be thirty days after the effective date of suspension, followed by a sixty-day period of restricted driving privilege as defined in section 302.010 and issued by the director of revenue. The restricted driving privilege shall not be issued until he or she has filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, and is otherwise eligible. The restricted driving privilege shall indicate whether a

functioning, certified ignition interlock device is required as a condition of operating a motor vehicle. A copy of the restricted driving privilege shall be given to the person and such person shall carry a copy of the restricted driving privilege while operating a motor vehicle. In no case shall restricted driving privileges be issued pursuant to this section or section 302.535 until the person has completed the first thirty days of a suspension under this section. If a person otherwise subject to the provisions of this subdivision files proof of installation with the department of revenue that any vehicle that he or she operates is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device, there shall be no period of suspension. However, in lieu of a suspension the person shall instead complete a ninety-day period of restricted driving privilege. Upon completion of such ninety-day period of restricted driving privilege, compliance with other requirements of law, and filing of proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue, in accordance with chapter 303, the license and driving privilege shall be reinstated. However, if the monthly monitoring reports during such ninety-day period indicate that the ignition interlock device has registered a confirmed blood alcohol concentration level above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or such reports indicate that the ignition interlock device has been tampered with or circumvented, then the license and driving privilege of such person shall not be reinstated until the person completes an additional thirty-day period of restricted driving privilege. If the person fails to maintain such proof of the device with the

director of revenue as required, the restricted driving privilege shall be terminated;

(2) The period of revocation shall be one year if the person's driving record shows one or more prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts during the immediately preceding five years;

(3) In no case shall restricted driving privileges be issued under this section to any person whose driving record shows one or more prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts until the person has **[**completed the first thirty days of a suspension under this section and has**]** filed proof with the department of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of the restricted driving privilege. If the person fails to maintain such proof the restricted driving privilege shall be terminated.

3. For purposes of this section, "alcohol-related enforcement contacts" shall include any suspension or revocation under sections 302.500 to 302.540, any suspension or revocation entered in this or any other state for a refusal to submit to chemical testing under an implied consent law, and any conviction in this or any other state for a violation which involves driving while intoxicated, driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or driving a vehicle while having an unlawful alcohol concentration.

4. Where a license is suspended or revoked under this section and the person is also convicted on charges arising out of the same occurrence for a violation of section 577.010 or 577.012 or for a violation of any county or municipal ordinance

prohibiting driving while intoxicated or alcohol-related traffic offense, both the suspension or revocation under this section and any other suspension or revocation arising from such convictions shall be imposed, but the period of suspension or revocation under sections 302.500 to 302.540 shall be credited against any other suspension or revocation arising from such convictions, and the total period of suspension or revocation shall not exceed the longer of the two suspension or revocation periods.

5. Any person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked under this section or suspended under this section with one or more prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts showing on their driver record shall be required to file proof with the director of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by that person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement. The ignition interlock device shall further be required to be maintained on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of not less than six months immediately following the date of reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the ignition interlock device has registered any confirmed blood alcohol concentration readings above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or that the person has tampered with or circumvented the ignition interlock device within the last three months of the six-month period of required installation of the ignition interlock device, then the period for which the person must maintain the ignition interlock device following the date of reinstatement shall be extended **[**for an additional six months**]** until the person has

completed three consecutive months with no violations as described in this section. If the person fails to maintain such proof with the director, the license shall be suspended or revoked, **[**as applicable**]** until proof as required by this section is filed with the director, and the person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

302.574. 1. If a person who was operating a vehicle refuses upon the request of the officer to submit to any chemical test under section 577.041, the officer shall, on behalf of the director of revenue, serve the notice of license revocation personally upon the person and shall take possession of any license to operate a vehicle issued by this state which is held by that person. The officer shall issue a temporary permit, on behalf of the director of revenue, which is valid for fifteen days and shall also give the person notice of his or her right to file a petition for review to contest the license revocation.

2. Such officer shall make a certified report under penalties of perjury for making a false statement to a public official. The report shall be forwarded to the director of revenue and shall include the following:

(1) That the officer has:

(a) Reasonable grounds to believe that the arrested person was driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition; or

(b) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or

(c) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped,

being under the age of twenty-one years, was committing a violation of the traffic laws of the state, or political subdivision of the state, and such officer has reasonable grounds to believe, after making such stop, that the person had a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater;

(2) That the person refused to submit to a chemical test;

(3) Whether the officer secured the license to operate a motor vehicle of the person;

(4) Whether the officer issued a fifteen-day temporary permit;

(5) Copies of the notice of revocation, the fifteen-day temporary permit, and the notice of the right to file a petition for review. The notices and permit may be combined in one document; and

(6) Any license, which the officer has taken into possession, to operate a motor vehicle.

3. Upon receipt of the officer's report, the director shall revoke the license of the person refusing to take the test for a period of one year; or if the person is a nonresident, such person's operating permit or privilege shall be revoked for one year; or if the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, an order shall be issued denying the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of one year.

4. If a person's license has been revoked because of the person's refusal to submit to a chemical test, such person may petition for a hearing before a circuit division or associate division of the court in which the arrest or stop

occurred. The person may request such court to issue an order staying the revocation until such time as the petition for review can be heard. If the court, in its discretion, grants such stay, it shall enter the order upon a form prescribed by the director of revenue and shall send a copy of such order to the director. Such order shall serve as proof of the privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state and the director shall maintain possession of the person's license to operate a motor vehicle until termination of any revocation under this section. Upon the person's request, the clerk of the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the county and the prosecutor shall appear at the hearing on behalf of the director of revenue. At the hearing, the court shall determine only:

(1) Whether the person was arrested or stopped;

(2) Whether the officer had:

(a) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person was driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition; or

(b) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or

(c) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was committing a violation of the traffic laws of the state, or political subdivision of the state, and such officer had reasonable grounds to believe, after making such stop, that the person had a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater; and

(3) Whether the person refused to submit to the test.

5. If the court determines any issue not to be in the affirmative, the court shall order the director to reinstate the license or permit to drive.

6. Requests for review as provided in this section shall go to the head of the docket of the court wherein filed.

7. No person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked under the provisions of this section shall have that license reinstated until such person has participated in and successfully completed a substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010, or a program determined to be comparable by the department of mental health. Assignment recommendations, based upon the needs assessment as described in subdivision (24) of section 302.010, shall be delivered in writing to the person with written notice that the person is entitled to have such assignment recommendations reviewed by the court if the person objects to the recommendations. The person may file a motion in the associate division of the circuit court of the county in which such assignment was given, on a printed form provided by the state courts administrator, to have the court hear and determine such motion under the provisions of chapter 517. The motion shall name the person or entity making the needs assessment as the respondent and a copy of the motion shall be served upon the respondent in any manner allowed by law. Upon hearing the motion, the court may modify or waive any assignment recommendation that the court determines to be unwarranted based upon a review of the needs assessment, the person's driving

record, the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the likelihood of the person committing a similar offense in the future, except that the court may modify but may not waive the assignment to an education or rehabilitation program of a person determined to be a prior or persistent offender as defined in section 577.001, or of a person determined to have operated a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight. Compliance with the court determination of the motion shall satisfy the provisions of this section for the purpose of reinstating such person's license to operate a motor vehicle. The respondent's personal appearance at any hearing conducted under this subsection shall not be necessary unless directed by the court.

8. The fees for the substance abuse traffic offender program, or a portion thereof, to be determined by the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health, shall be paid by the person enrolled in the program. Any person who is enrolled in the program shall pay, in addition to any fee charged for the program, a supplemental fee to be determined by the department of mental health for the purposes of funding the substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010. The administrator of the program shall remit to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health on or before the fifteenth day of each month the supplemental fee for all persons enrolled in the program, less two percent for administrative costs. Interest shall be charged on any unpaid balance of the supplemental fees due to the division of alcohol and drug abuse under this section, and shall

accrue at a rate not to exceed the annual rates established under the provisions of section 32.065, plus three percentage points. The supplemental fees and any interest received by the department of mental health under this section shall be deposited in the mental health earnings fund, which is created in section 630.053.

9. Any administrator who fails to remit to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health the supplemental fees and interest for all persons enrolled in the program under this section shall be subject to a penalty equal to the amount of interest accrued on the supplemental fees due to the division under this section. If the supplemental fees, interest, and penalties are not remitted to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health within six months of the due date, the attorney general of the state of Missouri shall initiate appropriate action for the collection of said fees and accrued interest. The court shall assess attorneys' fees and court costs against any delinquent program.

10. Any person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked under this section and who has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact, as defined in section 302.525, shall be required to file proof with the director of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of license reinstatement. Such ignition interlock device shall further be required to be maintained on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of not less than six months immediately following the date of reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the ignition interlock

device has registered any confirmed blood alcohol concentration readings above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or that the person has tampered with or circumvented the ignition interlock device within the last three months of the six-month period of required installation of the ignition interlock device, then the period for which the person must maintain the ignition interlock device following the date of reinstatement shall be extended **[**for an additional six months**]** until the person has completed three consecutive months with no violations as described in this section. If the person fails to maintain such proof with the director as required by this section, the license shall be rerevoked until proof as required by this section is filed with the director, and the person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

11. The revocation period of any person whose license and driving privilege has been revoked under this section and who has filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue in accordance with chapter 303 and is otherwise eligible shall be terminated by a notice from the director of revenue after one year from the effective date of the revocation. Unless proof of financial responsibility is filed with the department of revenue, the revocation shall remain in effect for a period of two years from its effective date. If the person fails to maintain proof of financial responsibility in accordance with chapter 303, the person's license and driving privilege shall be rerevoked.

12. A person commits the offense of failure to maintain proof with the Missouri department of revenue if, when required

to do so, he or she fails to file proof with the director of revenue that any vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device or fails to file proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue in accordance with chapter 303. The offense of failure to maintain proof with the Missouri department of revenue is a class A misdemeanor.

478.007. 1. Any circuit court, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants with a county municipal court established under section 66.010, may establish a docket or court to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases in which a person has pleaded guilty to driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content and:

(1) The person was operating a motor vehicle with at least fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood; or

(2) The person has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of one or more intoxication-related traffic offenses as defined by section 577.023; or

(3) The person has two or more previous alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525.

2. This docket or court shall combine judicial supervision, drug testing, continuous alcohol monitoring<u>, or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day</u>, substance abuse traffic offender program compliance, and treatment of DWI court participants. The court may assess any and

all necessary costs for participation in DWI court against the participant. Any money received from such assessed costs by a court from a defendant shall not be considered court costs, charges, or fines. This docket or court may operate in conjunction with a drug court established pursuant to sections 478.001 to 478.006.

3. If the division of probation and parole is otherwise unavailable to assist in the judicial supervision of any person who wishes to enter a DWI court, a court-approved private probation service may be utilized by the DWI court to fill the division's role. In such case, any and all necessary additional costs may be assessed against the participant. No person shall be rejected from participating in DWI court solely for the reason that the person does not reside in the city or county where the applicable DWI court is located but the DWI court can base acceptance into a treatment court program on its ability to adequately provide services for the person or handle the additional caseload.

577.001. As used in this chapter, the following terms mean:

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

(a) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant

was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(2) "Aggravated boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Has been found guilty of one or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(3) "All-terrain vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more low pressure tires, with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed to carry more than one person, and handlebars for steering control;

(4) "Court", any circuit, associate circuit, or municipal court, including traffic court, but not any juvenile court or drug court;

(5) "Chronic offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the

intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(6) "Chronic boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or

killed;

(7) "Continuous alcohol monitoring", automatically testing breath, blood, or transdermal alcohol concentration levels and tampering attempts at least once every hour, regardless of the location of the person who is being monitored, and regularly transmitting the data. Continuous alcohol monitoring shall be considered an electronic monitoring service under subsection 3 of section 217.690;

(8) "Controlled substance", a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in schedules I to V listed in section 195.017;

[(8)**]** (9) "Drive", "driving", "operates" or "operating", means physically driving or operating a vehicle or vessel;

[(9)**]** (10) "Flight crew member", the pilot in command, copilots, flight engineers, and flight navigators;

[(10)**]** (11) "Habitual offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Five or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in

violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(d) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acted with criminal negligence to:

a. Cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vehicle operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vehicle leaving a highway, as defined by section 301.010, or the highway's right-of-way; or

b. Cause the death of two or more persons; or

c. Cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood;

[(11)**]** (12) "Habitual boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Five or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in

violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(d) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acted with criminal negligence to:

a. Cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vessel operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vessel leaving the water; or

b. Cause the death of two or more persons; or

c. Cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood;

[(12)**]** (13) "Intoxicated" or "intoxicated condition", when a person is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof;

[(13)**]** (14) "Intoxication-related boating offense", operating a vessel while intoxicated; boating while intoxicated; operating a vessel with excessive blood alcohol content or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

[(14)**]** (15) "Intoxication-related traffic offense", driving while intoxicated, driving with excessive blood alcohol content or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed in

violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

[(15)**]** (16) "Law enforcement officer" or "arresting officer", includes the definition of law enforcement officer in section 556.061 and military policemen conducting traffic enforcement operations on a federal military installation under military jurisdiction in the state of Missouri;

[(16)**]** (17) "Operate a vessel", to physically control the movement of a vessel in motion under mechanical or sail power in water;

[(17)**]** (18) "Persistent offender", a person who has been found guilty of two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions;

[(18)**]** (19) "Persistent boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions;

[(19)**]** (20) "Prior offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related traffic offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related traffic offense for which the person is charged;

[(20)**]** (21) "Prior boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related boating offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related boating offense for which the person is charged.

577.010. 1. A person commits the offense of driving while intoxicated if he or she operates a vehicle while in an

intoxicated condition.

2. The offense of driving while intoxicated is:

(1) A class B misdemeanor;

(2) A class A misdemeanor if:

(a) The defendant is a prior offender; or

(b) A person less than seventeen years of age is present in the vehicle;

(3) A class E felony if:

(a) The defendant is a persistent offender; or

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to another person;

(4) A class D felony if:

(a) The defendant is an aggravated offender;

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel; or

(c) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to another person;

(5) A class C felony if:

(a) The defendant is a chronic offender;

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel; or

(c) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of another person;

(6) A class B felony if:

(a) The defendant is a habitual offender; or

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel;

(7) A class A felony if the defendant is a habitual offender as a result of being found guilty of an act described under paragraph (d) of subdivision **[**(10)**]** (11) of section 577.001 and is found guilty of a subsequent violation of such paragraph.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, a person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated as a first offense shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence:

(1) Unless such person shall be placed on probation for a minimum of two years; or

(2) In a circuit where a DWI court or docket created under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program is available, and where the offense was committed with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, unless the individual participates and successfully completes a program under such DWI court or docket or other court-ordered treatment program.

4. If a person is found guilty of a second or subsequent offense of driving while intoxicated, the court may order the person to submit to a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day as a condition of probation.

5. If a person is not granted a suspended imposition of sentence for the reasons described in subsection 3 of this

section:

(1) If the individual operated the vehicle with fifteen-hundredths to twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than forty-eight hours;

(2) If the individual operated the vehicle with greater than twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than five days.

[5.**]** 6. A person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated:

(1) As a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, chronic offender, or habitual offender shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or be sentenced to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, section 557.011 to the contrary notwithstanding;

(2) As a prior offender shall not be granted parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available, and as part of either program, the offender performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court;

(3) As a persistent offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of thirty days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available, and as part of either program, the offender performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court;

(4) As an aggravated offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of sixty days imprisonment;

(5) As a chronic offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of two years imprisonment; and

(6) Any probation or parole granted under this subsection may include a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day.

577.012. 1. A person commits the offense of driving with excessive blood alcohol content if such person operates:

(1) A vehicle while having eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in his or her blood; or

(2) A commercial motor vehicle while having four one-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in his or

her blood.

2. As used in this section, percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood or two hundred ten liters of breath and may be shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, saliva or urine. For the purposes of determining the alcoholic content of a person's blood under this section, the test shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of sections 577.020 to 577.041.

3. The offense of driving with excessive blood alcohol content is:

(1) A class B misdemeanor;

(2) A class A misdemeanor if the defendant is alleged and proved to be a prior offender;

(3) A class E felony if the defendant is alleged and proved to be a persistent offender;

(4) A class D felony if the defendant is alleged and proved to be an aggravated offender;

(5) A class C felony if the defendant is alleged and proved to be a chronic offender;

(6) A class B felony if the defendant is alleged and proved to be a habitual offender.

4. A person found guilty of the offense of driving with an excessive blood alcohol content as a first offense shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence:

(1) Unless such person shall be placed on probation for a minimum of two years; or

(2) In a circuit where a DWI court or docket created under

section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program is available, and where the offense was committed with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, unless the individual participates in and successfully completes a program under such DWI court or docket or other court-ordered treatment program.

5. If a person is not granted a suspended imposition of sentence for the reasons described in subsection 4 of this section:

(1) If the individual operated the vehicle with fifteen-hundredths to twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than forty-eight hours;

(2) If the individual operated the vehicle with greater than twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than five days.

6. If a person is found guilty of a second or subsequent offense of driving with an excessive blood alcohol content, the court may order the person to submit to a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day as a condition of probation.

7. A person found guilty of driving with excessive blood alcohol content:

(1) As a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, chronic offender or habitual offender shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or be sentenced to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, section 557.011 to the

contrary notwithstanding;

(2) As a prior offender shall not be granted parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available, and as part of either program, the offender performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court;

(3) As a persistent offender shall not be granted parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of thirty days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available, and as part of either program, the offender performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court;

(4) As an aggravated offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of sixty days imprisonment;

(5) As a chronic offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of two years imprisonment; and

(6) Any probation or parole granted under this subsection may include a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day.

577.013. 1. A person commits the offense of boating while intoxicated if he or she operates a vessel while in an intoxicated condition.

2. The offense of boating while intoxicated is:

(1) A class B misdemeanor;

(2) A class A misdemeanor if:

(a) The defendant is a prior boating offender; or

(b) A person less than seventeen years of age is present in the vessel;

(3) A class E felony if:

(a) The defendant is a persistent boating offender; or

(b) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to another person;

(4) A class D felony if:

(a) The defendant is an aggravated boating offender;

(b) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel; or

(c) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to

another person;

(5) A class C felony if:

(a) The defendant is a chronic boating offender;

(b) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel; or

(c) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of another person;

(6) A class B felony if:

(a) The defendant is a habitual boating offender; or

(b) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel;

(7) A class A felony if the defendant is a habitual offender as a result of being found guilty of an act described under paragraph (d) of subdivision **[**(11)**]** (12) of section 577.001 and is found guilty of a subsequent violation of such paragraph.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, a person found guilty of the offense of boating while intoxicated as a first offense shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence:

(1) Unless such person shall be placed on probation for a minimum of two years; or

(2) In a circuit where a DWI court or docket created under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program is available, and where the offense was committed with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, unless the individual participates in and

successfully completes a program under such DWI court or docket or other court-ordered treatment program.

4. If a person is found guilty of a second or subsequent offense of boating while intoxicated, the court may order the person to submit to a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day as a condition of probation.

5. If a person is not granted a suspended imposition of sentence for the reasons described in subsection 3 of this section:

(1) If the individual operated the vessel with fifteen-hundredths to twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than forty-eight hours;

(2) If the individual operated the vessel with greater than twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than five days.

[5.**]** 6. A person found guilty of the offense of boating while intoxicated:

(1) As a prior boating offender, persistent boating offender, aggravated boating offender, chronic boating offender or habitual boating offender shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or be sentenced to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, section 557.011 to the contrary notwithstanding;

(2) As a prior boating offender shall not be granted parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten days

imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least two hundred forty hours of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available;

(3) As a persistent offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of thirty days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least four hundred eighty hours of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available;

(4) As an aggravated boating offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of sixty days imprisonment;

(5) As a chronic boating offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of two years imprisonment; and

(6) Any probation or parole granted under this subsection may include a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day.

577.014. 1. A person commits the offense of boating with excessive blood alcohol content if he or she operates a vessel while having eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in his or her blood.

2. As used in this section, percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood or two hundred ten liters of breath and may be shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, saliva or urine. For the purposes of determining the alcoholic content of a person's blood under this section, the test shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of sections 577.020 to 577.041.

3. The offense of boating with excessive blood alcohol content is:

(1) A class B misdemeanor;

(2) A class A misdemeanor if the defendant is alleged and proved to be a prior boating offender;

(3) A class E felony if the defendant is alleged and proved to be a persistent boating offender;

(4) A class D felony if the defendant is alleged and proved to be an aggravated boating offender;

(5) A class C felony if the defendant is alleged and proved to be a chronic boating offender;

(6) A class B felony if the defendant is alleged and proved to be a habitual boating offender.

4. A person found guilty of the offense of boating with excessive blood alcohol content as a first offense shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence:

(1) Unless such person shall be placed on probation for a minimum of two years; or

(2) In a circuit where a DWI court or docket created under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program is available, and where the offense was committed with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood unless the individual participates in and successfully completes a program under such DWI court or docket or other court-ordered treatment program.

5. When a person is not granted a suspended imposition of sentence for the reasons described in subsection 4 of this section:

(1) If the individual operated the vessel with fifteen-hundredths to twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than forty-eight hours;

(2) If the individual operated the vessel with greater than twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than five days.

6. If a person is found guilty of a second or subsequent offense of boating with an excessive blood alcohol content, the court may order the person to submit to a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day as a condition of probation.

7. A person found guilty of the offense of boating with excessive blood alcohol content:

(1) As a prior boating offender, persistent boating

offender, aggravated boating offender, chronic boating offender or habitual boating offender shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or be sentenced to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, section 557.011 to the contrary notwithstanding;

(2) As a prior boating offender, shall not be granted parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least two hundred forty hours of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available;

(3) As a persistent boating offender, shall not be granted parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of thirty days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least four hundred eighty hours of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available;

(4) As an aggravated boating offender, shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of sixty days imprisonment;

(5) As a chronic boating offender, shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of two years imprisonment; and

(6) Any probation or parole granted under this subsection may include a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day.

Section B. The repeal and reenactment of sections 302.010, 302.060, 302.304, 302.309, 302.525, 302.574, 577.001, 577.010, 577.012, 577.013, and 577.014 of this act shall become effective on January 1, 2017.

✓

_____ _____

Will Kraus Charlie Davis

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 799

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0183S.03T 2015

AN ACT

To repeal sections 67.320, 211.393, 476.083, 478.170, 478.191, 478.430, 478.433, 478.463, 478.740, 488.2206, and 600.042, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixteen new sections relating to judicial circuits.

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

Section A. Sections 67.320, 211.393, 476.083, 478.170, 478.191, 478.430, 478.433, 478.463, 478.740, 488.2206, and 600.042, RSMo, are repealed and sixteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 67.320, 211.393, 476.083, 478.011, 478.170, 478.188, 478.191, 478.330, 478.463, 478.740, 479.155, 488.2206, 488.2244, 488.2257, 488.2265, and 600.042, to read as follows:

67.320. 1. Any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants**, any county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a home rule city with more than seventy-six thousand but fewer than ninety-one thousand inhabitants as the county seat,** or any county of the first classification with more than one hundred one thousand but fewer than one hundred fifteen thousand inhabitants may prosecute and punish violations of its county orders in the circuit court of such counties in the manner and to the extent herein provided or in a county municipal court if creation of a county municipal court is approved by order of the county commission. The county may adopt orders with penal provisions consistent with state law, but only in the areas

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[**thus**]** in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

of traffic violations, solid waste management, county building codes, on-site sewer treatment, zoning orders, and animal control. Any county municipal court established pursuant to the provisions of this section shall have jurisdiction over violations of that county's orders and the ordinances of municipalities with which the county has a contract to prosecute and punish violations of municipal ordinances of the municipality.

2. Except as provided in subsection 5 of this section in any county which has elected to establish a county municipal court pursuant to this section, the judges for such court shall be appointed by the county commission of such county, subject to confirmation by the legislative body of such county in the same manner as confirmation for other county appointed officers. The number of judges appointed, and qualifications for their appointment, shall be established by order of the commission.

3. The practice and procedure of each prosecution shall be conducted in compliance with all of the terms and provisions of sections 66.010 to 66.140, except as provided for in this section.

4. Any use of the term ordinance in sections 66.010 to 66.140 shall be synonymous with the term order for purposes of this section.

5. In any county of the first classification with more than one hundred one thousand but fewer than one hundred fifteen thousand inhabitants, the first judges shall be appointed by the county commission for a term of four years, and thereafter the judges shall be elected for a term of four years. The number of judges appointed, and qualifications for their appointment, shall be established by order of the commission.

211.393. 1. For purposes of this section, the following words and phrases mean:

(1) "County retirement plan", any public employees' defined benefit retirement plan established by law that provides retirement benefits to county or city employees, but not to include the county employees' retirement system as provided in sections 50.1000 to 50.1200;

(2) "Juvenile court employee", any person who is employed by a juvenile court in a position normally requiring one thousand hours or more of service per year;

(3) "Juvenile officer", any juvenile officer appointed pursuant to section 211.351;

(4) "Multicounty circuit", all other judicial circuits not included in the definition of a single county circuit;

(5) "Single county circuit", a judicial circuit composed of a single county of the first classification, including the circuit for the city of St. Louis;

(6) "State retirement plan", the public employees' retirement plan administered by the Missouri state employees' retirement system pursuant to chapter 104.

2. Juvenile court employees employed in a single county circuit shall be subject to the following provisions:

(1) The juvenile officer employed in such circuits on and prior to July 1, 1999, shall:

(a) Be state employees on that portion of their salary received from the state pursuant to section 211.381, and in addition be county employees on that portion of their salary provided by the county at a rate determined pursuant to section 50.640;

(b) Receive state-provided benefits, including retirement benefits from the state retirement plan, on that portion of their salary paid by the state and may participate as members in a county retirement plan on that portion of their salary provided by the county except any juvenile officer whose service as a juvenile court officer is being credited based on all salary received from any source in a county retirement plan on June 30, 1999, shall not be eligible to receive state-provided benefits, including retirement benefits, or any creditable prior service as described in this section but shall continue to participate in such county retirement plan;

(c) Receive creditable prior service in the state retirement plan for service rendered as a juvenile court employee prior to July 1, 1999, to the extent they have not already received credit for such service in a county retirement plan on salary paid to them for such service, if such service was rendered in a single county circuit or a multicounty circuit; except that if the juvenile officer forfeited such credit in such county retirement plan prior to being eligible to receive creditable prior service under this paragraph, they may receive service under this paragraph;

(d) Receive creditable prior service pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subdivision even though they already have received credit for such creditable service in a county retirement plan if they elect to forfeit their creditable service from such plan in which case such plan shall transfer to the state retirement plan an amount equal to the actuarial accrued liability for the forfeited creditable service, determined as if the person were going to continue to be an active member of the county retirement plan, less the amount of any refunds of member contributions;

(e) Receive creditable prior service for service rendered as a juvenile court employee in a multicounty circuit in a position that was financed in whole or in part by a public or private grant, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (e) of subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section;

(2) Juvenile officers who begin employment for the first time as a juvenile officer in a single county circuit on or after July 1, 1999, shall:

(a) Be county employees and receive salary from the county at a rate determined pursuant to section 50.640 subject to reimbursement by the state as provided in section 211.381; and

(b) Participate as members in the applicable county retirement plan subject to reimbursement by the state for the retirement contribution due on that portion of salary reimbursed by the state;

(3) All other juvenile court employees who are employed in a single county circuit on or after July 1, 1999:

(a) Shall be county employees and receive a salary from the county at a rate determined pursuant to section 50.640; and

(b) Shall, in accordance with their status as county employees, receive other county-provided benefits including retirement benefits from the applicable county retirement plan if such employees otherwise meet the eligibility requirements for such benefits;

(4) (a) The state shall reimburse each county comprised of a single county circuit for an amount equal to the greater of:

a. Twenty-five percent of such circuit's total juvenile court personnel budget, excluding the salary for a juvenile officer, for calendar year 1997, and excluding all costs of retirement, health and other fringe benefits; or

b. The sum of the salaries of one chief deputy juvenile officer and one deputy juvenile officer class I, as provided in section 211.381;

(b) The state may reimburse a single county circuit up to fifty percent of such circuit's total calendar year 1997 juvenile court personnel budget, subject to appropriations. The state may reimburse, subject to appropriations, the following percentages of such circuits' total juvenile court personnel budget, expended for calendar year 1997, excluding the salary for a juvenile officer, and excluding all costs of retirement, health and other fringe benefits: thirty percent beginning July 1, 2000, until June 30, 2001; forty percent beginning July 1, 2001, until June 30, 2002; fifty percent beginning July 1, 2002; however, no county shall receive any reimbursement from the state in an amount less than the greater of:

a. Twenty-five percent of the total juvenile court personnel budget of the single county circuit expended for calendar year 1997, excluding fringe benefits; or

b. The sum of the salaries of one chief deputy juvenile officer and one deputy juvenile officer class I, as provided in section 211.381;

(5) Each single county circuit shall file a copy of its initial 1997 and each succeeding year's budget with the office of the state courts administrator after January first each year and prior to reimbursement. The office of the state courts administrator shall make payment for the reimbursement from appropriations made for that purpose on or before July fifteenth of each year following the calendar year in which the expenses were made. The office of the state courts administrator shall submit the information from the budgets relating to full-time juvenile court personnel from each county to the general assembly;

(6) Any single county circuit may apply to the office of the state courts administrator to become subject to subsection 3 of this section, and such application shall be approved subject to appropriation of funds for that purpose;

(7) The state auditor may audit any single county circuit to verify compliance with the requirements of this section, including an audit of the 1997 budget.

3. Juvenile court employees in multicounty circuits shall be subject to the following provisions:

(1) Juvenile court employees including detention personnel hired in 1998 in those multicounty circuits who began actual construction on detention facilities in 1996, employed in a multicounty circuit on or after July 1, 1999, shall:

(a) Not be state employees unless they receive all salary from the state, which shall include any salary as provided in section 211.381 in addition to any salary provided by the applicable county or counties during calendar year 1997 and any general salary increase approved by the state of Missouri for fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000;

(b) Participate in the state retirement plan;

(c) Receive creditable prior service in the state retirement plan for service rendered as a juvenile court employee prior to July 1, 1999, to the extent they have not already received credit for such service in a county retirement plan on salary paid to them for such service if such service was rendered in a single county circuit or a multicounty circuit, except that if they forfeited such credit in such county retirement plan prior to being eligible to receive creditable prior service under this paragraph, they may receive creditable service under this paragraph;

(d) Receive creditable prior service pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subdivision even though they already have received credit for such creditable service in a county retirement plan if they elect within six months from the date they become participants in the state retirement plan pursuant to this section to forfeit their service from such plan in which case such plan shall transfer to the state retirement plan an amount equal to the actuarial accrued liability for the forfeited creditable service, determined as if the person was going to continue to be an active member of the county retirement plan, less the amount of any refunds of member contributions;

(e) Receive creditable prior service for service rendered as a juvenile court employee in a multicounty circuit in a position that was financed in whole or in part by a public or private grant to the extent they have not already received credit for such service in a county retirement plan on salary paid to them for such service except that if they:

a. Forfeited such credit in such county retirement plan prior to being eligible to receive creditable service under this paragraph, they may receive creditable service under paragraph (e) of this subdivision;

b. Received credit for such creditable service in a county retirement plan, they may not receive creditable prior service pursuant to paragraph (e) of this subdivision unless they elect to forfeit their service from such plan, in which case such plan shall transfer to the state retirement plan an amount equal to the actuarial liability for the forfeited creditable service, determined as

if the person was going to continue to be an active member of the county retirement plan, less the amount of any refunds of member contributions;

c. Terminated employment prior to August 28, 2007, and apply to the board of trustees of the state retirement plan to be made and employed as a special consultant and be available to give opinions regarding retirement they may receive creditable service under paragraph (e) of this subdivision;

d. Retired prior to August 28, 2007, and apply to the board of trustees of the state retirement plan to be made and employed as a special consultant and be available to give opinions regarding retirement, they shall have their retirement benefits adjusted so they receive retirement benefits equal to the amount they would have received had their retirement benefit been initially calculated to include such creditable prior service; or

e. Purchased creditable prior service pursuant to section 104.344 or section 105.691 based on service as a juvenile court employee in a position that was financed in whole or in part by a public or private grant, they shall receive a refund based on the amount paid for such purchased service;

(2) Juvenile court employee positions added after December 31, 1997, shall be terminated and not subject to the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection, unless the office of the state courts administrator requests and receives an appropriation specifically for such positions;

(3) The salary of any juvenile court employee who becomes a state employee, effective July 1, 1999, shall be limited to the salary provided by the state of Missouri, which shall be set in accordance with guidelines established by the state pursuant to a salary survey conducted by the office of the state courts administrator, but such salary shall in no event be less than the amount specified in paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in subsection 1 of section 211.394, such employees shall not be entitled to additional compensation paid by a county as a public officer or employee. Such employees shall be considered employees of the judicial branch of state government for all purposes;

(4) All other employees of a multicounty circuit who are not juvenile court employees as defined in subsection 1 of this section shall be county employees subject to the county's own terms and conditions of employment**;**

(5) Any juvenile court employee in a single county circuit that changed from a multicounty circuit on or after August 28, 2015, shall be a state employee, receive state-provided benefits, including retirement benefits from the state retirement plan, and not be subject to subsection 2 of this section.

4. The receipt of creditable prior service as described in paragraph (c) of subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section and paragraph (c) of subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section

is contingent upon the office of the state courts administrator providing the state retirement plan information, in a form subject to verification and acceptable to the state retirement plan, indicating the dates of service and amount of monthly salary paid to each juvenile court employee for such creditable prior service.

5. No juvenile court employee employed by any single or multicounty circuit shall be eligible to participate in the county employees' retirement system fund pursuant to sections 50.1000 to 50.1200.

6. Each county in every circuit in which a juvenile court employee becomes a state employee shall maintain each year in the local juvenile court budget an amount, defined as "maintenance of effort funding", not less than the total amount budgeted for all employees of the juvenile court including any juvenile officer, deputy juvenile officer, or other juvenile court employees in calendar year 1997, minus the state reimbursements as described in this section received for the calendar year 1997 personnel costs for the salaries of all such juvenile court employees who become state employees. The juvenile court shall provide a proposed budget to the county commission each year. The budget shall contain a separate section specifying all funds to be expended in the juvenile court. Such funding may be used for contractual costs for detention services, guardians ad litem, transportation costs for those circuits without detention facilities to transport children to and from detention and hearings, short-term residential services, indebtedness for juvenile facilities, expanding existing detention facilities or services, continuation of services funded by public grants or subsidy, and enhancing the court's ability to provide prevention, probation, counseling and treatment services. The county commission may review such budget and may appeal the proposed budget to the judicial finance commission pursuant to section 50.640.

7. Any person who is employed on or after July 1, 1999, in a position covered by the state retirement plan or the transportation department and highway patrol retirement system and who has rendered service as a juvenile court employee in a judicial circuit that was not a single county of the first classification shall be eligible to receive creditable prior service in such plan or system as provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section. For purposes of this subsection, the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section and paragraphs (c) and (d) of subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section that apply to the state retirement plan shall also apply to the transportation department and highway patrol retirement system.

8. (1) Any juvenile officer who is employed as a state employee in a multicounty circuit on or after July 1, 1999, shall not be eligible to participate in the state retirement plan as provided by this section unless such juvenile officer elects to:

(a) Receive retirement benefits from the state retirement plan based on all years of service as a juvenile officer and a final average salary which shall include salary paid by the county and the state; and

(b) Forfeit any county retirement benefits from any county retirement plan based on service rendered as a juvenile officer.

(2) Upon making the election described in this subsection, the county retirement plan shall transfer to the state retirement plan an amount equal to the actuarial accrued liability for the forfeited creditable service determined as if the person was going to continue to be an active member of the county retirement plan, less the amount of any refunds of member contributions.

9. The elections described in this section shall be made on forms developed and made available by the state retirement plan.

476.083. 1. In addition to any appointments made pursuant to section 485.010, the presiding judge of each circuit containing one or more facilities operated by the department of corrections with an average total inmate population in all such facilities in the circuit over the previous two years of more than two thousand five hundred inmates **or containing, as of January 1, 2015, a diagnostic and reception center operated by the department of corrections and a mental health facility operated by the department of mental health which houses persons found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to chapter 552 and provides sex offender rehabilitation and treatment services (SORTS)** may appoint a circuit court marshal to aid the presiding judge in the administration of the judicial business of the circuit by overseeing the physical security of the courthouse, serving court-generated papers and orders, and assisting the judges of the circuit as the presiding judge determines appropriate. Such circuit court marshal appointed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall serve at the pleasure of the presiding judge. The circuit court marshal authorized by this section is in addition to staff support from the circuit clerks, deputy circuit clerks, division clerks, municipal clerks, and any other staff personnel which may otherwise be provided by law.

2. The salary of a circuit court marshal shall be established by the presiding judge of the circuit within funds made available for that purpose, but such salary shall not exceed ninety percent of the salary of the highest paid sheriff serving a county wholly or partially within that circuit. Personnel authorized by this section shall be paid from state funds or federal grant moneys which are available for that purpose and not from county funds.

3. Any person appointed as a circuit court marshal pursuant to this section shall have at least five years' prior experience as a law enforcement officer. In addition, any such person shall within one year after appointment, or as soon as practicable, attend a court security school or

training program operated by the United States Marshal Service. In addition to all other powers and duties prescribed in this section, a circuit court marshal may:

(1) Serve process;

(2) Wear a concealable firearm; and

(3) Make an arrest based upon local court rules and state law, and as directed by the presiding judge of the circuit.

478.011. This state is divided into forty-six judicial circuits, numbered consecutively from one to forty-six.

478.170. **1. Until December 31, 2016,** circuit number thirty-eight shall consist of the counties of Christian and Taney.

2. Beginning January 1, 2017, circuit number thirty-eight shall consist of the county of Christian.

478.188. Beginning January 1, 2017, circuit number forty-six shall consist of the county of Taney.

478.191. The repeal of sections 478.075, 478.077, 478.080, 478.085, 478.087, 478.090, 478.093, 478.095, 478.097, 478.100, 478.103, 478.105, 478.107, 478.110, 478.113, 478.115, 478.117, 478.120, 478.123, 478.125, 478.127, 478.130, 478.133, 478.135, 478.137, 478.140, 478.143, 478.145, 478.147, 478.150, 478.153, 478.155, 478.157, 478.160, 478.163, 478.165, 478.167, 478.170, 478.173, 478.175, 478.177, 478.180, 478.183, 478.185, 478.186, **478.188,** and the repeal and reenactment of section 487.010 shall become effective December 31, 2020.

478.330. 1. When an annual judicial performance report submitted pursuant to section 477.405 indicates for three consecutive calendar years the need for four or more full-time judicial positions in any judicial circuit having a population of one hundred thousand or more, there shall be one additional circuit judge position authorized in such circuit, subject to appropriations made for that purpose.

2. Except in circuits where circuit judges are selected under the provisions of article V of sections 25(a) to 25(g) of the Missouri Constitution, the election of circuit judges authorized by this section shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 115.

478.463. There shall be nineteen circuit judges in the sixteenth judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jackson. These judges shall sit in nineteen divisions. Divisions one, three, four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, **[**twelve,**]** thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and eighteen shall sit at the city of Kansas City and divisions two, five, **twelve,** sixteen and seventeen shall sit at the city of Independence. Division nineteen shall sit at both the city of Kansas City and the city of Independence. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the judge of the probate division shall sit at both the city of Kansas City and the city of Independence.

478.740. **[**1. There shall be two circuit judges in the thirty-eighth judicial circuit. These judges shall sit in divisions numbered one and two.

2. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 2016, and such judicial position shall not be considered vacant or filled until January 1, 2017. The judge in division one shall be elected in 2018.**] The circuit judge of judicial circuit number forty-six shall be elected in 2016 for a two-year term and thereafter in 2018 for a full six-year term.**

479.155. 1. By September 1, 2015, the presiding judge of the circuit court in which the municipal division is located shall report to the clerk of the supreme court the name and address of the municipal division and any other information regarding the municipal division requested by the clerk of the supreme court on a standardized form developed by the clerk of the supreme court.

2. If a municipality elects to abolish or establish a municipal division, the presiding judge of the circuit court in which the municipal division is located shall notify the clerk of the supreme court, and the presiding judge of any new municipal division shall complete the report required under subsection 1 of this section within ninety days of the establishment of the division.

3. The supreme court shall develop rules regarding conflict of interest for any prosecutor, defense attorney, or judge that has a pending case before the municipal division of any circuit court.

488.2206. 1. In addition to all court fees and costs prescribed by law, a surcharge of up to ten dollars shall be assessed as costs in each court proceeding filed in any court within **[**the thirty-first judicial circuit**] any judicial circuit composed of a single noncharter county** in all **civil and** criminal cases including violations of any county or municipal ordinance or any violation of a criminal or traffic law of the state, including an infraction, except that no such surcharge shall be collected in any proceeding in any court when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality. For violations of the general criminal laws of the state or county ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized, by order, ordinance, or resolution by the county government where the violation occurred. For violations of municipal ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by order, ordinance, or resolution by the municipal government where the violation occurred. Such surcharges shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of each respective court responsible for collecting court costs in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020, and shall be payable to the treasurer of the political subdivision authorizing such surcharge**, who shall deposit the funds in a separate account known as the "justice center fund", to be established and maintained by the political subdivision**.

2. Each county or municipality shall use all funds received pursuant to this section only to pay for the costs associated with the land assemblage and purchase, **planning** construction, maintenance, and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility **or justice center** including, but not limited to, **architectural, engineering, and other plans and studies,** debt service, utilities, maintenance, and building security. The county or municipality shall maintain records identifying **[**such operating costs, and any moneys not needed for the operating costs of the county or municipal judicial facility shall be transmitted quarterly to the general revenue fund of the county or municipality respectively**] all funds received and expenditures made from their respective justice center funds**.

488.2244. 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Jasper County Judicial Fund", which shall consist of moneys collected under subsection 2 of this section. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, moneys in the fund shall be used solely as described under subsection 4 of this section. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

2. In addition to any other court costs prescribed by law, court proceedings in the twenty-ninth judicial circuit shall have additional court costs assessed in the following manner, except that no such additional costs shall be collected for any violation of a traffic law or in any proceeding when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality:

(1) All civil cases filed shall be assessed a surcharge of ten dollars;

(2) All misdemeanor criminal cases filed shall be assessed a surcharge of twenty-five dollars; and

(3) All felony criminal cases filed shall be assessed a surcharge of fifty dollars.

3. The judge may waive the assessment of the surcharge in those cases where the defendant is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs.

4. Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred fifteen thousand but fewer than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants shall use moneys in the Jasper County judicial fund to pay for the costs associated with the purchase, lease, and operation of a county juvenile center and the county judicial facility including, but not limited to, utilities, maintenance, and building security. The county shall maintain records identifying such operating costs, and any moneys not needed for the operation and maintenance of a county juvenile center or county judicial facility shall revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.

5. The provisions of this section shall expire on August 28, 2025.

488.2257. 1. In addition to all other court costs prescribed by law, a surcharge of up to ten dollars shall be assessed as costs in each court proceeding filed in any court in the state located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than thirty-seven thousand but fewer than forty-one thousand inhabitants and with a city of the third classification with more than eleven thousand five hundred but fewer than thirteen thousand inhabitants as the county seat in all civil and criminal cases including violations of any county or municipal ordinance or infractions, except that no such surcharge shall be collected for any violation of a traffic law or ordinance or in any proceeding when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality. For violations of the criminal laws of the state or county ordinances, including infractions, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by order, ordinance, or resolution by the county government where the violation occurred. For violations of municipal ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by order, ordinance, or resolution by the municipal government where the violation occurred. Such surcharges shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of each respective court responsible for collecting court costs in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020, and shall be payable to the treasurer of the political subdivision authorizing such surcharge.

2. Each county or municipality shall use all funds received pursuant to this section only to pay for the costs associated with the land assemblage and purchase, planning, and construction of a new facility, maintenance, and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility or justice center including, but not limited to, architectural, engineering, and other plans and studies, utilities, maintenance, and building security of any judicial facility. The county or municipality shall establish and maintain a separate account known as the "justice center fund" limited to the uses authorized by this section. The county or municipality shall maintain records identifying all surcharges and expenditures made from the justice center fund.

3. The provisions of this section shall expire on August 28, 2025.

488.2265. 1. In addition to all other court costs prescribed by law, a surcharge of up to ten dollars shall be assessed as costs in each court proceeding filed in any court in the state located in any county of the first classification with more than seventy thousand but fewer than eighty-three thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth classification with more than thirteen thousand five hundred but fewer than sixteen thousand inhabitants as the county seat in all civil and criminal cases including violations of any county or municipal ordinance or infractions, except that no such surcharge shall be

collected for any violation of a traffic law or ordinance or in any proceeding when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality. For violations of the criminal laws of the state or county ordinances, including infractions, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by order, ordinance, or resolution by the county government where the violation occurred. For violations of municipal ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by order, ordinance, or resolution by the municipal government where the violation occurred. Such surcharges shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of each respective court responsible for collecting court costs in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020, and shall be payable to the treasurer of the political subdivision authorizing such surcharge.

2. Each county or municipality shall use all funds received pursuant to this section only to pay for the costs associated with the land assemblage and purchase, planning, and construction of a new facility, maintenance, and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility or justice center including, but not limited to, architectural, engineering, and other plans and studies, utilities, maintenance, and building security of any judicial facility. The county or municipality shall establish and maintain a separate account known as the "justice center fund" limited to the uses authorized by this section. The county or municipality shall maintain records identifying all surcharges and expenditures made from the justice center fund.

600.042. 1. The director shall:

(1) Direct and supervise the work of the deputy directors and other state public defender office personnel appointed pursuant to this chapter; and he or she and the deputy director or directors may participate in the trial and appeal of criminal actions at the request of the defender;

(2) Submit to the commission, between August fifteenth and September fifteenth of each year, a report which shall include all pertinent data on the operation of the state public defender system, the costs, projected needs, and recommendations for statutory changes. Prior to October fifteenth of each year, the commission shall submit such report along with such recommendations, comments, conclusions, or other pertinent information it chooses to make to the chief justice, the governor, and the general assembly. Such reports shall be a public record, shall be maintained in the office of the state public defender, and shall be otherwise distributed as the commission shall direct;

(3) With the approval of the commission, establish such divisions, facilities and offices and select such professional, technical and other personnel, including investigators, as he deems reasonably necessary for the efficient operation and discharge of the duties of the state public defender system under this chapter;

(4) Administer and coordinate the operations of defender services and be responsible for the overall supervision of all personnel, offices, divisions and facilities of the state public defender system, except that the director shall have no authority to direct or control the legal defense provided by a defender to any person served by the state public defender system;

(5) Develop programs and administer activities to achieve the purposes of this chapter;

(6) Keep and maintain proper financial records with respect to the provision of all public defender services for use in the calculating of direct and indirect costs of any or all aspects of the operation of the state public defender system;

(7) Supervise the training of all public defenders and other personnel and establish such training courses as shall be appropriate;

(8) With approval of the commission, promulgate necessary rules, regulations and instructions consistent with this chapter defining the organization of the state public defender system and the responsibilities of division directors, district defenders, deputy district defenders, assistant public defenders and other personnel;

(9) With the approval of the commission, apply for and accept on behalf of the public defender system any funds which may be offered or which may become available from government grants, private gifts, donations or bequests or from any other source. Such moneys shall be deposited in the state general revenue fund;

(10) Contract for legal services with private attorneys on a case-by-case basis and with assigned counsel as the commission deems necessary considering the needs of the area, for fees approved and established by the commission;

(11) With the approval and on behalf of the commission, contract with private attorneys for the collection and enforcement of liens and other judgments owed to the state for services rendered by the state public defender system;

(12) Prepare a plan to establish district offices, the boundaries of which shall coincide with existing judicial circuits. Any district office may contain more than one judicial circuit within its boundaries, but in no event shall any district office boundary include any geographic region of a judicial circuit without including the entire judicial circuit. The director shall submit the plan to the chair of the house judiciary committee and the chair of the senate judiciary committee, with fiscal estimates, by December 31, 2014. The plan shall be implemented by December 31, **[**2018**]** **2021**.

2. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.

3. The director and defenders shall, within guidelines as established by the commission and as set forth in subsection 4 of this section, accept requests for legal services from eligible persons entitled to counsel under this chapter or otherwise so entitled under the constitution or

laws of the United States or of the state of Missouri and provide such persons with legal services when, in the discretion of the director or the defenders, such provision of legal services is appropriate.

4. The director and defenders shall provide legal services to an eligible person:

(1) Who is detained or charged with a felony, including appeals from a conviction in such a case;

(2) Who is detained or charged with a misdemeanor which will probably result in confinement in the county jail upon conviction, including appeals from a conviction in such a case, unless the prosecuting or circuit attorney has waived a jail sentence;

(3) Who is charged with a violation of probation when it has been determined by a judge that the appointment of counsel is necessary to protect the person's due process rights under section 559.036;

(4) Who has been taken into custody pursuant to section 632.489, including appeals from a determination that the person is a sexually violent predator and petitions for release, notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary;

(5) For whom the federal constitution or the state constitution requires the appointment of counsel; and

(6) Who is charged in a case in which he or she faces a loss or deprivation of liberty, and in which the federal or the state constitution or any law of this state requires the appointment of counsel; however, the director and the defenders shall not be required to provide legal services to persons charged with violations of county or municipal ordinances, or misdemeanor offenses except as provided in this section.

5. The director may:

(1) Delegate the legal representation of **[**any**]** **an eligible** person to any member of the state bar of Missouri;

(2) Designate persons as representatives of the director for the purpose of making indigency determinations and assigning counsel.

[478.430. Each circuit judge of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis who is visually impaired or otherwise physically handicapped is hereby authorized to appoint one janitor-messenger whose duty it shall be to keep in an orderly and cleanly manner the chambers and other rooms used by such judge and his reporter in the performance of their respective duties, and equipment in use therein, and also the halls, stairways, and jury rooms used in connection with the courtroom over which such judge presides, and to perform such other duties as said judge shall direct from time to time. And the judge making said appointment shall report the same to the circuit court in general session for certification, and such janitor-messenger shall hold his appointment during the pleasure of the judge making the same.**]**

[478.433. The janitor-messenger appointed under section 478.430 shall receive and be paid, after proper appointment and certification by said court, or the presiding judge thereof, an annual salary of not less than two thousand two hundred dollars. Said salary shall be payable at the end of each and every month, in equal monthly installments, by the treasurer of the city of St. Louis out of any moneys appropriated therefor by the municipal assembly upon warrants drawn and countersigned by the proper officers of said city, pursuant to the charter thereof. It shall be the duty of the municipal assembly of said city to appropriate the money necessary for the payment of such salaries; provided further, that the court may, when sitting in general session, recommend to the St. Louis board of estimate and apportionment an increase in salary of janitor-messengers not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum, subject to the approval of said board. If said board of estimate and apportionment concur in such salary increase, the municipal assembly shall appropriate additional moneys for such salaries.**]**

✓

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COLE COUNTY
STATE OF MISSOURI

CITY OF NORMANDY, et al.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	**Case No. 15AC-CC00531**
	)	
JEREMIAH WILSON NIXON, et al.	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

JUDGMENT AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION

THE COURT upon consideration of Plaintiffs' Motion for Declaratory Judgment and Preliminary and Permanent Injunction, Defendants' response and Plaintiff's reply thereto, upon consideration of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, Plaintiffs' response and Defendants' reply thereto, and upon consideration of the testimony and evidence presented at the plenary hearing held on February 5, 2016, finds as follows:

1. Plaintiffs are:

A. The City of Normandy, City of Cool Valley, City of Velda Village Hills, Village of Glen Echo Park, City of Bel Ridge, City of Bel-Nor, City of Pagedale, City of Moline Acres, Village of Uplands Park, City of Vinita Park, City of Northwoods and City of Wellston (collectively, the "municipality plaintiffs"); and

B. Patrick Green and Mary Louise Carter (collectively, the "taxpayer plaintiffs").

2. All of the municipality plaintiffs are located within St. Louis County.

3. The taxpayer plaintiffs reside in the City of Normandy and the City of Pagedale.

4. Defendants are:

A. Jeremiah Wilson "Jay" Nixon, the Governor of Missouri;

B. Chris Koster, the Attorney General of Missouri;

C. Nicole R. Galloway, the Missouri State Auditor; and

D. Nia Ray, the Director of the Missouri Department of Revenue.

5. All of the defendants are sued in their official capacities.

6. This action concerns the constitutionality *vel non* of Senate Bill No. 5 ("SB 5"), which was passed by the Missouri General Assembly on May 7, 2015 and signed by the Governor on July 9, 2015.

7. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is **DENIED** with respect to counts one through four of plaintiffs' verified petition.

8. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is **GRANTED** with respect to counts five, six, seven, eight and nine of plaintiffs' verified petition.

9. Plaintiffs' Motion for Declaratory Judgment is **GRANTED** with respect to the following provisions of SB 5 for the following reasons:

A. Section 67.287 RSMo. in its entirety, which applies only to "any city, town, or village located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants," is hereby declared to be a special law (as to which defendants offered no evidence of substantial justification) in violation of Article III Section 40 of the Missouri Constitution and judgment is entered in favor of the municipality plaintiffs and against defendants with respect to count one of plaintiffs' verified petition;

B. Section 479.359.2 RSMo., insofar as it provides "except that any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and any city, town, or village with boundaries found within such county shall be

reduced from thirty percent to twelve and one-half percent," is hereby declared to be a special law (as to which defendants offered no evidence of substantial justification) in violation of Article III Section 40 of the Missouri Constitution and judgment is entered in favor of the municipality plaintiffs and against defendants with respect to count two of plaintiffs' verified petition;

C. Section 67.287 RSMo. in its entirety is hereby declared to be an unfunded mandate in violation of Article X Sections 16 and 21 of the Missouri Constitution and judgment is entered in favor of the taxpayer plaintiffs and against defendants with respect to count three of plaintiffs' verified petition;

D. Section 479.359.3 RSMo. in its entirety is hereby declared to be an unfunded mandate in violation of Article X Sections 16 and 21 of the Missouri Constitution and judgment is entered in favor of the taxpayer plaintiffs and against defendants with respect to count four of plaintiffs' verified petition;

10. Defendants are preliminarily and permanently **ENJOINED** from enforcing or seeking to enforce Section 67.287 RSMo. because it is an unconstitutional special law.

11. Defendants are preliminarily and permanently **ENJOINED** from enforcing or seeking to enforce that portion of Section 479.359.2 RSMo., which provides "except that any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and any city, town, or village with boundaries found within such county shall be reduced from thirty percent to twelve and one-half percent," because it is an unconstitutional special law.

12. Defendants are preliminarily and permanently **ENJOINED** from enforcing or seeking to enforce Sections 67.287 RSMo. and 479.359.3 RSMo. because they are unconstitutional unfunded mandates.

13. All other claims for relief, not expressly granted herein are denied.

SO ORDERED this 28 day of March, 2016.

JON E. BEETEM, CIRCUIT JUDGE

COURT SEAL OF CIRCUIT COURT OF MISSOURI COLE COUNTY

STATE OF MISSOURI } SS
COUNTY OF COLE
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cole County, Missouri, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct copy of

Judgment and Permanent Injunction

as fully as the same remains of record in my said office.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my said office this 6 day of April, 2016.

Clerk
Circuit Court of Cole County., Missouri

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED**]**

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 572

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2016

4953S.14T

AN ACT

To repeal sections 67.287, 67.398, 67.451, 79.490, 80.570, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, 479.359, 479.360, and 479.368, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-four new sections relating to local government, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 67.287, 67.398, 67.451, 79.490, 80.570, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, 479.359, 479.360, and 479.368, RSMo, are repealed and twenty-four new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 67.287, 67.398, 67.451, 71.980, 77.700, 77.703, 77.706, 77.709, 77.712, 77.715, 79.490, 80.570, 82.133, 82.136, 82.139, 82.142, 82.145, 82.148, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, 479.359, 479.360, and 479.368, to read as follows:

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

(1) "Minimum standards", adequate and material provision of each of the items listed in subsection 2 of this section;

(2) "Municipality", any city, town, or village located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants;

(3) "Peace officer", any peace officer as defined in section 590.010 who is licensed under chapter 590.

2. Every municipality shall meet the following minimum standards within three years of August 28, 2015, by providing the following municipal services,

EXPLANATION–Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

financial services, and reports, except that the provision of subdivision (6) of this subsection shall be completed within six years:

(1) A balanced annual budget listing anticipated revenues and expenditures, as required in section 67.010;

(2) An annual audit by a certified public accountant of the finances of the municipality that includes a report on the internal controls utilized by the municipality **[**and prepared by a qualified financial consultant that are implemented**]** to prevent misuse of public funds. The municipality also shall include its current procedures that show compliance with or reasonable exceptions to the recommended internal controls;

(3) A cash management and accounting system that accounts for all revenues and expenditures;

(4) Adequate levels of insurance to minimize risk to include:

(a) General liability coverage;

(b) If applicable, liability coverage with endorsements to cover emergency medical personnel and paramedics;

(c) If applicable, police professional liability coverage;

(d) Workers compensation benefits for injured employees under the provisions of chapter 287; and

(e) Bonds for local officials as required by section 77.390, 79.260, 80.250, or local charter;

(5) Access to a complete set of ordinances adopted by the governing body available to the public within ten business days of a written request. An online version of the regulations or code shall satisfy this requirement for those ordinances that are codified;

(6) **If a municipality has a police department or contracts with another police department for public safety services,** a police department accredited or certified by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies or the Missouri Police Chiefs Association or a contract for police service with a police department accredited or certified by such entities;

(7) Written policies regarding the safe operation of emergency vehicles, including a policy on police pursuit;

(8) Written policies regarding the use of force by peace officers;

(9) Written general orders for a municipal police department unless contracting with another municipality or county for police services;

(10) Written policies for collecting and reporting all crime and police stop

data for the municipality as required by law. Such policies shall be forwarded to the attorney general's office;

(11) Construction code review by existing staff, directly or by contract with a public or private agency**. The provisions of this subdivision shall not require the municipality to adopt an updated construction code**; and

(12) Information published annually on the website of the municipality indicating how the municipality met the standards in this subsection. If there is no municipal website, the information shall be submitted to the county for publication on its website, if it has a website.

3. If any resident of a municipality has belief or knowledge that such municipality has failed to ensure that the standards listed in subsection 2 of this section are regularly provided and are likely to continue to be provided, he or she may make an affidavit before any person authorized to administer oaths setting forth the facts alleging the failure to meet the required standards and file the affidavit with the attorney general. It shall be the duty of the attorney general, if, in his or her opinion, the facts stated in the affidavit justify, to declare whether the municipality is operating below minimum standards, and if it is, the municipality shall have sixty days to rectify the deficiencies in services noted by the attorney general. If after sixty days the municipality is still deemed by the attorney general to have failed to rectify sufficient minimum standards to be in compliance with those specified by subsection 2 of this section, the attorney general may file suit in the circuit court of the county. If the court finds that the municipality is not in compliance with the minimum standards specified in subsection 2 of this section, the circuit court of the county shall order the following remedies:

(1) Appointment of an administrative authority for the municipality including, but not limited to, another political subdivision, the state, or a qualified private party to administer all revenues under the name of the municipality or its agents and all funds collected on behalf of the municipality. If the court orders an administrative authority to administer the revenues under this subdivision, it may send an order to the director of revenue or other party charged with distributing tax revenue, as identified by the attorney general, to distribute such revenues and funds to the administrative authority who shall use such revenues and existing funds to provide the services required under a plan approved by the court. The court shall enter an order directing all financial and other institutions holding funds of the municipality, as identified by the attorney

general, to honor the directives of the administrative authority;

(2) If the court finds that the minimum standards specified in subsection 2 of this section still are not established at the end of ninety days from the time the court finds that the municipality is not in compliance with the minimum standards specified in subsection 2 of this section, the court may either enter an order disincorporating the municipality or order placed on the ballot the question of whether to disincorporate the municipality as provided in subdivisions (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection 3 of section 479.368. The court also shall place the question of disincorporation on the ballot as provided by subdivisions (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection 3 of section 479.368 if at least twenty percent of the registered voters residing in the subject municipality or forty percent of the number of voters who voted in the last municipal election, whichever is lesser, submit a petition to the court while the matter is pending, seeking disincorporation. The question shall be submitted to the voters in substantially the following form:

The city/town/village of ..... has failed to meet minimum standards of governance as required by law. Shall the city/town/village of ..... be dissolved?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If electors vote to disincorporate, the court shall determine the date upon which the disincorporation shall occur, taking into consideration a logical transition.

4. The court shall have ongoing jurisdiction to enforce its orders and carry out the remedies in subsection 3 of this section.

67.398. 1. The governing body of any city or village, or any county having a charter form of government, or any county of the first classification that contains part of a city with a population of at least three hundred thousand inhabitants, may enact ordinances to provide for the abatement of a condition of any lot or land that has the presence of a nuisance including, but not limited to, debris of any kind, weed cuttings, cut, fallen, or hazardous trees and shrubs, overgrown vegetation and noxious weeds which are seven inches or more in height, rubbish and trash, lumber not piled or stacked twelve inches off the ground, rocks or bricks, tin, steel, parts of derelict cars or trucks, broken furniture, any flammable material which may endanger public safety or any material or condition which is unhealthy or unsafe and declared to be a public nuisance.

2. The governing body of any home rule city with more than four hundred

thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may enact ordinances for the abatement of a condition of any lot or land that has vacant buildings or structures open to entry.

3. **[**Any ordinance authorized by this section may provide that if the owner fails to begin removing or abating the nuisance within a specific time which shall not be less than seven days of receiving notice that the nuisance has been ordered removed or abated, or upon**] Any ordinance authorized by this section shall provide for service to the owner of the property and, if the property is not owner-occupied, to any occupant of the property of a written notice specifically describing each condition of the lot or land declared to be a public nuisance, and which notice shall identify what action will remedy the public nuisance. Unless a condition presents an immediate, specifically identified risk to the public health or safety, the notice shall provide a reasonable time, not less than ten days, in which to abate or commence removal of each condition identified in the notice. Written notice may be given by personal service or by first-class mail to both the occupant of the property at the property address and the owner at the last known address of the owner, if not the same. Upon a** failure **of the owner** to pursue the removal or abatement of such nuisance without unnecessary delay, the building commissioner or designated officer may cause the condition which constitutes the nuisance to be removed or abated. If the building commissioner or designated officer causes such condition to be removed or abated, the cost of such removal or abatement **and the proof of notice to the owner of the property** shall be certified to the city clerk or officer in charge of finance who shall cause the certified cost to be included in a special tax bill or added to the annual real estate tax bill, at the collecting official's option, for the property and the certified cost shall be collected by the city collector or other official collecting taxes in the same manner and procedure for collecting real estate taxes. If the certified cost is not paid, the tax bill shall be considered delinquent, and the collection of the delinquent bill shall be governed by the laws governing delinquent and back taxes. The tax bill from the date of its issuance shall be deemed a personal debt against the owner and shall also be a lien on the property **from the date the tax bill is delinquent** until paid.

67.451. Any city in which voters have approved fees to recover costs associated with enforcement of municipal housing, property maintenance, or

property nuisance ordinances may **[**issue a special tax bill against**]** **include any unrecovered costs or fines relating to the real property in the annual real estate tax bill for** the property where such ordinance violations existed. **Notwithstanding the last sentence of subsection 5 of section 479.011,** the officer in charge of finance shall cause the amount of unrecovered costs **or unpaid fines which are delinquent for more than a year** to be **[**included in a special tax bill or**]** added to the annual real estate tax bill for the property **if such property is still owned by the person incurring the costs or fines [**at the collecting official's option,**]** and the costs **and fines** shall be collected by the city collector or other official collecting taxes in the same manner and procedure for collecting real estate taxes. If the **[**cost is**] costs and fines are** not paid **by December 31 of the year in which the costs and fines are included in the tax bill**, the tax bill shall be considered delinquent, and the collection of the delinquent bill shall be governed by laws governing delinquent and back taxes. The tax bill shall be deemed a personal debt against the owner from the date of issuance, and shall also be a lien on the property **from the date the tax bill becomes delinquent** until paid. Notwithstanding any provision of the city's charter to the contrary, the city may provide, by ordinance, that the city may discharge **all or any portion of the unrecovered costs or fines added pursuant to this section to** the **[**special**]** tax bill upon a determination by the city that a public benefit will be gained by such discharge, and such discharge shall include any costs of tax collection, accrued interest, or attorney fees related to the **[**special**]** tax bill.

71.980. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the state shall not be held liable for the debts of a municipality that is financially insolvent. For purposes of this section, a municipality is financially insolvent if it is not paying its debts as they become due, unless such debts are the subject of a bona fide dispute, or is unable to pay its debts as they become due.

77.700. 1. The county governing body of any county in which a city of the third classification is located shall disincorporate the city as provided in sections 77.700 to 77.715.

2. The county governing body shall order an election upon the question of disincorporation of a city of the third classification upon petition of twenty-five percent of the voters of the city.

3. The county governing body shall give notice of the election by

publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city or, if there is no such newspaper in the city, then in the newspaper in the county published nearest the city. The notice shall contain a copy of the petition and the names of the petitioners. No election on the question of disincorporation shall be held until the notice has been published for four weeks successively.

4. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of . . . . . be dissolved?

5. Upon the affirmative vote of a majority of those persons voting on the question, the county governing body shall disincorporate the city.

77.703. No dissolution of the corporation shall invalidate or affect any right accruing to the corporation or to any person or invalidate or affect any contract entered into or imposed on the corporation.

77.706. Whenever the county governing body shall dissolve any city of the third classification, the county governing body shall appoint some competent person to act as trustee for the corporation so dissolved, and such trustee, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, shall take and subscribe an oath that he or she will faithfully discharge the duties of his or her office and shall give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the governing body, to the use of such disincorporated city, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his or her duty.

77.709. The trustee shall have power to prosecute and defend to final judgment all suits instituted by or against the corporation, collect all moneys due the same, liquidate all lawful demands against the same, and for that purpose shall sell any property belonging to the corporation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and generally to do all acts requisite to bring to a speedy close all the affairs of the corporation.

77.712. The trustee shall employ counsel whenever necessary in the discharge of his or her duties and shall make a report of the proceedings to the county governing body at each regular term thereof, and the trustee shall receive for his or her services such compensation as the governing body shall think reasonable.

77.715. When the trustee shall have closed the affairs of the corporation and shall have paid all debts due by the corporation, he or she shall pay over to the county treasurer all money remaining in his or her hands, take receipt therefor, and deliver to the clerk of the county governing body all books, papers, records, and deeds belonging to the dissolved corporation.

79.490. 1. The county governing body of any county in which a city of the fourth class is located shall disincorporate such city as provided in this section.

2. The county governing body shall order an election upon the question of disincorporation of a fourth class city upon petition of **[**one-half**]** **twenty-five percent** of the voters of the city.

3. The county governing body shall give notice of the election by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city or, if there is no such newspaper in the city, then in the newspaper in the county published nearest the city. The notice shall contain a copy of the petition and the names of the petitioners. No election on the question of disincorporation shall be held until the notice has been published for four weeks successively.

4. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of . . . . . be dissolved?

5. Upon the affirmative vote of **[**sixty percent**]** **a majority** of those persons voting on the question, the county governing body shall disincorporate the city.

80.570. 1. The county governing body of each county shall have power to disincorporate any town or village which they may have incorporated as provided in this section.

2. The county governing body shall order an election upon the question of disincorporation of a town or village upon petition of **[**one-half**]** **twenty-five percent** of the voters of the town or village.

3. The county governing body shall give notice of the election by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the town or village or, if there is no such newspaper in the town or village, then in the newspaper in the county published nearest the town or village. The notice shall contain a copy of the petition and the names of the petitioners. No election on the question of disincorporation shall be held until the notice has been published for eight weeks successively.

4. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form as

the case may be:

Shall the town of . . . . . be dissolved?; or

Shall the village of . . . . . be dissolved?

5. Upon the affirmative vote of **[**sixty percent**]** **a majority** of those persons voting on the question, the county governing body shall disincorporate the town or village.

6. Any county governing body may, in its discretion, on the application of any person or persons owning a tract of land containing five acres or more in a town or village, used only for agricultural purposes, to diminish the limits of such town or village by excluding any such tract of land from said corporate limits; provided, that such application shall be accompanied by a petition asking such change and signed by a majority of the voters in such town or village. And thereafter such tract of land so excluded shall not be deemed or held to be any part of such town or village.

82.133. 1. The county governing body of any county in which a constitutional charter or home rule city is located shall disincorporate the city as provided in sections 82.133 to 82.145.

2. The county governing body shall order an election upon the question of disincorporation of a constitutional charter or home rule city upon petition of twenty-five percent of the voters of the city.

3. The county governing body shall give notice of the election by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city or, if there is no such newspaper in the city, then in the newspaper in the county published nearest the city. The notice shall contain a copy of the petition and the names of the petitioners. No election on the question of disincorporation shall be held until the notice has been published for four weeks successively.

4. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of . . . . . be dissolved?

5. Upon the affirmative vote of a majority of those persons voting on the question, the county governing body shall disincorporate the city.

82.136. No dissolution of the corporation shall invalidate or affect any right accruing to the corporation or to any person, or invalidate or affect any contract entered into or imposed on the

corporation.

82.139. Whenever the county governing body shall dissolve any constitutional charter or home rule city, the county governing body shall appoint some competent person to act as trustee for the corporation so dissolved, and the trustee, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, shall take and subscribe an oath that he or she will faithfully discharge the duties of the office and shall give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the governing body, to the use of the disincorporated city, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the trustee's duty.

82.142. The trustee shall have power to prosecute and defend to final judgment all suits instituted by or against the corporation, collect all moneys due the same, liquidate all lawful demands against the same, and for that purpose shall sell any property belonging to the corporation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and generally to do all acts requisite to bring to a speedy close all the affairs of the corporation.

82.145. The trustee shall employ counsel whenever necessary in the discharge of his or her duties and shall make a report of the proceedings to the county governing body at each regular term thereof, and the trustee shall receive for his or her services such compensation as the governing body shall think reasonable.

82.148. When the trustee shall have closed the affairs of the corporation, and shall have paid all debts due by the corporation, he or she shall pay over to the county treasurer all moneys remaining in his or her hands, take receipt therefor, and deliver to the clerk of the county governing body all books, papers, records, and deeds belonging to the dissolved corporation.

479.020. 1. Any city, town or village, including those operating under a constitutional or special charter, may, and cities with a population of four hundred thousand or more shall, provide by ordinance or charter for the selection, tenure and compensation of a municipal judge or judges consistent with the provisions of this chapter who shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine all violations against the ordinances of the municipality. The method of selection of municipal judges shall be provided by charter or ordinance. Each municipal judge shall be selected for a term of not less than two years as provided by charter or ordinance.

2. Except where prohibited by charter or ordinance, the municipal judge may be a part-time judge and may serve as municipal judge in more than one municipality.

3. No person shall serve as a municipal judge of any municipality with a population of seven thousand five hundred or more or of any municipality in a county of the first class with a charter form of government unless the person is licensed to practice law in this state unless, prior to January 2, 1979, such person has served as municipal judge of that same municipality for at least two years.

4. Notwithstanding any other statute, a municipal judge need not be a resident of the municipality or of the circuit in which the municipal judge serves except where ordinance or charter provides otherwise. Municipal judges shall be residents of Missouri.

5. Judges selected under the provisions of this section shall be municipal judges of the circuit court and shall be divisions of the circuit court of the circuit in which the municipality, or major geographical portion thereof, is located. The judges of these municipal divisions shall be subject to the rules of the circuit court which are not inconsistent with the rules of the supreme court. The presiding judge of the circuit shall have general administrative authority over the judges and court personnel of the municipal divisions within the circuit.

6. No municipal judge shall hold any other office in the municipality which the municipal judge serves as judge. The compensation of any municipal judge and other court personnel shall not be dependent in any way upon the number of cases tried, the number of guilty verdicts reached or the amount of fines imposed or collected.

7. Municipal judges shall be at least twenty-one years of age. No person shall serve as municipal judge after that person has reached that person's seventy-fifth birthday.

8. Within six months after selection for the position, each municipal judge who is not licensed to practice law in this state shall satisfactorily complete the course of instruction for municipal judges prescribed by the supreme court. The state courts administrator shall certify to the supreme court the names of those judges who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course. If a municipal judge fails to complete satisfactorily the prescribed course within six months after the municipal judge's selection as municipal judge, the municipal judge's office shall be deemed vacant and such person shall not thereafter be permitted to serve as a municipal judge, nor shall any compensation thereafter be paid to such person

for serving as municipal judge.

9. No municipal judge shall serve as a municipal judge in more than five municipalities at one time.

479.350. For purposes of sections 479.350 to 479.372, the following terms mean:

(1) "Annual general operating revenue", revenue that can be used to pay any bill or obligation of a county, city, town, or village, including general sales tax; general use tax; general property tax; fees from licenses and permits; unrestricted user fees; fines, court costs, bond forfeitures, and penalties. Annual general operating revenue does not include designated sales or use taxes; restricted user fees; grant funds; funds expended by a political subdivision for technological assistance in collecting, storing, and disseminating criminal history record information and facilitating criminal identification activities for the purpose of sharing criminal justice-related information among political subdivisions; or other revenue designated for a specific purpose;

(2) "Court costs", costs, fees, or surcharges which are retained by a county, city, town, or village upon a finding of guilty or plea of guilty, and shall exclude any costs, fees, or surcharges disbursed to the state or other entities by a county, city, town, or village **and any certified costs, not including fines added to the annual real estate tax bill or a special tax bill under section 67.398, 67.402, or 67.451**;

(3) "Minor traffic violation", a municipal or county **traffic** ordinance violation prosecuted that does not involve an accident or injury, that does not involve the operation of a commercial motor vehicle, and for which **no points are assessed by the department of revenue or** the department of revenue is authorized to assess **[**no more than**] one to** four points to a person's driving record upon conviction. **Minor traffic violation shall include amended charges for any minor traffic violation.** Minor traffic violation shall exclude a violation for exceeding the speed limit by more than nineteen miles per hour or a violation occurring within a construction zone or school zone**;**

(4) "Municipal ordinance violation", a municipal or county ordinance violation prosecuted for which penalties are authorized by statute under sections 64.160, 64.200, 64.295, 64.487, 64.690, 64.895, 67.398, 71.285, 89.120, and 89.490. Municipal ordinance violation shall include amended charges for municipal ordinance violations.

479.353. **Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary,** the

following conditions shall apply to minor traffic violations **and municipal ordinance violations**:

(1) The court shall not assess a fine, if combined with the amount of court costs, totaling in excess of **[**three**]:**

(a) Two hundred **twenty-five** dollars **for minor traffic violations; and**

(b) For municipal ordinance violations committed within a twelve month period beginning with the first violation: two hundred dollars for the first municipal ordinance violation, two hundred seventy-five dollars for the second municipal ordinance violation, three hundred fifty dollars for the third municipal ordinance violation, and four hundred fifty dollars for the fourth and any subsequent municipal ordinance violations;

(2) The court shall not sentence a person to confinement, except the court may sentence a person to confinement for **[**violations**] any violation** involving alcohol or controlled substances, violations endangering the health or welfare of others, **[**and**] or** eluding or giving false information to a law enforcement officer;

(3) A person shall not be placed in confinement for failure to pay a fine unless such nonpayment violates terms of probation **or unless the due process procedures mandated by Missouri Supreme Court Rule 37.65 or its successor rule are strictly followed by the court**;

(4) Court costs that apply shall be assessed against the defendant unless the court finds that the defendant is indigent based on standards set forth in determining such by the presiding judge of the circuit. Such standards shall reflect model rules and requirements to be developed by the supreme court; and

(5) No court costs shall be assessed if **the defendant is found to be indigent under subdivision (4) of this section or if** the case is dismissed.

479.359. 1. Every county, city, town, and village shall annually calculate the percentage of its annual general operating revenue received from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for **municipal ordinance violations and** minor traffic violations, including amended charges for any **municipal ordinance violations and** minor traffic violations, whether the violation was prosecuted in municipal court, associate circuit court, or circuit court, occurring within the county, city, town, or village. If the percentage is more than thirty percent, the excess amount shall be sent to the director of the department of revenue. The director of the department of revenue shall set forth by rule a procedure whereby

excess revenues as set forth in this section shall be sent to the department of revenue. The department of revenue shall distribute these moneys annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of this state are distributed.

2. Beginning January 1, 2016, the percentage specified in subsection 1 of this section shall be reduced from thirty percent to twenty percent, unless any county, city, town, or village has a fiscal year beginning on any date other than January first, in which case the reduction shall begin on the first day of the immediately following fiscal year except that any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and any city, town, or village with boundaries found within such county shall be reduced from thirty percent to twelve and one-half percent.

3. An addendum to the annual financial report submitted to the state auditor **under section 105.145** by the county, city, town, or village **[**under section 105.145**] that has chosen to have a municipal court division** shall contain an accounting of:

(1) Annual general operating revenue as defined in section 479.350;

(2) The total revenues from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for **municipal ordinance violations and** minor traffic violations occurring within the county, city, town, or village, including amended charges from any **municipal ordinance violations and** minor traffic violations;

(3) The percent of annual general operating revenue from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for **municipal ordinance violations and** minor traffic violations occurring within the county, city, town, or village, including amended charges from any charged **municipal ordinance violations and** minor traffic violation, charged in the municipal court of that county, city, town, or village; and

(4) Said addendum shall be certified and signed by a representative with knowledge of the subject matter as to the accuracy of the addendum contents, under oath and under the penalty of perjury, and witnessed by a notary public.

4. On or before December 31, 2015, the state auditor shall set forth by rule a procedure for including the addendum information required by this section. The rule shall also allow reasonable opportunity for demonstration of compliance without unduly burdensome calculations.

479.360. 1. Every county, city, town, and village shall file with the state auditor, together with its report due under section 105.145, its certification of its

substantial compliance signed by its municipal judge with the municipal court procedures set forth in this subsection during the preceding fiscal year. The procedures to be adopted and certified include the following:

(1) Defendants in custody pursuant to an initial arrest warrant issued by a municipal court have an opportunity to be heard by a judge in person, by telephone, or video conferencing as soon as practicable and not later than forty-eight hours on minor traffic violations and not later than seventy-two hours on other violations and, if not given that opportunity, are released;

(2) Defendants in municipal custody shall not be held more than twenty-four hours without a warrant after arrest;

(3) Defendants are not detained in order to coerce payment of fines and costs **unless found to be in contempt after strict compliance by the court with the due process procedures mandated by Missouri Supreme Court Rule 37.65 or its successor rule**;

(4) The municipal court has established procedures to allow indigent defendants to present evidence of their financial condition and takes such evidence into account if determining fines and costs and establishing related payment requirements;

(5) The municipal court only assesses fines and costs as authorized by law;

(6) No additional charge shall be issued for the failure to appear for a minor traffic violation;

(7) The municipal court conducts proceedings in a courtroom that is open to the public and large enough to reasonably accommodate the public, parties, and attorneys;

(8) The municipal court makes use of alternative payment plans **[**and**];**

(9) The municipal court makes use of community service alternatives **for which no associated costs are charged to the defendant**; and

[(9)**] (10)** The municipal court has adopted an electronic payment system or payment by mail for the payment of minor traffic violations.

2. On or before December 31, 2015, the state auditor shall set forth by rule a procedure for including the addendum information required by this section. The rule shall also allow reasonable opportunity for demonstration of compliance.

479.368. 1. (1) Except for county sales taxes deposited in the county sales tax trust fund as defined in section 66.620, any county, city, town, or village

failing to timely file the required addendums or remit the required excess revenues, if applicable, after the time period provided by the notice by the director of the department of revenue or any final determination on excess revenue by the court in a judicial proceeding, whichever is later, shall not receive from that date any amount of moneys to which the county, city, town, or village would otherwise be entitled to receive from revenues from local sales tax as defined in section 32.085.

(2) If any county, city, town, or village has failed to timely file the required addendums, the director of the department of revenue shall hold any moneys the noncompliant city, town, village, or county would otherwise be entitled to from local sales tax as defined in section 32.085 until a determination is made by the director of revenue that the noncompliant city, town, village, or county has come into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360.

(3) If any county, city, town, or village has failed to remit the required excess revenue to the director of the department of revenue such general local sales tax revenues shall be distributed as provided in subsection 1 of section 479.359 by the director of the department of revenue in the amount of excess revenues that the county, city, town, or village failed to remit.

Upon a noncompliant city, town, village, or county coming into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360, the director of the department of revenue shall disburse any remaining balance of funds held under this subsection after satisfaction of amounts due under section 479.359. Moneys held by the director of the department of revenue under this subsection shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state.

2. (1) Any city, town, village, or county that participates in the distribution of local sales tax in sections 66.600 to 66.630 and fails to timely file the required addendums or remit the required excess revenues, if applicable, after the time period provided by the notice by the director of the department of revenue or any final determination on excess revenue by the court in a judicial proceeding, whichever is later, shall not receive any amount of moneys to which said city, town, village, or county would otherwise be entitled under **sections** 66.600 to 66.630. The director of the department of revenue shall notify the county to which the duties of the director have been delegated under section 66.601 of any noncompliant city, town, village, or county and the county shall remit to the director of the department of revenue any moneys to which said city,

town, village, or county would otherwise be entitled. No disbursements to the noncompliant city, town, village, or county shall be permitted until a determination is made by the director of revenue that the noncompliant city, town, village, or county has come into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360.

(2) If such county, city, town, or village has failed to timely file the required addendums, the director of the department of revenue shall hold any moneys the noncompliant city, town, village, or county would otherwise be entitled to under sections 66.600 to 66.630 until a determination is made by the director of revenue that the noncompliant city, town, village, or county has come into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360.

(3) If any county, city, town, or village has failed to remit the required excess revenue to the director of the department of revenue, the director shall distribute such moneys the county, city, town, or village would otherwise be entitled to under sections 66.600 to 66.630 in the amount of excess revenues that the city, town, village, or county failed to remit as provided in subsection 1 of section 479.359.

Upon a noncompliant city, town, village, or county coming into compliance with the provisions of sections 479.359 and 479.360, the director of the department of revenue shall disburse any remaining balance of funds held under this subsection after satisfaction of amounts due under section 479.359 and shall notify the county to which the duties of the director have been delegated under section 66.601 that such compliant city, town, village, or county is entitled to distributions under sections 66.600 to 66.630. If a noncompliant city, town, village, or county becomes disincorporated, any moneys held by the director of the department of revenue shall be distributed to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed. Moneys held by the director of the department of revenue under this subsection shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state.

3. In addition to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, any county that fails to remit the required excess revenue as required by section 479.359 shall have an election upon the question of disincorporation under Article VI, Section 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, and any such city, town, or village that fails to remit the required excess revenue as required by section 479.359 shall have an election upon the question of disincorporation according to the following

procedure:

(1) The election upon the question of disincorporation of such city, town, or village shall be held on the next general election day, as defined by section 115.121;

(2) The director of the department of revenue shall notify the election authorities responsible for conducting the election according to the terms of section 115.125 and the county governing body in which the city, town, or village is located not later than 5:00 p.m. on the tenth Tuesday prior to the election of the amount of the excess revenues due;

(3) The question shall be submitted to the voters of such city, town, or village in substantially the following form:

The city/town/village of ..... has kept more revenue from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for **municipal ordinance violations and** minor traffic violations than is permitted by state law and failed to remit those revenues to the county school fund. Shall the city/town/village of ..... be dissolved?

☐ YES ☐ NO

(4) Upon notification by the director of the department of revenue, the county governing body in which the city, town, or village is located shall give notice of the election for eight consecutive weeks prior to the election by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, town, or village, or if there is no such newspaper in the city, town, or village, then in the newspaper in the county published nearest the city, town, or village; and

(5) Upon the affirmative vote of **[**sixty percent**] a majority** of those persons voting on the question, the county governing body shall disincorporate the city, town, or village.

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED**]**

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NOS. 588, 603 & 942

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2016

4320H.06T

AN ACT

To repeal sections 488.650 and 610.140, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to petitions for the expungement of records, with a delayed effective date.

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

Section A. Sections 488.650 and 610.140, RSMo, are repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 488.650 and 610.140, to read as follows:

488.650. There shall be assessed as costs a surcharge in the amount of **[**one**] two** hundred **fifty** dollars on all petitions for expungement filed under the provisions of section 610.140. **The judge may waive the surcharge if the petitioner is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs.** Such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of the court as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. Moneys collected from this surcharge shall be payable to the general revenue fund.

610.140. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of this section, any person may apply to any court in which such person was **charged or** found guilty of any **[**of the**]** offenses **[**specified in subsection 2 of this section**], violations, or infractions** for an order to expunge **[**recordations**] records** of such arrest, plea, trial, or conviction. **Subject to the limitations of subsection 12 of this section,** a person may apply to have one or more offenses**, violations, or infractions** expunged **if such offense, violation, or infraction occurred within the state of Missouri and was prosecuted under the jurisdiction of a Missouri municipal, associate**

EXPLANATION–Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

circuit, or circuit court, so long as such person lists all the offenses**, violations, and infractions** he or she is seeking to have expunged in the **[**same**]** petition and so long as all such offenses**, violations, and infractions** are **[**eligible**] not excluded** under subsection 2 of this section. **If the offenses, violations, or infractions were charged as counts in the same indictment or information or were committed as part of the same course of criminal conduct, the person may include all the related offenses, violations, and infractions in the petition, regardless of the limits of subsection 12 of this section, and the petition shall only count as a petition for expungement of the highest level violation or offense contained in the petition for the purpose of determining future eligibility for expungement.**

2. **[**The following offenses are eligible to be expunged when such offenses occurred within the state of Missouri and were prosecuted under the jurisdiction of a Missouri municipal associate or circuit court:

(1) Any felony or misdemeanor offense of passing a bad check under 570.120, fraudulently stopping payment of an instrument under 570.125, or fraudulent use of a credit device or debit device under section 570.130;

(2) Any misdemeanor offense of sections 569.065, 569.067, 569.090, subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.120, sections 569.140, 569.145, 572.020, 574.020, or 574.075; or

(3) Any class B or C misdemeanor offense of section 574.010.**] The following offenses, violations, and infractions shall not be eligible for expungement under this section:**

(1) Any class A felony offense;

(2) Any dangerous felony as that term is defined in section 556.061;

(3) Any offense that requires registration as a sex offender;

(4) Any felony offense where death is an element of the offense;

(5) Any felony offense of assault; misdemeanor or felony offense of domestic assault; or felony offense of kidnapping;

(6) Any offense listed, or previously listed, in chapter 566 or section 105.454, 105.478, 115.631, 130.028, 188.030, 188.080, 191.677, 194.425, 217.360, 217.385, 334.245, 375.991, 389.653, 455.085, 455.538, 557.035, 565.084, 565.085, 565.086, 565.095, 565.120, 565.130, 565.156, 565.200, 565.214, 566.093, 566.111, 566.115, 568.020, 568.030, 568.032, 568.045, 568.060, 568.065, 568.080, 568.090, 568.175, 569.030, 569.035, 569.040, 569.050, 569.055, 569.060, 569.065, 569.067, 569.072, 569.100, 569.160, 570.025, 570.030, 570.090, 570.100, 570.130, 570.180, 570.223,

570.224, 570.310, 571.020, 571.030, 571.060, 571.063, 571.070, 571.072, 571.150, 574.070, 574.105, 574.115, 574.120, 574.130, 575.040, 575.095, 575.153, 575.155, 575.157, 575.159, 575.195, 575.200, 575.210, 575.220, 575.230, 575.240, 575.350, 575.353, 577.078, 577.703, 577.706, 578.008, 578.305, 578.310, or 632.520;

(7) Any offense eligible for expungement under section 577.054 or 610.130;

(8) Any intoxication-related traffic or boating offense as defined in section 577.001, or any offense of operating an aircraft with an excessive blood alcohol content or while in an intoxicated condition;

(9) Any ordinance violation that is the substantial equivalent of any offense that is not eligible for expungement under this section; and

(10) Any violations of any state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles when committed by an individual who has been issued a commercial driver's license or is required to possess a commercial driver's license issued by this state or any other state.

3. The petition shall name as defendants all law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecuting or circuit attorneys, **municipal prosecuting attorneys,** central state repositories of criminal records, or others who the petitioner has reason to believe may possess the records subject to expungement for each of the offenses**, violations, and infractions** listed in the petition. The court's order of expungement shall not affect any person or entity not named as a defendant in the action.

4. The petition shall **[**be dismissed if it does not**]** include the following information:

(1) The petitioner's:

(a) Full name;

(b) Sex;

(c) Race;

(d) Driver's license number, if applicable; and

(e) Current address;

(2) Each offense **[**charged against the petitioner**], violation, or infraction** for which the petitioner is requesting expungement;

(3) The **approximate** date the petitioner was **[**arrested**] charged** for each offense**, violation, or infraction**; **and**

(4) The name of the county where the petitioner was **[**arrested**] charged** for each offense**, violation, or infraction** and if any of the offenses**, violations,**

or infractions occurred in a municipality, the name of the municipality for each offense**, violation, or infraction**; **and**

(5) **[**The name of the agency that arrested the petitioner for each offense;

(6)**]** The case number and name of the court for each offense**[**; and

(7) Petitioner's fingerprints on a standard fingerprint card at the time of filing a petition for expungement which will be forwarded to the central repository for the sole purpose of positively identifying the petitioner**]**.

5. **The clerk of the court shall give notice of the filing of the petition to the office of the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney that prosecuted the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition. If the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney objects to the petition for expungement, he or she shall do so in writing within thirty days after receipt of service. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, the court shall hold a hearing within sixty days after any written objection is filed, giving reasonable notice of the hearing to the petitioner. If no objection has been filed within thirty days after receipt of service,** the court may set a hearing on the matter **[**no sooner than thirty days from the filing of the petition**]** and shall give reasonable notice of the hearing to each entity named in the petition. At **[**the**] any** hearing, the court may accept evidence and hear testimony on, and may consider, the following criteria for each of the offenses**, violations, or infractions** listed in the petition for expungement:

(1) It has been at least **[**twenty**] seven** years if the offense is a felony, or at least **[**ten**] three** years if the offense is a misdemeanor, municipal offense, or infraction, **[**since the person making the application completed:

(a) Any sentence of imprisonment; or

(b) Any period of probation or parole**] from the date the petitioner completed any authorized disposition imposed under section 557.011 for each offense, violation, or infraction listed in the petition**;

(2) The person has not been found guilty of **[**a**] any other** misdemeanor or felony, not including violations of the traffic regulations provided under chapters 304 and 307, during the time period specified for the underlying offense**, violation, or infraction** in subdivision (1) of this subsection;

(3) The person has **[**paid any amount of restitution ordered by the court**] satisfied all obligations relating to any such disposition, including the payment of any fines or restitution**;

(4) The **[**circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant the expungement**] person does not have charges pending**; **[**and**]**

(5) **The petitioner's habits and conduct demonstrate that the petitioner is not a threat to the public safety of the state; and**

(6) The expungement is consistent with the public welfare **and the interests of justice warrant the expungement.**

A pleading by the petitioner that such petitioner meets the requirements of subdivisions (5) and (6) of this subsection shall create a rebuttable presumption that the expungement is warranted so long as the criteria contained in subdivisions (1) to (4) of this subsection are otherwise satisfied. The burden shall shift to the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney to rebut the presumption. A victim of an offense, violation, or infraction listed in the petition shall have an opportunity to be heard at any hearing held under this section, and the court may make a determination based solely on such victim's testimony.

6. **A petition to expunge records related to an arrest for an eligible offense, violation, or infraction may be made in accordance with the provisions of this section to a court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the petitioner was arrested no earlier than three years from the date of arrest; provided that, during such time, the petitioner has not been charged and the petitioner has not been found guilty of any misdemeanor or felony offense.**

7. If the court determines **[**at the conclusion of the hearing**]** that such person meets all the criteria set forth in subsection 5 of this section for each of the offenses**, violations, or infractions** listed in the petition for expungement, the court **[**may**] shall** enter an order of expungement. **In all cases under this section, the court shall issue an order of expungement or dismissal within six months of the filing of the petition.** A copy of the order **of expungement** shall be provided to **[**each entity named in the petition**] the petitioner and each entity possessing records subject to the order**, and, upon receipt of the order, each entity shall **[**destroy**] close** any record in its possession relating to any offense**, violation, or infraction** listed in the petition**, in the manner established by section 610.120**. **[**If destruction of the record is not feasible because of the permanent nature of the record books, such record entries shall be blacked out. Entries of a record ordered expunged shall be removed from all electronic files maintained with the state of Missouri, except for the files of the court.**]** The records and files maintained in any administrative or court proceeding in a municipal, associate, or circuit court for any offense**, infraction, or violation** ordered expunged under this section shall

be confidential and only available to the parties or by order of the court for good cause shown. The central repository shall request the Federal Bureau of Investigation to expunge the records from its files.

[7.**]** **8.** The order shall not limit any of the petitioner's rights that were restricted as a collateral consequence of such person's criminal record, and such rights shall be restored upon issuance of the order of expungement. Except as otherwise provided under this section, the effect of such order shall be to restore such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrests, pleas, trials, or convictions as if such events had never taken place. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such arrests, pleas, trials, convictions, or expungement in response to an inquiry made of him or her and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement, except the petitioner shall disclose the expunged offense**, violation, or infraction** to any court when asked or upon being charged with any subsequent offense**, violation, or infraction**. The expunged offense**, violation, or infraction** may be considered a prior offense in determining a sentence to be imposed for any subsequent offense that the person is found guilty of committing.

[8.**]** **9.** Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection **[**7**]** **8** of this section to the contrary, a person granted an expungement shall disclose any expunged offense**, violation, or infraction** when the disclosure of such information is necessary to complete any application for:

(1) A license, certificate, or permit issued by this state to practice such individual's profession;

(2) Any license issued under chapter 313 **or permit issued under chapter 571**; **[**or**]**

(3) Paid or unpaid employment with an entity licensed under chapter 313, any state-operated lottery, or any emergency services provider, including any law enforcement agency**;**

(4) Employment with any federally insured bank or savings institution or credit union or an affiliate of such institution or credit union for the purposes of compliance with 12 U.S.C. Section 1829 and 12 U.S.C. Section 1785;

(5) Employment with any entity engaged in the business of insurance or any insurer for the purpose of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1033, 18 U.S.C. Section 1034, or other similar law which requires an employer engaged in the business of insurance to exclude

applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment; or

(6) Employment with any employer that is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment due to federal or state law, including corresponding rules and regulations.

An employer shall notify an applicant of the requirements under subdivisions (4) to (6) of this subsection. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an expunged offense**, violation, or infraction** shall not be grounds for automatic disqualification of an applicant, but may be a factor for denying employment, or a professional license, certificate, or permit**; except that, an offense, violation, or infraction expunged under the provisions of this section may be grounds for automatic disqualification if the application is for employment under subdivisions (4) to (6) of this subsection**.

[9.**]** **10. A person who has been granted an expungement of records pertaining to a misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction may answer "no" to an employer's inquiry into whether the person has ever been convicted of a crime if, after the granting of the expungement, the person has no public record of a misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction. The person, however, shall answer such an inquiry affirmatively and disclose his or her criminal convictions, including any offense or violation expunged under this section or similar law, if the employer is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment due to federal or state law, including corresponding rules and regulations.**

11. If the court determines that **[**such person**]** **the petitioner** has not met the criteria for any of the offenses**, violations, or infractions** listed in the petition for expungement **or the petitioner has knowingly provided false information in the petition**, the court shall enter an order dismissing the petition. Any person whose petition for expungement has been dismissed by the court for failure to meet the criteria set forth in subsection 5 of this section may not refile another petition until a year has passed since the date of filing for the previous petition.

[10.**]** **12.** A person may be granted more than one expungement under this section provided that **[**no person shall be granted more than one order of expungement from the same court. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the court from maintaining records to ensure that an individual has only one petition for expungement granted by such court under this section**]** **during**

his or her lifetime, the total number of offenses, violations, or infractions for which orders of expungement are granted to the person shall not exceed the following limits:

(1) Not more than two misdemeanor offenses or ordinance violations that have an authorized term of imprisonment; and

(2) Not more than one felony offense.

A person may be granted expungement under this section for any number of infractions. Nothing in this section shall prevent the court from maintaining records to ensure that an individual has not exceeded the limitations of this subsection. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or impair in any way the subsequent use of any record expunged under this section of any arrests or findings of guilt by a law enforcement agency, criminal justice agency, prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney, including its use as a prior offense, violation, or infraction.

13. The court shall make available a form for pro se petitioners seeking expungement, which shall include the following statement: "I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements made herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.".

14. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict the availability of expungement to any person under any other law.

Section B. Section A of this act shall become effective on January 1, 2018.

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED**]**

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 765

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2016

4939S.07T

AN ACT

To repeal sections 67.145, 221.407, and 610.100, RSMo, section 575.320 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 575.320 as enacted by senate bill no. 180, eighty-seventh general assembly, first regular session, and to enact in lieu thereof five new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 67.145, 221.407, and 610.100, RSMo, section 575.320 as enacted by senate bill no. 491, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 575.320 as enacted by senate bill no. 180, eighty-seventh general assembly, first regular session, are repealed and five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 67.145, 221.407, 304.125, 575.320, and 610.100, to read as follows:

67.145. **1.** No political subdivision of this state shall prohibit any first responder**[**, as the term first responder is defined in section 192.800,**]** from engaging in any political activity while off duty and not in uniform, being a candidate for elected or appointed public office, or holding such office unless such political activity or candidacy is otherwise prohibited by state or federal law.

2. As used in this section, "first responder" means any person trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. Such persons may include, but shall not be limited to, emergency first responders, police officers, sheriffs, deputy

EXPLANATION–Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

sheriffs, firefighters, ambulance attendants and attendant drivers, emergency medical technicians, mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician-paramedics, registered nurses, or physicians.

221.407. 1. The commission of any regional jail district may impose, by order, a sales tax in the amount of one-eighth of one percent, one-fourth of one percent, three-eighths of one percent, or one-half of one percent on all retail sales made in such region which are subject to taxation pursuant to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 for the purpose of providing jail services and court facilities and equipment for such region. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that no order imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section shall be effective unless the commission submits to the voters of the district, on any election date authorized in chapter 115, a proposal to authorize the commission to impose a tax.

2. The ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following language:

Shall the regional jail district of ..... (counties' names) impose a region-wide sales tax of ..... (insert amount) for the purpose of providing jail services and court facilities and equipment for the region?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "Yes". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "No".

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters of the district voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the order and any amendment to such order shall be in effect on the first day of the second quarter immediately following the election approving the proposal. If the proposal receives less than the required majority, the commission shall have no power to impose the sales tax authorized pursuant to this section unless and until the commission shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the commission to impose the sales tax authorized by this section and such proposal is approved by the required majority of the qualified voters of the district voting on such proposal; however, in no event shall a proposal pursuant to this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last submission of a proposal pursuant to this section.

3. All revenue received by a district from the tax authorized pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for

providing jail services and court facilities and equipment for such district for so long as the tax shall remain in effect.

4. Once the tax authorized by this section is abolished or terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall be used solely for providing jail services and court facilities and equipment for the district. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the commission in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other county funds.

5. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue pursuant to this section on behalf of any district, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "Regional Jail District Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the regional jail district sales tax trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust fund which was collected in each district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of each member county and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the district which levied the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the treasurer of each such district, and all expenditures of funds arising from the regional jail district sales tax trust fund shall be paid pursuant to an appropriation adopted by the commission and shall be approved by the commission. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any function authorized in the order adopted by the commission submitting the regional jail district tax to the voters.

6. The director of revenue may **[**authorize the state treasurer to**]** make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any district for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such districts. If any district abolishes the tax, the commission shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal, and the director of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to

the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such district, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the district and close the account of that district. The director of revenue shall notify each district in each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the district.

7. Except as provided in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed pursuant to this section.

8. The provisions of this section shall expire September 30, **[**2015**]** **2028**.

304.125. No political subdivision or law enforcement agency shall have a policy requiring or encouraging an employee to issue a certain number of citations for traffic violations on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly, or other quota basis. This section shall not apply to the issuance of warning citations.

575.320. 1. A public servant, in his or her public capacity or under color of his or her office or employment, commits the offense of misconduct in administration of justice if he or she:

(1) Is charged with the custody of any person accused or convicted of any offense or municipal ordinance violation and he or she coerces, threatens, abuses or strikes such person for the purpose of securing a confession from him or her;

(2) Knowingly seizes or levies upon any property or dispossesses anyone of any lands or tenements without due and legal process, or other lawful authority;

(3) Is a judge and knowingly accepts a plea of guilty from any person charged with a violation of a statute or ordinance at any place other than at the place provided by law for holding court by such judge;

(4) Is a jailer or keeper of a county jail and knowingly refuses to receive, in the jail under his or her charge, any person lawfully committed to such jail on any criminal charge or criminal conviction by any court of this state, or on any warrant and commitment or capias on any criminal charge issued by any court of this state;

(5) Is a law enforcement officer and violates the provisions of section 544.170 by knowingly:

(a) Refusing to release any person in custody who is entitled to such release; or

(b) Refusing to permit a person in custody to see and consult with counsel or other persons; or

(c) Transferring any person in custody to the custody or control of another, or to another place, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of that section; or

(d) Proffering against any person in custody a false charge for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of that section; or

(6) Orders or suggests to an employee of a **[**county of the first class having a charter form of government with a population over nine hundred thousand and not containing any part of a city of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants**] political subdivision** that such employee shall issue a certain number of traffic citations on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly or other quota basis**[**, except when such employee is assigned exclusively to traffic control and has no other responsibilities or duties**] or that such employee shall increase the number of traffic citations that he or she is currently issuing**.

2. The offense of misconduct in the administration of justice is a class A misdemeanor.

575.320. 1. A public servant, in his public capacity or under color of his office or employment, commits the crime of misconduct in administration of justice if:

(1) He is charged with the custody of any person accused or convicted of any crime or municipal ordinance violation and he coerces, threatens, abuses or strikes such person for the purpose of securing a confession from him;

(2) He knowingly seizes or levies upon any property or dispossesses anyone of any lands or tenements without due and legal process, or other lawful authority;

(3) He is a judge and knowingly accepts a plea of guilty from any person charged with a violation of a statute or ordinance at any place other than at the place provided by law for holding court by such judge;

(4) He is a jailer or keeper of a county jail and knowingly refuses to receive, in the jail under his charge, any person lawfully committed to such jail on any criminal charge or criminal conviction by any court of this state, or on any warrant and commitment or capias on any criminal charge issued by any court of this state;

(5) He is a law enforcement officer and violates the provisions of section 544.170 by knowingly**:**

(a) Refusing to release any person in custody who is entitled to such release; or

(b) Refusing to permit a person in custody to see and consult with counsel or other persons; or

(c) Transferring any person in custody to the custody or control of another, or to another place, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of that section; or

(d) Preferring against any person in custody a false charge for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of that section;

(6) He orders or suggests to an employee of a **[**county of the first class having a charter form of government with a population over nine hundred thousand and not containing any part of a city of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants**] political subdivision** that such employee shall issue a certain number of traffic citations on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly or other quota basis**[**, except when such employee is assigned exclusively to traffic control and has no other responsibilities or duties**] or that such employee shall increase the number of traffic citations that he or she is currently issuing**.

2. Misconduct in the administration of justice is a class A misdemeanor.

610.100. 1. As used in sections 610.100 to 610.150, the following words and phrases shall mean:

(1) "Arrest", an actual restraint of the person of the defendant, or by his or her submission to the custody of the officer, under authority of a warrant or otherwise for a criminal violation which results in the issuance of a summons or the person being booked;

(2) "Arrest report", a record of a law enforcement agency of an arrest and of any detention or confinement incident thereto together with the charge therefor;

(3) "Inactive", an investigation in which no further action will be taken by a law enforcement agency or officer for any of the following reasons:

(a) A decision by the law enforcement agency not to pursue the case;

(b) Expiration of the time to file criminal charges pursuant to the applicable statute of limitations, or ten years after the commission of the offense; whichever date earliest occurs;

(c) Finality of the convictions of all persons convicted on the basis of the information contained in the investigative report, by exhaustion of or expiration of all rights of appeal of such persons;

(4) "Incident report", a record of a law enforcement agency consisting of the date, time, specific location, name of the victim and immediate facts and

circumstances surrounding the initial report of a crime or incident, including any logs of reported crimes, accidents and complaints maintained by that agency;

(5) "Investigative report", a record, other than an arrest or incident report, prepared by personnel of a law enforcement agency, inquiring into a crime or suspected crime, either in response to an incident report or in response to evidence developed by law enforcement officers in the course of their duties**;**

(6) "Mobile video recorder", any system or device that captures visual signals that is capable of installation in a vehicle or being worn or carried by personnel of a law enforcement agency and that includes, at minimum, a camera and recording capabilities;

(7) "Mobile video recording", any data captured by a mobile video recorder, including audio, video, and any metadata;

(8) "Nonpublic location", a place where one would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, including but not limited to a dwelling, school, or medical facility.

2. Each law enforcement agency of this state, of any county, and of any municipality shall maintain records of all incidents reported to the agency, investigations and arrests made by such law enforcement agency. All incident reports and arrest reports shall be open records.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law other than the provisions of subsections 4, 5 and 6 of this section or section 320.083, **mobile video recordings and** investigative reports of all law enforcement agencies are closed records until the investigation becomes inactive.

(2) If any person is arrested and not charged with an offense against the law within thirty days of the person's arrest, the arrest report shall thereafter be a closed record except that the disposition portion of the record may be accessed and except as provided in section 610.120.

(3) Except as provided in subsections 3 and 5 of this section, a mobile video recording that is recorded in a nonpublic location is authorized to be closed, except that any person who is depicted in the recording or whose voice is in the recording, a legal guardian or parent of such person if he or she is a minor, a family member of such person within the first degree of consanguinity if he or she is deceased or incompetent, an attorney for such person, or insurer of such person, upon written request, may obtain a complete, unaltered, and unedited copy pursuant to this section.

3. Except as provided in subsections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this section, if any portion of a record or document of a law enforcement officer or agency, other than an arrest report, which would otherwise be open, contains information that is reasonably likely to pose a clear and present danger to the safety of any victim, witness, undercover officer, or other person; or jeopardize a criminal investigation, including records which would disclose the identity of a source wishing to remain confidential or a suspect not in custody; or which would disclose techniques, procedures or guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, that portion of the record shall be closed and shall be redacted from any record made available pursuant to this chapter.

4. Any person, including a **legal guardian or parent of such person if he or she is a minor,** family member of such person within the first degree of consanguinity if such person is deceased or incompetent, attorney for a person, or insurer of a person involved in any incident or whose property is involved in an incident, may obtain any records closed pursuant to this section or section 610.150 for purposes of investigation of any civil claim or defense, as provided by this subsection. Any individual, **legal guardian or parent of such person if he or she is a minor,** his or her family member within the first degree of consanguinity if such individual is deceased or incompetent, his or her attorney or insurer, involved in an incident or whose property is involved in an incident, upon written request, may obtain a complete unaltered and unedited incident report concerning the incident, and may obtain access to other records closed by a law enforcement agency pursuant to this section. Within thirty days of such request, the agency shall provide the requested material or file a motion pursuant to this subsection with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the law enforcement agency stating that the safety of the victim, witness or other individual cannot be reasonably ensured, or that a criminal investigation is likely to be jeopardized. If, based on such motion, the court finds for the law enforcement agency, the court shall either order the record closed or order such portion of the record that should be closed to be redacted from any record made available pursuant to this subsection.

5. Any person may bring an action pursuant to this section in the circuit court having jurisdiction to authorize disclosure of **a mobile video recording or** the information contained in an investigative report of any law enforcement agency, which would otherwise be closed pursuant to this section. The court may order that all or part of **a mobile video recording or** the information contained

in an investigative report be released to the person bringing the action.

(1) In making the determination as to whether information contained in an investigative report shall be disclosed, the court shall consider whether the benefit to the person bringing the action or to the public outweighs any harm to the public, to the law enforcement agency or any of its officers, or to any person identified in the investigative report in regard to the need for law enforcement agencies to effectively investigate and prosecute criminal activity.

(2) In making the determination as to whether a mobile video recording shall be disclosed, the court shall consider:

(a) Whether the benefit to the person bringing the action or to the public outweighs any harm to the public, to the law enforcement agency or any of its officers, or to any person identified in the mobile video recording in regard to the need for law enforcement agencies to effectively investigate and prosecute criminal activity;

(b) Whether the mobile video recording contains information that is reasonably likely to disclose private matters in which the public has no legitimate concern;

(c) Whether the mobile video recording is reasonably likely to bring shame or humiliation to a person of ordinary sensibilities; and

(d) Whether the mobile video recording was taken in a place where a person recorded or depicted has a reasonable expectation of privacy.

(3) The **mobile video recording or** investigative report in question may be examined by the court in camera.

(4) If the disclosure is authorized in whole or in part, the court may make any order that justice requires, including one or more of the following:

(a) That the mobile video recording or investigative report may be disclosed only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place;

(b) That the mobile video recording or investigative report may be had only by a method of disclosure other than that selected by the party seeking such disclosure;

(c) That the scope of the request be limited to certain matters;

(d) That the disclosure occur with no one present except persons designated by the court;

(e) That the mobile video recording or investigative report be

redacted to exclude, for example, personally identifiable features or other sensitive information;

(f) That a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way.

(5) The court may find that the party seeking disclosure of the **mobile video recording or** investigative report shall bear the reasonable and necessary costs and attorneys' fees of both parties, unless the court finds that the decision of the law enforcement agency not to open the **mobile video recording or** investigative report was substantially unjustified under all relevant circumstances, and in that event, the court may assess such reasonable and necessary costs and attorneys' fees to the law enforcement agency.

6. Any person may apply pursuant to this subsection to the circuit court having jurisdiction for an order requiring a law enforcement agency to open incident reports and arrest reports being unlawfully closed pursuant to this section. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the law enforcement officer or agency has knowingly violated this section, the officer or agency shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount up to one thousand dollars. If the court finds that there is a knowing violation of this section, the court may order payment by such officer or agency of all costs and attorneys' fees, as provided by section 610.027. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the law enforcement officer or agency has purposely violated this section, the officer or agency shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount up to five thousand dollars and the court shall order payment by such officer or agency of all costs and attorney fees, as provided in section 610.027. The court shall determine the amount of the penalty by taking into account the size of the jurisdiction, the seriousness of the offense, and whether the law enforcement officer or agency has violated this section previously.

7. The victim of an offense as provided in chapter 566 may request that his or her identity be kept confidential until a charge relating to such incident is filed.

8. Any person who requests and receives a mobile video recording that was recorded in a nonpublic location pursuant to this section is prohibited from displaying or disclosing the mobile video recording, including any description or account of any or all of the mobile video recording, without first providing direct third party

notice to each non law enforcement agency individual whose image or sound is contained in the recording and affording each person whose image or sound is contained in the mobile video recording no less than ten days to file and serve an action seeking an order from a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin all or some of the intended display, disclosure, description, or account of the recording. Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this subsection is subject to damages in a civil action.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED**]**

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 128

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2017

0528S.05T

AN ACT

To repeal sections 105.478, 144.026, 210.845, 302.441, 400.9-501, 452.370, 452.747, 454.500, 456.1-103, 456.4-414, 456.4-420, 456.8-808, 475.024, 478.463, 479.020, 479.170, 479.353, 488.029, 488.2206, 488.2250, 488.5050, 513.430, 513.440, 514.040, 515.575, 515.635, 552.020, 557.035, 565.076, 565.091, 566.010, 575.280, 577.001, 577.010, 577.037, 577.060, and 595.045, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixty-eight new sections relating to judicial proceedings, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 105.478, 144.026, 210.845, 302.441, 400.9-501, 452.370, 452.747, 454.500, 456.1-103, 456.4-414, 456.4-420, 456.8-808, 475.024, 478.463, 479.020, 479.170, 479.353, 488.029, 488.2206, 488.2250, 488.5050, 513.430, 513.440, 514.040, 515.575, 515.635, 552.020, 557.035, 565.076, 565.091, 566.010, 575.280, 577.001, 577.010, 577.037, 577.060, and 595.045, RSMo, are repealed and sixty-eight new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 29.225, 105.478, 105.713, 144.026, 210.845, 210.1109, 252.069, 302.441, 400.9-501, 452.370, 452.747, 454.500, 456.1-103, 456.4-414, 456.4-420, 456.8-808, 472.400, 472.405, 472.410, 472.415, 472.420, 472.425, 472.430, 472.435, 472.440, 472.445, 472.450, 472.455, 472.460, 472.465, 472.470, 472.475, 472.480, 472.485, 472.490, 475.084, 475.600, 475.602, 475.604, 478.463, 479.020, 479.170, 479.353, 479.354, 488.029, 488.2206, 488.2250, 488.5050, 513.430, 513.440, 514.040, 515.575, 515.635, 552.020, 557.035, 565.076, 565.091, 566.010, 570.095, 575.280, 577.001, 577.010, 577.011, 577.037, 577.060, 589.664, 595.045, and 595.219, to read as follows:

EXPLANATION–Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

29.225. When requested by a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney or law enforcement agency, the auditor or his or her authorized representatives may audit all or part of any political subdivision or other government entity as part of an investigation of improper government activities, including official misconduct, fraud, misappropriation, mismanagement, waste of resources, or a violation of state or federal law, rule, or regulation.

105.478. Any person guilty of knowingly violating any of the provisions of sections 105.450 to 105.498 shall be punished as follows:

(1) **[**For the first offense, such person is guilty of a**]** **The offense is a** class B misdemeanor**, unless the person has previously been found guilty of knowingly violating any of the provisions of sections 105.450 to 105.498, in which case such person shall be guilty of a class E felony**;

(2) **[**For the second and subsequent offenses**]** **For any offense involving more than seven hundred fifty dollars in value of any combination of goods or services**, such person is guilty of a class E felony.

105.713. 1. By no later than September 30, 2017, and the last day of each calendar month thereafter, the attorney general and the commissioner of administration shall submit a report to the general assembly detailing all settlements and judgments paid in the previous month from the state legal expense fund, including:

(1) Each payment from such fund, which shall include the case name and number of any settlement payments from such fund;

(2) Each individual deposit to such fund, including:

(a) The transferring state fund's name and section number authorizing the transfer of such funds; and

(b) The case name and case number that correspond to any expenses authorized under section 105.711 for which the deposit is being made; and

(3) The total amount of expenses from such fund's creation for each case included in the report.

2. In cases concerning the legal expenses incurred by the department of transportation, department of conservation, or a public institution that awards baccalaureate degrees, the report required under subsection 1 of this section shall be submitted by the legal counsel provided by the respective entity and by the designated keeper of accounts of the respective entity.

144.026. The director of revenue shall not send notice to any taxpayer under subsection 2 of section 144.021 regarding the decision in IBM Corporation v. Director of Revenue, **[**Case No. 94999**] 491 S.W.3d 535** (Mo. banc 2016) prior to August 28, **[**2017**] 2018**.

210.845. 1. The provisions of any decree respecting support may be modified only upon a showing of changed circumstances so substantial and continuing as to make the terms unreasonable. In a proceeding for modifications of any child support award, the court, in determining whether or not a substantial change in circumstances has occurred, shall consider all financial resources of both parties, including the extent to which the reasonable expenses of either party are, or should be, shared by a spouse or other person with whom he cohabits, and the earning capacity of a party who is not employed. If the application of the guidelines and criteria set forth in supreme court rule 88.01 to the financial circumstances of the parties would result in a change of child support from the existing amount by twenty percent or more, then a prima facie showing has been made of a change of circumstances so substantial and continuing as to make the present terms unreasonable.

2. When the party seeking modification has met the burden of proof set forth in subsection 1 of this section, the child support shall be determined in conformity with criteria set forth in supreme court rule 88.01.

3. A responsive pleading shall be filed in response to any motion to modify a child support or custody judgment.

210.1109. During any child protective investigation or assessment that does not result in an out-of-home placement, if the children's division determines that a child is at risk for possible removal and placement in out-of-home care, the division shall provide information to the parent or guardian about community service programs that provide respite care, voluntary guardianship, or other support services for families in crisis in cases where such services may address the needs of the family. The children's division is authorized to exercise its discretion in recommending community service programs provided to a parent or guardian under this section.

252.069. Any agent of the conservation commission may enforce the provisions of sections 577.070 and 577.080 and arrest violators only upon the water, the banks thereof, or upon public land.

302.441. 1. If a person is required to have an ignition interlock device

installed on such person's vehicle, he or she may apply to the court for an employment exemption variance to allow him or her to drive an employer-owned vehicle not equipped with an ignition interlock device for employment purposes only. Such exemption shall not be granted to a person who is self-employed or who wholly or partially owns **or controls** an entity that owns an employer-owned vehicle.

2. A person who is granted an employment exemption variance under subsection 1 of this section shall not drive, operate, or be in physical control of an employer-owned vehicle used for transporting children under eighteen years of age or vulnerable persons, as defined in section 630.005, or an employer-owned vehicle for personal use.

400.9-501. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), if the local law of this state governs perfection of a security interest or agricultural lien, the office in which to file a financing statement to perfect the security interest or agricultural lien is:

(1) The office designated for the filing or recording of a record of a mortgage on the related real property, if:

(A) The collateral is as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut; or

(B) The financing statement is filed as a fixture filing and the collateral is goods that are or are to become fixtures; or

(2) The office of the secretary of state in all other cases, including a case in which the collateral is goods that are or are to become fixtures and the financing statement is not filed as a fixture filing.

(b) The office in which to file a financing statement to perfect a security interest in collateral, including fixtures, of a transmitting utility is the office of the secretary of state. The financing statement also constitutes a fixture filing as to the collateral indicated in the financing statement which is or is to become fixtures.

[(c) A person shall not knowingly or intentionally file, attempt to file, or record any document related to real property with a recorder of deeds under chapter 59 or a financing statement with the secretary of state under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) or subsection (b) of this section, with the intent that such document or statement be used to harass or defraud any other person or knowingly or intentionally file, attempt to file, or record such a document or statement that is materially false or fraudulent.

(1) A person who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a class E

felony.

(2) If a person is convicted of a violation under this subsection, the court may order restitution.

(d) In the alternative to the provisions of sections 428.105 through 428.135, if a person files a false or fraudulent financing statement with the secretary of state under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) or subsection (b) of this section, a debtor named in that financing statement may file an action against the person that filed the financing statement seeking appropriate equitable relief, actual damages, or punitive damages, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees.**]**

452.370. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6 of section 452.325, the provisions of any judgment respecting maintenance or support may be modified only upon a showing of changed circumstances so substantial and continuing as to make the terms unreasonable. **A responsive pleading shall be filed in response to any motion to modify a child support or maintenance judgment.** In a proceeding for modification of any child support or maintenance judgment, the court, in determining whether or not a substantial change in circumstances has occurred, shall consider all financial resources of both parties, including the extent to which the reasonable expenses of either party are, or should be, shared by a spouse or other person with whom he or she cohabits, and the earning capacity of a party who is not employed. If the application of the child support guidelines and criteria set forth in section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules to the financial circumstances of the parties would result in a change of child support from the existing amount by twenty percent or more, a prima facie showing has been made of a change of circumstances so substantial and continuing as to make the present terms unreasonable, if the existing amount was based upon the presumed amount pursuant to the child support guidelines.

2. When the party seeking modification has met the burden of proof set forth in subsection 1 of this section, the child support shall be determined in conformity with criteria set forth in section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules.

3. Unless otherwise agreed in writing or expressly provided in the judgment, the obligation to pay future statutory maintenance is terminated upon the death of either party or the remarriage of the party receiving maintenance.

4. Unless otherwise agreed in writing or expressly provided in the

judgment, provisions for the support of a child are terminated by emancipation of the child. The parent entitled to receive child support shall have the duty to notify the parent obligated to pay support of the child's emancipation and failing to do so, the parent entitled to receive child support shall be liable to the parent obligated to pay support for child support paid following emancipation of a minor child, plus interest.

5. If a parent has made an assignment of support rights to the family support division on behalf of the state as a condition of eligibility for benefits pursuant to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and either party initiates a motion to modify the support obligation by reducing it, the state of Missouri shall be named as a party to the proceeding. The state shall be served with a copy of the motion by sending it by certified mail to the director of the family support division.

6. The court shall have continuing personal jurisdiction over both the obligee and the obligor of a court order for child support or maintenance for the purpose of modifying such order. Both obligee and obligor shall notify, in writing, the clerk of the court in which the support or maintenance order was entered of any change of mailing address. If personal service of the motion cannot be had in this state, the motion to modify and notice of hearing shall be served outside the state as provided by supreme court rule 54.14. The order may be modified only as to support or maintenance installments which accrued subsequent to the date of personal service. For the purpose of 42 U.S.C. Section 666(a)(9)(C), the circuit clerk shall be considered the appropriate agent to receive notice of the motion to modify for the obligee or the obligor, but only in those instances in which personal service could not be had in this state.

7. If a responsive pleading raising the issues of custody or visitation is filed in response to a motion to modify child support filed at the request of the family support division by a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney or an attorney under contract with the division, such responsive pleading shall be severed upon request.

8. Notwithstanding any provision of this section which requires a showing of substantial and continuing change in circumstances, in a IV-D case filed pursuant to this section by the family support division as provided in section 454.400, the court shall modify a support order in accordance with the guidelines and criteria set forth in supreme court rule 88.01 and any regulations thereunder if the amount in the current order differs from the amount which would be

ordered in accordance with such guidelines or regulations.

452.747. 1. Any petition for modification of child custody decrees filed under the provisions of section 452.410 or sections 452.700 to 452.930 shall be verified and, if the original proceeding originated in the state of Missouri, shall be filed in that original case, but service shall be obtained and responsive pleadings **[**may**]** **shall** be filed as in any original proceeding.

2. Before making a decree under section 452.410 or sections 452.700 to 452.930, the litigants, any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated, and any person who has physical custody of the child shall be served in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure and applicable court rules and **[**may**]** **shall** within thirty days after the date of service (forty-five days if service by publication) file a verified answer. If any such persons are outside this state, notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given under section 452.740.

454.500. 1. At any time after the entry of an order pursuant to sections 454.470 and 454.475, the obligated parent, the division, or the person or agency having custody of the dependent child may file a motion for modification with the director. Such motion shall be in writing, shall set forth the reasons for modification, and shall state the address of the moving party. The motion shall be served by the moving party in the manner provided for in subsection 5 of section 454.465 upon the obligated parent or the party holding the support rights, as appropriate. In addition, if the support rights are held by the family support division on behalf of the state, a true copy of the motion shall be mailed by the moving party by certified mail to the person having custody of the dependent child at the last known address of that person. **The obligated parent or the party holding the support rights shall file a pleading in response to the motion to modify.** A hearing on the motion shall then be provided in the same manner, and determinations shall be based on considerations set out in section 454.475, unless the party served fails to respond within thirty days, in which case the director may enter an order by default. If the child for whom the order applies is no longer in the custody of a person receiving public assistance or receiving support enforcement services from the department, or a division thereof, pursuant to section 454.425, the director may certify the matter for hearing to the circuit court in which the order was filed pursuant to section 454.490 in lieu of holding a hearing pursuant to section 454.475. If the director certifies the matter for hearing to the circuit court, service of the motion to modify shall be had in accordance with the provisions of subsection 5 of section 452.370. If the director

does not certify the matter for hearing to the circuit court, service of the motion to modify shall be considered complete upon personal service, or on the date of mailing, if sent by certified mail. For the purpose of 42 U.S.C. Section 666(a)(9)(C), the director shall be considered the appropriate agent to receive the notice of the motion to modify for the obligee or the obligor, but only in those instances in which the matter is not certified to circuit court for hearing, and only when service of the motion is attempted on the obligee or obligor by certified mail.

2. A motion for modification made pursuant to this section shall not stay the director from enforcing and collecting upon the existing order pending the modification proceeding unless so ordered by the court.

3. Only payments accruing subsequent to the service of the motion for modification upon all named parties to the motion may be modified. Modification may be granted only upon a showing of a change of circumstances so substantial and continuing as to make the terms unreasonable. In a proceeding for modification of any child support award, the director, in determining whether or not a substantial change in circumstances has occurred, shall consider all financial resources of both parties, including the extent to which the reasonable expenses of either party are, or should be, shared by a spouse or other person with whom he or she cohabits, and the earning capacity of a party who is not employed. If the application of the guidelines and criteria set forth in supreme court rule 88.01 to the financial circumstances of the parties would result in a change of child support from the existing amount by twenty percent or more, then a prima facie showing has been made of a change of circumstances so substantial and continuing as to make the present terms unreasonable.

4. If the division has entered an order under section 454.470 or 454.500, and an additional child or children not the subject of the order are born to the parties, the division may, following the filing of a motion to modify, service of process, and opportunity for a hearing pursuant to this section, modify the underlying child support order to include a single child support obligation for all children of the parties in conformity with the criteria set forth in supreme court rule 88.01.

5. The circuit court may, upon such terms as may be just, relieve a parent from an administrative order entered against that parent because of mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect.

6. No order entered pursuant to section 454.476 shall be modifiable pursuant to this section, except that an order entered pursuant to section 454.476

shall be amended by the director to conform with any modification made by the court that entered the court order upon which the director based his or her order.

7. When the party seeking modifications has met the burden of proof set forth in subsection 3 of this section, then the child support shall be determined in conformity with the criteria set forth in supreme court rule 88.01.

8. The last four digits of the Social Security number of the parents shall be recorded on any order entered pursuant to this section. The full Social Security number of each party and each child shall be retained in the manner required by section 509.520.

456.1-103. In sections 456.1-101 to 456.11-1106:

(1) "Action," with respect to an act of a trustee, includes a failure to act;

(2) "Ascertainable standard" means a standard relating to an individual's health, education, support, or maintenance within the meaning of Section 2041(b)(1)(A) or Section 2541(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(3) "Beneficiary" means a person that:

(a) has a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or contingent; or

(b) in a capacity other than that of trustee, holds a power of appointment over trust property;

(4) "Charitable trust" means a trust, or portion of a trust, created for a charitable purpose described in subsection 1 of section 456.4-405;

(5) "Conservator" means a person described in subdivision (3) of section 475.010. This term does not include a conservator ad litem;

(6) "Conservator ad litem" means a person appointed by the court pursuant to the provisions of section 475.097;

(7) **"Directed trust", means any trust, including a split interest trust, where the trust instrument authorizes a trust protector to instruct or direct the trustee or that charges a trust protector with any responsibilities regarding the trust or that grants the trust protector one or more powers over the trust;**

(8) "Environmental law" means a federal, state, or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance relating to protection of the environment;

[(8)**]** **(9)** "Financial institution" means a non-foreign bank, savings and loan or trust company chartered, regulated and supervised by the Missouri division of finance, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the office of thrift supervision, the National Credit Union Administration, or the Missouri division

of credit union supervision. The term "non-foreign bank" shall mean a bank that is not a foreign bank within the meaning of subdivision (1) of section 361.005;

[(9)**]** **(10)** "Guardian" means a person described in subdivision (7) of section 475.010. The term does not include a guardian ad litem;

[(10)**]** **(11)** "Interested persons" include beneficiaries and any others having a property right in or claim against a trust estate which may be affected by a judicial proceeding. It also includes fiduciaries and other persons representing interested persons. The meaning as it relates to particular persons may vary from time to time and must be determined according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved in, any proceeding;

[(11)**]** **(12)** "Interests of the beneficiaries" means the beneficial interests provided in the terms of the trust;

[(12)**]** **(13)** "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on January 1, 2005, or as later amended;

[(13)**]** **(14)** "Jurisdiction," with respect to a geographic area, includes a state or country;

[(14)**]** **(15)** "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity;

[(15)**]** **(16)** "Permissible distributee" means a beneficiary who is currently eligible to receive distributions of trust income or principal, whether mandatory or discretionary;

[(16)**]** **(17)** "Power of withdrawal" means a presently exercisable power of a beneficiary to withdraw assets from the trust without the consent of the trustee or any other person;

[(17)**]** **(18)** "Principal place of administration" of a trust is the trustee's usual place of business where the records pertaining to the trust are kept, or the trustee's residence if the trustee has no such place of business, unless otherwise designated by the terms of the trust as provided in section 456.1-108. In the case of cotrustees, the principal place of administration is, in the following order of priority:

(a) The usual place of business of the corporate trustee if there is but one corporate cotrustee;

(b) The usual place of business or residence of the trustee who is a professional fiduciary if there is but one such trustee and no corporate cotrustee;

or

(c) The usual place of business or residence of any of the cotrustees;

[(18)**]** **(19)** "Professional fiduciary" means an individual who represents himself or herself to the public as having specialized training, experience or skills in the administration of trusts;

[(19)**]** **(20)** "Property" means anything that may be the subject of ownership, whether real or personal, legal or equitable, or any interest therein;

[(20)**]** **(21)** "Qualified beneficiary" means a beneficiary who, on the date the beneficiary's qualification is determined:

(a) is a permissible distributee;

(b) would be a permissible distributee if the interests of the permissible distributees described in paragraph (a) of this subdivision terminated on that date; or

(c) would be a permissible distributee if the trust terminated on that date;

[(21)**]** **(22)** "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form;

[(22)**]** **(23)** "Revocable," as applied to a trust, means that the settlor has the legal power to revoke the trust without the consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest, regardless of whether the settlor has the mental capacity to do so in fact;

[(23)**]** **(24)** "Settlor" means a person, including a testator, who creates, or contributes property to, a trust. If more than one person creates or contributes property to a trust, each person is a settlor of the portion of the trust property attributable to that person's contribution except to the extent another person has the power to revoke or withdraw that portion pursuant to the terms of the trust;

[(24)**]** **(25)** "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:

(a) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or

(b) to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic sound, symbol, or process;

[(25)**]** **(26)** "Spendthrift provision" means a term of a trust which restrains either the voluntary or involuntary transfer or both the voluntary and involuntary transfer of a beneficiary's interest;

[(26)**]** **(27)** "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or

insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes an Indian tribe or band recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state;

[(27)**]** **(28)** "Terms of a trust" means the manifestation of the settlor's intent regarding a trust's provisions as expressed in the trust instrument or as may be established by other evidence that would be admissible in a judicial proceeding;

[(28)**]** **(29)** "Trust instrument" means an instrument executed by the settlor that contains terms of the trust, including any amendments thereto;

[(29)**]** **(30) "Trust protector", means any person, group of persons or entity not serving as a trustee and not the settlor or a beneficiary, designated in a trust instrument to instruct or direct the trustee or charged in the trust instrument with any responsibilities regarding the trust or expressly granted in the trust instrument one or more powers over the trust. The term "trust protector" includes but is not limited to persons or entities identified in the trust instrument as trust advisors, trust directors, distribution advisers, or investment advisers;**

(31) "Trustee" includes an original, additional, and successor trustee, and a cotrustee.

456.4-414. 1. After notice to the qualified beneficiaries, the trustee of a trust consisting of trust property having a total value less than **[**one hundred thousand**]** **two hundred fifty thousand** dollars may terminate the trust if the trustee concludes that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration.

2. The court may modify or terminate a trust or remove the trustee and appoint a different trustee if it determines that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration.

3. Upon termination of a trust under this section, the trustee shall distribute the trust property in a manner consistent with the purposes of the trust.

4. This section does not apply to an easement for conservation or preservation.

456.4-420. 1. If a trust instrument containing a no-contest clause is or has become irrevocable, an interested person may file a petition to the court for an interlocutory determination whether a particular motion, petition, or other claim for relief by the interested person would trigger application of the no-

contest clause or would otherwise trigger a forfeiture that is enforceable under applicable law and public policy.

2. The petition described in subsection 1 of this section shall be verified under oath. The petition may be filed by an interested person either as a separate judicial proceeding, or brought with other claims for relief in a single judicial proceeding, all in the manner prescribed generally for such proceedings under this chapter. If a petition is joined with other claims for relief, the court shall enter its order or judgment on the petition before proceeding any further with any other claim for relief joined therein. In ruling on such a petition, the court shall consider the text of the clause, the context to the terms of the trust instrument as a whole, and in the context of the verified factual allegations in the petition. No evidence beyond the pleadings and the trust instrument shall be taken except as required to resolve an ambiguity in the no-contest clause.

3. An order or judgment determining a petition described in subsection 1 of this section shall have the effect set forth in subsections 4 and 5 of this section, and shall be subject to appeal as with other final judgments. If the order disposes of fewer than all claims for relief in a judicial proceeding, that order is subject to interlocutory appeal in accordance with the applicable rules for taking such an appeal. If an interlocutory appeal is taken, the court may stay the pending judicial proceeding until final disposition of said appeal on such terms and conditions as the court deems reasonable and proper under the circumstances. A final ruling on the applicability of a no-contest clause shall not preclude any later filing and adjudication of other claims related to the trust.

4. An order or judgment, in whole or in part, on a petition described in subsection 1 of this section shall result in the no-contest clause being enforceable to the extent of the court's ruling, and shall govern application of the no-contest clause to the extent that the interested person then proceeds forward with the claims described therein. In the event such an interlocutory order or judgment is vacated, reversed, or otherwise modified on appeal, no interested person shall be prejudiced by any reliance, through action, inaction, or otherwise, on the order or judgment prior to final disposition of the appeal.

5. An order or judgment shall have effect only as to the specific trust terms and factual basis recited in the petition. If claims are later filed that are materially different than those upon which the order or judgment is based, then to the extent such new claims are raised, the party in whose favor the order or judgment was entered shall have no protection from enforcement of the no-contest

clause otherwise afforded by the order and judgment entered under this section.

6. For purposes of this section, a "no-contest clause" shall mean a provision in a trust instrument purporting to rescind a donative transfer to, or a fiduciary appointment of, any person, or that otherwise effects a forfeiture of some or all of an interested person's beneficial interest in a trust estate as a result of some action taken by the beneficiary. This definition shall not be construed in any way as determining whether a no-contest clause is enforceable under applicable law and public policy in a particular factual situation. As used in this section, the term "no-contest clause" shall also mean an "in terrorem clause".

7. A no-contest clause is not enforceable against an interested person in, but not limited to, the following circumstances:

(1) Filing a motion, petition, or other claim for relief objecting to the jurisdiction or venue of the court over a proceeding concerning a trust, or over any person joined, or attempted to be joined, in such a proceeding;

(2) Filing a motion, petition, or other claim for relief concerning an accounting, report, or notice that has or should have been made by a trustee, provided the interested person otherwise has standing to do so under applicable law, including, but not limited to, section 456.6-603;

(3) Filing a motion, petition, or other claim for relief under chapter 475 concerning the appointment of a guardian or conservator for the settlor;

(4) Filing a motion, petition, or other claim for relief under chapter 404 concerning the settlor;

(5) Disclosure to any person of information concerning a trust instrument or that is relevant to a proceeding before the court concerning the trust instrument or property of the trust estate, unless such disclosure is otherwise prohibited by law;

(6) Filing a motion, pleading, or other claim for relief seeking approval of a nonjudicial settlement agreement concerning a trust instrument, as set forth in section 456.1-111;

(7) **Filing a motion, pleading, or other claim for relief concerning a breach of trust by a trustee including, but not limited to, a claim under section 456.10-1001. For purposes of this subdivision, "breach of trust" means a trustee's violation of the terms of a trust instrument, a violation of the trustee's general fiduciary obligations, or a trustee's violation of a duty that equity imposes on a trustee;**

(8) Filing a motion, pleading, or other claim for relief concerning removal of a trustee including, but not limited to, a claim for removal under section 456.7-706;

(9) To the extent a petition under subsection 1 of this section is limited to the procedure and purpose described therein.

8. In any proceeding brought under this section, the court may award costs, expenses, and attorneys' fees to any party, as provided in section 456.10-1004.

456.8-808. 1. While a trust is revocable, the trustee may follow a direction of the settlor that is contrary to the terms of the trust.

2. A trust instrument may provide for **[**the appointment of a trust protector. For purposes of this section, a "trust protector", whether referred to in the trust instrument by that name or by some other name, is a person, other than the settlor, a trustee, or a beneficiary, who is expressly granted in the trust instrument one or more powers over the trust**] one or more persons, not then serving as a trustee and not the settlor or a beneficiary, to be given any powers over the trust as expressly granted in the trust instrument. Any such person may be identified and appointed as a trust protector or similar term. Whenever a trust instrument names, appoints, authorizes, or otherwise designates a trust protector, the trust shall be deemed a directed trust**.

3. A trust protector appointed in the trust instrument shall have only the powers granted to the trust protector by the express terms of the trust instrument, and a trust protector is only authorized to act within the scope of the authority expressly granted in the trust instrument. Without limiting the authority of the settlor to grant powers to a trust protector, the express powers that may be granted include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Remove and appoint a trustee **or a trust protector** or name a successor trustee or trust protector;

(2) Modify or amend the trust instrument to:

(a) Achieve favorable tax status or respond to changes in the Internal Revenue Code or state law, or the rulings and regulations under such code or law;

(b) Reflect legal changes that affect trust administration;

(c) Correct errors or ambiguities that might otherwise require court construction; or

(d) Correct a drafting error that defeats a grantor's intent;

(3) Increase, decrease, modify, or restrict the interests of the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the trust;

(4) Terminate the trust in favor of the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the trust;

(5) Change the applicable law governing the trust and the trust situs; or

(6) Such other powers as are expressly granted to the trust protector in the trust instrument.

4. Notwithstanding any provision in the trust instrument to the contrary, a trust protector shall have no power to modify a trust to:

(1) Remove a requirement from a trust created to meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 1396p(d)(4) to pay back a governmental entity for benefits provided to the permissible beneficiary of the trust at the death of that beneficiary; or

(2) Reduce or eliminate an income interest of the income beneficiary of any of the following types of trusts:

(a) A trust for which a marital deduction has been taken for federal tax purposes under Section 2056 or 2523 of the Internal Revenue Code or for state tax purposes under any comparable provision of applicable state law, during the life of the settlor's spouse;

(b) A charitable remainder trust under Section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code, during the life of the noncharitable beneficiary;

(c) A grantor retained annuity trust under Section 2702 of the Internal Revenue Code, during any period in which the settlor is a beneficiary; or

(d) A trust for which an election as a qualified Sub-Chapter S Trust under Section 1361(d) of the Internal Revenue Code is currently in place.

5. Except to the extent otherwise provided in a trust instrument specifically referring to this subsection, the trust protector shall not exercise a power in a way that would result in a taxable gift for federal gift tax purposes or cause the inclusion of any assets of the trust in the trust protector's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes.

6. Except to the extent otherwise provided in the trust instrument and in subsection 7 of this section, and notwithstanding any provision of sections 456.1-101 to 456.11-1106 to the contrary:

(1) A trust protector shall act in a fiduciary capacity in carrying out the powers granted to the trust protector in the trust instrument, and shall have such duties to the beneficiaries, the settlor, or the trust as set forth in the trust

instrument**; provided, however, that the trust instrument may provide that the trust protector shall act in a nonfiduciary capacity**. A trust protector is not a trustee, and is not liable or accountable as a trustee when performing or declining to perform the express powers given to the trust protector in the trust instrument. A trust protector is not liable for the acts or omissions of any fiduciary or beneficiary under the trust instrument;

(2) A trust protector is exonerated from any and all liability for the trust protector's acts or omissions, or arising from any exercise or nonexercise of the powers expressly conferred on the trust protector in the trust instrument, unless it is established by a preponderance of the evidence that the acts or omissions of the trust protector were done or omitted in breach of the trust protector's duty, in bad faith or with reckless indifference;

(3) A trust protector is authorized to exercise the express powers granted in the trust instrument at any time and from time to time after the trust protector acquires knowledge of their appointment as trust protector and of the powers granted**. The trust protector may take any action, judicial or otherwise, necessary to carry out the duties given to the trust protector in the trust instrument**;

(4) A trust protector is entitled to receive, from the assets of the trust for which the trust protector is acting, reasonable compensation, and reimbursement of the reasonable costs and expenses incurred, in determining whether to carry out, and in carrying out, the express powers given to the trust protector in the trust instrument;

(5) A trust protector is entitled to receive, from the assets of the trust for which the trust protector is acting, reimbursement of the reasonable costs and expenses, including attorney's fees, of defending any claim made against the trust protector arising from the acts or omissions of the trust protector acting in that capacity unless it is established by clear and convincing evidence that the trust protector was acting in bad faith or with reckless indifference; and

(6) The express powers granted in the trust instrument shall not be exercised by the trust protector for the trust protector's own personal benefit.

7. If a trust protector is granted a power in the trust instrument to direct, consent to, or disapprove a trustee's actual or proposed investment decision, distribution decision, or other decision of the trustee required to be performed under applicable trust law in carrying out the duties of the trustee in administering the trust, then only with respect to such power, excluding the

powers identified in subsection 3 of this section, the trust protector shall have the same duties and liabilities as if serving as a trustee under the trust instrument **unless the trust instrument expressly provides otherwise. In carrying out any written directions given to the trustee by the trust protector concerning actual or proposed investment decisions, the trustee shall not be subject to the provisions of sections 469.900 to 469.913. For purposes of this subsection, "investment decisions" means, with respect to any investment, decisions to retain, purchase, sell, exchange, tender, or otherwise engage in transactions affecting the ownership of investments or rights therein, and, with respect to nonpublicly traded investments, the valuation thereof**.

8. **Any trustee of a directed trust shall not be accountable under the law or equity for any act or omission of a trust protector and shall stand absolved from liability for executing the decisions or instructions from a trust protector, or for monitoring the actions or inactions of a trust protector. A trustee shall take reasonable steps to facilitate the activity of a trust protector in a directed trust.** A trustee shall carry out the written directions given to the trustee by a trust protector acting within the scope of the powers expressly granted to the trust protector in the trust instrument. Except **[**in cases of bad faith or reckless indifference on the part of the trustee, or**]** as otherwise provided in the trust instrument, the trustee shall not be liable for any loss resulting directly or indirectly from any act taken or omitted as a result of the written direction of the trust protector or the failure of the trust protector to provide consent. Except as otherwise provided in the trust instrument, the trustee shall have no duty to monitor the conduct of the trust protector, provide advice to or consult with the trust protector, or communicate with or warn or apprise any beneficiary concerning instances in which the trustee would or might have exercised the trustee's own discretion in a manner different from the manner directed by the trust protector. **Except as otherwise provided in the trust instrument, any actions taken by the trustee at the trust protector's direction shall be deemed to be administrative actions taken by the trustee solely to allow the trustee to carry out the instructions of the trust protector, and shall not be deemed to constitute an act by the trustee to monitor the trust protector or otherwise participate in actions within the scope of the trust protector's authority.**

9. Except to the extent otherwise expressly provided in the trust instrument, the trust protector shall be entitled to receive information regarding the administration of the trust as follows:

(1) Upon the request of the trust protector, unless unreasonable under the circumstances, the trustee shall promptly provide to the trust protector any and all information related to the trust that may relate to the exercise or nonexercise of a power expressly granted to the trust protector in the trust instrument. The trustee has no obligation to provide any information to the trust protector except to the extent a trust protector requests information under this section;

(2) The request of the trust protector for information under this section shall be with respect to a single trust that is sufficiently identified to enable the trustee to locate the records of the trust; and

(3) If the trustee is bound by any confidentiality restrictions with respect to an asset of a trust, a trust protector who requests information under this section about such asset shall agree to be bound by the confidentiality restrictions that bind the trustee before receiving such information from the trustee.

10. A trust protector may resign by giving thirty days' written notice to the trustee and any successor trust protector. A successor trust protector, if any, shall have all the powers expressly granted in the trust instrument to the resigning trust protector unless such powers are expressly modified for the successor trust protector.

11. A trust protector of a trust having its principal place of administration in this state submits personally to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state during any period that the principal place of administration of the trust is located in this state and the trust protector is serving in such capacity. **The trust instrument may also provide that a trust protector is subject to the personal jurisdiction of the courts of this state as a condition of appointment.**

472.400. Sections 472.400 to 472.490 shall be known and may be cited as the "Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act".

472.405. As used in sections 472.400 to 472.490, the following terms mean:

(1) "Access", includes view, marshal, manage, copy, distribute, or delete;

(2) "Account", an arrangement under a terms-of-service agreement in which a custodian carries, maintains, processes, receives,

or stores a digital asset of the user or provides goods or services to the user;

(3) "Agent", an attorney-in-fact granted authority under a durable or nondurable power of attorney;

(4) "Carries", engages in the transmission of electronic communications;

(5) "Catalogue of electronic communications", information that identifies each person with which a user has had an electronic communication, the time and date of the communication, and the electronic address of the person;

(6) "Conservator", a person appointed by a court to have the care and custody of the estate of a minor or a disabled person. A "limited conservator" is one whose duties or powers are limited. The term "conservator", as used in sections 472.400 to 472.490, includes limited conservator unless otherwise specified or apparent from the context;

(7) "Content of an electronic communication", information concerning the substance or meaning of the communication which:

(a) Has been sent or received by a user;

(b) Is in electronic storage by a custodian providing an electronic-communication service to the public or is carried or maintained by a custodian providing a remote-computing service to the public; and

(c) Is not readily accessible to the public;

(8) "Court", any court with competent jurisdiction within this state;

(9) "Custodian", a person that carries, maintains, processes, receives, or stores a digital asset of a user;

(10) "Designated recipient", a person chosen by a user using an online tool to administer digital assets of the user;

(11) "Digital asset", an electronic record in which an individual has a right or interest. The term does not include an underlying asset or liability unless the asset or liability is itself an electronic record;

(12) "Electronic", relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities;

(13) "Electronic communication", has the same meaning as set forth in 18 U.S.C. Section 2510(12), as amended;

(14) "Electronic-communication service", a custodian that

provides to a user the ability to send or receive an electronic communication;

(15) "Fiduciary", an original, additional, or successor personal representative, conservator, agency, or trustee;

(16) "Information", data, text, images, videos, sounds, codes, computer programs, software, databases, or the like;

(17) "Online tool", an electronic service provided by a custodian that allows the user, in an agreement distinct from the terms-of-service agreement between the custodian and user, to provide directions for disclosure or nondisclosure of digital assets to a third person;

(18) "Person", an individual, estate, trust, business or nonprofit entity, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, instrumentality, or other legal entity;

(19) "Personal representative", executor or administrator, including an administrator with the will annexed, an administrator de bonis non, an administrator pending contest, an administrator during minority or absence, and any other type of administrator of the estate of a decedent whose appointment is permitted, or any person who performs substantially the same function under the law of Missouri, including without limitation an affiant who has filed a small estate affidavit under section 473.097. It does not include an executor de son tort;

(20) "Power of attorney", a record that grants an agent authority to act in the place of a principal;

(21) "Principal", an individual who grants authority to an agent in a power of attorney;

(22) "Protected person", an individual for whom a conservator has been appointed, including a protectee, a disabled person, and an individual for whom an application for the appointment of a conservator is pending;

(23) "Record", information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form;

(24) "Remote-computing service", a custodian that provides to a user computer processing services or the storage of digital assets by means of an electronic communications system, as defined in 18 U.S.C. Section 2510(14), as amended;

(25) "Terms-of-service agreement", an agreement that controls the relationship between a user and a custodian;

(26) "Trustee", a fiduciary with legal title to property pursuant to an agreement or declaration that creates a beneficial interest in another, including an original, additional, and successor trustee, and a co-trustee;

(27) "User", a person that has an account with a custodian;

(28) "Will", includes a testamentary instrument, a codicil, a testamentary instrument that only appoints an executor, and instrument that revokes or revises a testamentary instrument.

472.410. 1. Sections 472.400 to 472.490 shall apply to:

(1) A fiduciary or agent acting under a will or power of attorney executed before, on, or after the effective date of sections 472.400 to 472.490;

(2) A personal representative acting for a decedent who dies before, on, or after the effective date of sections 472.400 to 472.490;

(3) A conservatorship proceeding commenced before, on, or after the effective date of sections 472.400 to 472.490; and

(4) A trustee acting under a trust created before, on, or after the effective date of sections 472.400 to 472.490.

2. Sections 472.400 to 472.490 shall apply to a custodian if the user resides in this state or resided in this state at the time of the user's death.

3. Sections 472.400 to 472.490 shall not apply to a digital asset of an employer used by an employee in the ordinary course of the employer's business.

472.415. 1. A user may use an online tool to direct the custodian to disclose to a designated recipient or not to disclose some or all of the user's digital assets, including the content of electronic communications. If the online tool allows the user to modify or delete a direction at all times, a direction regarding disclosure using an online tool overrides a contrary direction by the user in a will, trust, power of attorney, or other record.

2. If a user has not used an online tool to give direction under subsection 1 of this section or if the custodian has not provided an online tool, the user may allow or prohibit in a will, trust, power of attorney, or other record, disclosure to a fiduciary of some or all of the

user's digital assets, including the content of electronic communications sent or received by the user.

3. A user's direction under subsection 1 or 2 of this section overrides a contrary provision in a terms-of-service agreement that does not require the user to act affirmatively and distinctly from the user's assent to the terms-of-service.

472.420. 1. Sections 472.400 to 472.490 shall not change or impair a right of a custodian or a user under a terms-of-service agreement to access and use digital assets of the user.

2. Sections 472.400 to 472.490 shall not give a fiduciary or a designated recipient any new or expanded rights other than those held by the user for whom, or for whose estate, the fiduciary or designated recipient acts or represents.

3. A fiduciary's or a designated recipient's access to digital assets may be modified or eliminated by a user, by federal law, or by a terms-of-service agreement if the user has not provided direction under section 472.415.

472.425. 1. When disclosing digital assets of a user under sections 472.400 to 472.490, the custodian may at its sole discretion:

(1) Grant a fiduciary or designated recipient full access to the user's account;

(2) Grant a fiduciary or designated recipient partial access to the user's account sufficient to perform the tasks with which the fiduciary or designated recipient is charged; or

(3) Provide a fiduciary or designated recipient a copy in a record of any digital asset that, on the date the custodian received the request for disclosure, the user could have accessed if the user were alive and had full capacity and access to the account.

2. A custodian may assess a reasonable administrative charge for the cost of disclosing digital assets under sections 472.400 to 472.490.

3. A custodian shall not disclose under sections 472.400 to 472.490 a digital asset deleted by a user.

4. If a user directs or a fiduciary requests a custodian to disclose under sections 472.400 to 472.490 some, but not all, of the user's digital assets, the custodian need not disclose the assets if segregation of the assets would impose an undue burden on the custodian. If the custodian believes the direction or request imposes an undue burden,

the custodian or fiduciary may seek an order from the court to disclose:

(1) A subset limited by date of the user's digital assets;

(2) All of the user's digital assets to the fiduciary or designated recipient;

(3) None of the user's digital assets; or

(4) All of the user's digital assets to the court for review in camera.

472.430. If a deceased user consented or a court directs disclosure of the contents of electronic communications of the user, the custodian shall disclose to the personal representative of the estate of the user the content of an electronic communication sent or received by the user if the representative gives the custodian:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) A certified copy of the death certificate of the user;

(3) A certified copy of the letters testamentary or letters of administration of the representative or a certified copy of the certificate of clerk in connection with a small estate affidavit or court order;

(4) Unless the user provided direction using an online tool, then in the case of user consent to disclosure, a copy of the user's will, trust, power of attorney, or other record evidencing the user's consent to disclosure of the content of electronic communications; and

(5) If requested by the custodian for the purpose of identifying the correct account of the user:

(a) A number, username, address, or other unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the user's account;

(b) Evidence linking the account to the user; or

(c) A finding by the court that:

a. The user had a specific account with the custodian, identifiable by the information specified in paragraph (a) of this subdivision;

b. Disclosure of the content of electronic communications of the user would not violate 18 U.S.C. Section 2701 et seq., as amended, 47 U.S.C. Section 222, as amended, or other applicable law;

c. Unless the user provided direction using an online tool, the

user consented to disclosure of the content of electronic communications; or

d. Disclosure of the content of electronic communications of the user is reasonably necessary for administration of the estate.

472.435. Unless the user prohibited disclosure of digital assets or the court directs otherwise, a custodian shall disclose to the personal representative of the estate of a deceased user a catalogue of electronic communications sent or received by the user and digital assets, other than the content of electronic communications, of the user, if the representative gives the custodian:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) A certified copy of the death certificate of the user;

(3) A certified copy of the letters testamentary or letters of administration of the representative or a certified copy of certificate of clerk in connection with a small estate affidavit or court order; and

(4) If requested by the custodian for the purpose of identifying the correct account of the correct user:

(a) A number, username, address, or other unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the user's account;

(b) Evidence linking the account to the user;

(c) An affidavit stating that disclosure of the user's digital assets is reasonably necessary for administration of the estate; or

(d) A finding by the court that:

a. The user had a specific account with the custodian, identifiable by the information specified in paragraph (a) of this subdivision; or

b. Disclosure of the user's digital assets is reasonably necessary for administration of the estate.

472.440. To the extent a power of attorney expressly grants an agent authority over the content of electronic communications sent or received by the principal and unless directed otherwise by the principal or the court, a custodian shall disclose to the agent the content if the agent gives the custodian:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) An original or copy of the power of attorney expressly granting the agent authority over the content of electronic communications of the principal;

(3) A certification by the agent, under penalty of perjury, that the power of attorney is in effect; and

(4) If requested by the custodian for the purpose of identifying the correct account of the correct user:

(a) A number, username, address, or other unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the principal's account; or

(b) Evidence linking the account to the principal.

472.445. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, directed by the principal, or provided by a power of attorney, a custodian shall disclose to an agent with specific authority over digital assets or general authority to act on behalf of a principal a catalogue of electronic communications sent or received by the principal and digital assets, other than the content of electronic communications, of the principal if the agent gives the custodian:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) An original or a copy of the power of attorney that gives the agent specific authority over digital assets or general authority to act on behalf of the principal;

(3) A certification by the agent, under penalty of perjury, that the power of attorney is in effect; and

(4) If requested by the custodian for the purpose of identifying the correct account of the correct user:

(a) A number, username, address, or other unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the principal's account; or

(b) Evidence linking the account to the principal.

472.450. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or provided in a trust, a custodian shall disclose to a trustee that is an original user of an account any digital asset of the account held in trust, including a catalogue of electronic communications of the trustee and the content of the electronic communications.

472.455. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, directed by the

user, or provided in a trust, a custodian shall disclose to a trustee that is not an original user of an account the content of an electronic communication sent or received by an original or successor user and carried, maintained, processed, received, or stored by the custodian in the account of the trust if the trustee gives the custodian:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) A certified copy of the trust instrument or a certification of the trust under section 456.10-1013 that includes consent to disclosure of the content of electronic communications to the trustee;

(3) A certification by the trustee, under penalty of perjury, that the trust exists and the trustee is a currently acting trustee of the trust; and

(4) If requested by the custodian for the purpose of identifying the correct account of the correct user:

(a) A number, username, address, or other unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the trust's account; or

(b) Evidence linking the account to the trust.

472.460. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, directed by the user, or provided in a trust, a custodian shall disclose, to a trustee that is not an original user of an account, a catalogue of electronic communications sent or received by an original or successor user and stored, carried, or maintained by the custodian in an account of the trust and any digital assets, other than the content of electronic communications, in which the trust has a right or interest if the trustee gives the custodian:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) A certified copy of the trust instrument or a certification of the trust under section 456.10-1013;

(3) A certification by the trustee, under penalty of perjury, that the trust exists and the trustee is a currently acting trustee of the trust; and

(4) If requested by the custodian for the purpose of identifying the correct account of the correct user:

(a) A number, username, address, or other unique subscriber or

account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the trust's account; or

(b) Evidence linking the account to the trust.

472.465. 1. After an opportunity for a hearing under Missouri conservatorship law, the court may grant a conservator access to the digital assets of a protected person.

2. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or directed by the user, a custodian shall disclose to a conservator the catalogue of electronic communications sent or received by a protected person and any digital assets, other than the content of electronic communications, in which the protected person has a right or interest if the conservator gives the custodian:

(1) A written request for disclosure in physical or electronic form;

(2) A certified copy of the court order that gives the conservator authority over the digital assets of the protected person; and

(3) If requested by the custodian for the purpose of identifying the correct account of the correct user:

(a) A number, username, address, or other unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the account of the protected person; or

(b) Evidence linking the account to the protected person.

3. A conservator with general authority to manage the assets of a protected person may request a custodian of the digital assets of the protected person to suspend or terminate an account of the protected person for good cause. A request made under this subsection shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the court order giving the conservator authority over the protected person's property.

472.470. 1. The legal duties imposed on a fiduciary charged with managing tangible property apply to the management of digital assets, including:

(1) The duty of care;

(2) The duty of loyalty; and

(3) The duty of confidentiality.

2. A fiduciary's or designated recipient's authority with respect to a digital asset of a user:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in section 472.415, is subject to

the applicable terms-of-service agreement;

(2) Is subject to other applicable law, including copyright law;

(3) In the case of a fiduciary, is limited by the scope of the fiduciary's duties; and

(4) May not be used to impersonate the user.

3. A fiduciary with authority over the property of a decedent, protected person, principal, or settlor has the right to access any digital asset in which the decedent, protected person, principal, or settlor had a right or interest and that is not held by a custodian or subject to a terms-of-service agreement.

4. A fiduciary acting within the scope of the fiduciary's duties is an authorized user of the property of the decedent, protected person, principal, or settlor for the purpose of applicable computer-fraud and unauthorized-computer-access laws, including Missouri law on unauthorized computer access.

5. A fiduciary with authority over the tangible, personal property of a decedent, protected person, principal, or settlor:

(1) Has the right to access the property and any digital asset stored in it; and

(2) Is an authorized user for the purpose of computer-fraud and unauthorized-computer-access laws, including Missouri law on unauthorized computer access.

6. A custodian may disclose information in an account to a fiduciary of the user when the information is required to terminate an account used to access digital assets licensed to the user.

7. A fiduciary of a user may request a custodian to terminate the user's account. A request for termination shall be in writing, in either physical or electronic form, and accompanied by:

(1) If the user is deceased, a certified copy of the death certificate of the user;

(2) A certified copy of the letter of testamentary or letters of administration of the representative or a certified copy of the certificate of clerk in connection with a small estate affidavit or court order, power of attorney, or trust giving the fiduciary authority over the account; and

(3) If requested by the custodian for the purpose of identifying the correct account of the correct user:

(a) A number, username, address, or other unique subscriber or account identifier assigned by the custodian to identify the user's account;

(b) Evidence linking the account to the user; or

(c) A finding by the court that the user had a specific account with the custodian, identifiable by the information specified in paragraph (a) of this subdivision.

472.475. 1. Not later than sixty days after receipt of the information required under sections 472.430 to 472.470, a custodian shall comply with a request under sections 472.400 to 472.490 from a fiduciary or designated recipient to disclose digital assets or terminate an account. If the custodian fails to comply, the fiduciary or designated recipient may apply to the court for an order directing compliance.

2. An order under subsection 1 of this section directing compliance shall contain a finding that compliance is not in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 2702, as amended.

3. A custodian may notify the user that a request for disclosure or to terminate an account was made under sections 472.400 to 472.490.

4. A custodian may deny a request under sections 472.400 to 472.490 from a fiduciary or designated recipient for disclosure of digital assets or to terminate an account if the custodian is aware of any lawful access to the account following the receipt of the fiduciary's request.

5. Sections 472.400 to 472.490 do not limit a custodian's ability to obtain or require a fiduciary or designated recipient requesting disclosure or termination under such sections to obtain a court order which:

(1) Specifies that an account belongs to the protected person or principal;

(2) Specifies that there is sufficient consent from the protected person or principal to support the requested disclosure; and

(3) Contains a finding required by law other than as provided under sections 472.400 to 472.490.

6. A custodian and its officers, employees, and agents are immune from liability for an act or omission done in good faith in compliance with sections 472.400 to 472.490.

472.480. In applying and construing sections 472.400 to 472.490,

consideration may be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact similar provisions.

472.485. Sections 472.400 to 472.490 modify, limit, or supersede the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but do not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

472.490. If any provision of sections 472.400 to 472.490 or the application of such sections to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or application of sections 472.400 to 472.490 which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of sections 472.400 to 472.490 are severable.

475.084. If a guardian has been appointed for a minor under the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection 4 of section 475.030, then a parent of the minor may petition the court for periods of visitation. The court may order visitation if visitation is in the best interest of the child.

475.600. Sections 210.1109, 475.600, 475.602, and 475.604 shall be known and may be cited as the "Supporting and Strengthening Families Act".

475.602. 1. A parent or legal custodian of a child may, by a properly executed power of attorney as provided under section 475.604, delegate to an attorney-in-fact for a period not to exceed one year, except as provided under subsection 7 of this section, any of the powers regarding the care and custody of the child, except the power to consent to marriage or adoption of the child, the performance or inducement of an abortion on or for the child, or the termination of parental rights to the child. A delegation of powers under this section shall not be construed to change or modify any parental or legal rights, obligations, or authority established by an existing court order or deprive the parent or legal custodian of any parental or legal rights, obligations, or authority regarding the custody, visitation, or support of the child.

2. The parent or legal custodian of the child shall have the

authority to revoke or withdraw the power of attorney authorized in subsection 1 of this section at any time. Except as provided in subsection 7 of this section, if the delegation of authority lasts longer than one year, the parent or legal custodian of the child shall execute a new power of attorney for each additional year that the delegation exists. If a parent withdraws or revokes the power of attorney, the child shall be returned to the custody of the parents as soon as reasonably possible.

3. Unless the authority is revoked or withdrawn by the parent, the attorney-in-fact shall exercise parental or legal authority on a continuous basis without compensation for the duration of the power of attorney authorized by subsection 1 of this section and shall not be subject to any statutes dealing with the licensing or regulation of foster care homes.

4. Except as otherwise provided by law, the execution of a power of attorney by a parent or legal custodian as authorized in subsection 1 of this section shall not constitute abandonment, abuse, or neglect as defined in law unless the parent or legal guardian fails to take custody of the child or execute a new power of attorney after the one-year time limit has elapsed. However, it shall be a violation of section 453.110 for a parent or legal custodian to execute a power of attorney with the intention of permanently avoiding or divesting himself or herself of parental and/or legal responsibility for the care of the child.

5. Under a delegation of powers as authorized by subsection 1 of this section, the child or children subject to the power of attorney shall not be considered placed in foster care as otherwise defined in law and the parties shall not be subject to any of the requirements or licensing regulations for foster care or other regulations relating to community care for children.

6. A community service program that offers support services for families in crisis under this section shall ensure that a background check is completed for the attorney-in-fact and any adult members of his or her household prior to the placement of the child. A background check performed under this section shall include:

(1) A national and state fingerprint-based criminal history check;

(2) A sex offender registry check; and

(3) A child abuse and neglect registry, as established pursuant

to section 210.109, check.

7. A parent or legal custodian who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States including any reserve component thereof, the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Public Health Service of the United States Department of Health and Human Services detailed by proper authority for duty with the Armed Forces of the United States, or who is required to enter or serve in the active military service of the United States under a call or order of the President of the United States or to serve on state active duty may delegate the powers designated in subsection 1 of this section for a period longer than one year if on active duty service. The term of delegation shall not exceed the term of active duty service plus thirty days.

8. Nothing in this section shall conflict or set aside the preexisting residency requirements under section 167.020. An attorney-in-fact to whom powers are delegated under a power of attorney authorized by this section shall make arrangements to ensure that the child attends classes at an appropriate school based upon residency or waiver of such residency requirements by the school.

9. As soon as reasonably possible upon execution of a power of attorney for the temporary care of a child as authorized under this section, the child's school shall be notified of the existence of the power of attorney and be provided a copy of the power of attorney as well as the contact information for the attorney-in-fact. While the power of attorney is in force, the school shall communicate with both the attorney-in-fact and any parent or legal custodian with parental or legal rights, obligations, or authority regarding the custody, visitation, or support of the child. The school shall also be notified of the expiration, termination, or revocation of the power of attorney as soon as reasonably possible following such expiration, termination, or revocation and shall no longer communicate with the attorney-in-fact regarding the child upon the receipt of such notice.

10. No delegation of powers under this section shall operate to modify a child's eligibility for benefits the child is receiving at the time of the execution of the power of attorney including, but not limited to, eligibility for free or reduced lunch, health care costs, or other social services, except as may be inconsistent with federal or state law

governing the relevant program or benefit.

475.604. Any form for the delegation of powers authorized under section 475.602 shall be witnessed by a notary public and contain the following information:

(1) The full name of any child for whom parental and legal authority is being delegated;

(2) The date of birth of any child for whom parental and legal authority is being delegated;

(3) The full name and signature of the attorney-in-fact;

(4) The address and telephone number of the attorney-in-fact;

(5) The full name and signature of the parent or legal guardian;

(6) One of the following statements:

(a) "I delegate to the attorney-in-fact all of my power and authority regarding the care, custody, and property of each minor child named above including, but not limited to, the right to enroll the child in school, inspect and obtain copies of education and other records concerning the child, the right to give or withhold any consent or waiver with respect to school activities, medical and dental treatment, and any other activity, function, or treatment that may concern the child. This delegation shall not include the power or authority to consent to marriage or adoption of the child, the performance or inducement of an abortion on or for the child, or the termination of parental rights to the child."; or

(b) "I delegate to the attorney-in-fact the following specific powers and responsibilities (insert list). This delegation shall not include the power or authority to consent to marriage or adoption of the child, the performance or inducement of an abortion on or for the child, or the termination of parental rights to the child."; and

(7) A description of the time for which the delegation is being made and an acknowledgment that the delegation may be revoked at any time.

478.463. There shall be nineteen circuit judges in the sixteenth judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jackson. These judges shall sit in nineteen divisions. Divisions one, three, four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, **[**twelve,**]** thirteen, fourteen, fifteen**,** and eighteen shall sit at the city of Kansas City and divisions two, five, **twelve,** sixteen**,** and seventeen shall sit at the city of Independence. Division nineteen shall sit at both the city of Kansas City and the

city of Independence. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the judge of the probate division shall sit at both the city of Kansas City and the city of Independence.

479.020. 1. Any city, town or village, including those operating under a constitutional or special charter, may, and cities with a population of four hundred thousand or more shall, provide by ordinance or charter for the selection, tenure and compensation of a municipal judge or judges consistent with the provisions of this chapter who shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine all violations against the ordinances of the municipality. The method of selection of municipal judges shall be provided by charter or ordinance. Each municipal judge shall be selected for a term of not less than two years as provided by charter or ordinance.

2. Except where prohibited by charter or ordinance, the municipal judge may be a part-time judge and may serve as municipal judge in more than one municipality.

3. No person shall serve as a municipal judge of any municipality with a population of seven thousand five hundred or more or of any municipality in a county of the first class with a charter form of government unless the person is licensed to practice law in this state unless, prior to January 2, 1979, such person has served as municipal judge of that same municipality for at least two years.

4. Notwithstanding any other statute, a municipal judge need not be a resident of the municipality or of the circuit in which the municipal judge serves except where ordinance or charter provides otherwise. Municipal judges shall be residents of Missouri.

5. Judges selected under the provisions of this section shall be municipal judges of the circuit court and shall be divisions of the circuit court of the circuit in which the municipality, or major geographical portion thereof, is located. The judges of these municipal divisions shall be subject to the rules of the circuit court which are not inconsistent with the rules of the supreme court. The presiding judge of the circuit shall have general administrative authority over the judges and court personnel of the municipal divisions within the circuit.

6. No municipal judge shall hold any other office in the municipality which the municipal judge serves as judge. The compensation of any municipal judge and other court personnel shall not be dependent in any way upon the number of cases tried, the number of guilty verdicts reached or the amount of fines imposed or collected.

7. Municipal judges shall be at least twenty-one years of age. No person shall serve as municipal judge after that person has reached that person's seventy-fifth birthday.

8. Within six months after selection for the position, each municipal judge who is not licensed to practice law in this state shall satisfactorily complete the course of instruction for municipal judges prescribed by the supreme court. The state courts administrator shall certify to the supreme court the names of those judges who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course. If a municipal judge fails to complete satisfactorily the prescribed course within six months after the municipal judge's selection as municipal judge, the municipal judge's office shall be deemed vacant and such person shall not thereafter be permitted to serve as a municipal judge, nor shall any compensation thereafter be paid to such person for serving as municipal judge.

9. No municipal judge shall serve as a municipal judge in more than five municipalities at one time. **A court that serves more than one municipality shall be treated as a single municipality for purposes of this subsection.**

479.170. 1. If, in the progress of any trial before a municipal judge, it shall appear to the judge that the accused ought to be put upon trial for an offense against the criminal laws of the state and not cognizable before him as municipal judge, he shall immediately stop all further proceedings before him as municipal judge and cause the complaint to be made before some associate circuit judge within the county.

2. For purposes of this section, any offense involving the operation of a motor vehicle in an intoxicated condition as defined in section 577.001 shall not be cognizable in municipal court, if the defendant has been convicted, found guilty, or pled guilty to two or more previous intoxication-related traffic offenses as defined in section **[**577.023**]** **577.001**, or has had two or more previous alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525.

479.353. **1.** Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the following conditions shall apply to minor traffic violations and municipal ordinance violations:

(1) The court shall not assess a fine, if combined with the amount of court costs, totaling in excess of:

(a) Two hundred twenty-five dollars for minor traffic violations; and

(b) For municipal ordinance violations committed within a twelve-month period beginning with the first violation: two hundred dollars for the first

municipal ordinance violation, two hundred seventy-five dollars for the second municipal ordinance violation, three hundred fifty dollars for the third municipal ordinance violation, and four hundred fifty dollars for the fourth and any subsequent municipal ordinance violations;

(2) The court shall not sentence a person to confinement, except the court may sentence a person to confinement for any violation involving alcohol or controlled substances, violations endangering the health or welfare of others, or eluding or giving false information to a law enforcement officer;

(3) A person shall not be placed in confinement for failure to pay a fine unless such nonpayment violates terms of probation or unless the due process procedures mandated by Missouri supreme court rule 37.65 or its successor rule are strictly followed by the court;

(4) Court costs that apply shall be assessed against the defendant unless the court finds that the defendant is indigent based on standards set forth in determining such by the presiding judge of the circuit. Such standards shall reflect model rules and requirements to be developed by the supreme court; and

(5) No court costs shall be assessed if the defendant is found to be indigent under subdivision (4) of this section or if the case is dismissed.

2. When an individual has been held in custody on a notice to show cause warrant for an underlying minor traffic violation, the court, on its own motion or on the motion of any interested party, may review the original fine and sentence and waive or reduce such fine or sentence when the court finds it reasonable given the circumstances of the case.

479.354. For any notice to appear in court, citation, or summons on a minor traffic violation, the date and time the defendant is to appear in court shall be given when such notice to appear in court, citation, or summons is first provided to the defendant. Failure to provide such date and time shall render such notice to appear in court, citation, or summons void.

488.029. There shall be assessed and collected a surcharge of one hundred fifty dollars in all criminal cases for any violation of chapter 195 **or chapter 579** in which a crime laboratory makes analysis of a controlled substance, but no such surcharge shall be assessed when the costs are waived or are to be paid by the state or when a criminal proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court. The moneys collected by clerks of the courts pursuant to the provisions of

this section shall be collected and disbursed as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. All such moneys shall be payable to the director of revenue, who shall deposit all amounts collected pursuant to this section to the credit of the state forensic laboratory account to be administered by the department of public safety pursuant to section 650.105.

488.2206. 1. In addition to all court fees and costs prescribed by law, a surcharge of up to ten dollars shall be assessed as costs in each court proceeding filed in any court within **[**the thirty-first judicial circuit**]** **any judicial circuit composed of a single noncharter county** in all **civil and** criminal cases including violations of any county or municipal ordinance or any violation of a criminal or traffic law of the state, including an infraction, except that no such surcharge shall be collected in any proceeding in any court when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality. For violations of the general criminal laws of the state or county ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized, by order, ordinance, or resolution by the county government where the violation occurred. For violations of municipal ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by order, ordinance, or resolution by the municipal government where the violation occurred. Such surcharges shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of each respective court responsible for collecting court costs in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020, and shall be payable to the treasurer of the political subdivision authorizing such surcharge**, who shall deposit the funds in a separate account known as the "justice center fund", to be established and maintained by the political subdivision**.

2. Each county or municipality shall use all funds received pursuant to this section only to pay for the costs associated with the land assemblage and purchase, **planning,** construction, maintenance, and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility **or justice center** including, but not limited to, **architectural, engineering, and other plans and studies,** debt service, utilities, maintenance, and building security. The county or municipality shall maintain records identifying **[**such operating costs, and any moneys not needed for the operating costs of the county or municipal judicial facility shall be transmitted quarterly to the general revenue fund of the county or municipality respectively**]** **all funds received and expenditures made from their respective center funds**.

488.2250. 1. For all appeal transcripts of testimony given **[**or proceedings in any circuit court**]**, the court reporter shall receive the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.

2. In criminal cases where an appeal is taken by the defendant and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is unable to pay the costs of the transcript for the purpose of perfecting the appeal, the court reporter shall receive a fee of two dollars and sixty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.

3. Any judge, in his or her discretion, may order a transcript of all or any part of the evidence or oral proceedings and the court reporter shall receive the sum of two dollars and sixty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.

4. For purposes of this section, a legal page, other than the first page and the final page of the transcript, shall be twenty-five lines, approximately eight and one-half inches by eleven inches in size, with the left-hand margin of approximately one and one-half inches, and with the right-hand margin of approximately one-half inch.

5. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the payment of court reporter's fees provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section shall be made by the state upon a voucher approved by the court. The cost to prepare all other transcripts of testimony or proceedings shall be borne by the party requesting their preparation and production, who shall reimburse the court reporter **[**the sum provided in subsection 1 of this section**]**.

488.5050. 1. In addition to any other surcharges authorized by statute, the clerk of each court of this state shall collect the surcharges provided for in subsection 2 of this section.

2. A surcharge of thirty dollars shall be assessed as costs in each circuit court proceeding filed within this state in all criminal cases in which the defendant is found guilty of a felony, except when the defendant is found guilty of a class B felony, class A felony, or an unclassified felony, under chapter 195 **or chapter 579**, in which case, the surcharge shall be sixty dollars. A surcharge of fifteen dollars shall be assessed as costs in each court proceeding filed within this state in all other criminal cases, except for traffic violation cases in which the defendant is found guilty of a misdemeanor.

3. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the moneys collected by

clerks of the courts pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall be collected and disbursed in accordance with sections 488.010 to 488.020, and shall be payable to the state treasurer.

4. The state treasurer shall deposit such moneys or other gifts, grants, or moneys received on a monthly basis into the "DNA Profiling Analysis Fund", which is hereby created in the state treasury. The fund shall be administered by the department of public safety. The moneys deposited into the DNA profiling analysis fund shall be used only by the highway patrol crime lab to fulfill the purposes of the DNA profiling system pursuant to section 650.052. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.

5. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of this section shall expire on August 28, 2019.

513.430. 1. The following property shall be exempt from attachment and execution to the extent of any person's interest therein:

(1) Household furnishings, household goods, wearing apparel, appliances, books, animals, crops or musical instruments that are held primarily for personal, family or household use of such person or a dependent of such person, not to exceed three thousand dollars in value in the aggregate;

(2) A wedding **or engagement** ring not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars in value and other jewelry held primarily for the personal, family or household use of such person or a dependent of such person, not to exceed five hundred dollars in value in the aggregate;

(3) Any other property of any kind, not to exceed in value **[**six hundred**]** **one thousand two hundred** dollars in the aggregate;

(4) Any implements or professional books or tools of the trade of such person or the trade of a dependent of such person not to exceed three thousand dollars in value in the aggregate;

(5) Any motor vehicles, not to exceed three thousand dollars in value in the aggregate;

(6) Any mobile home used as the principal residence but not attached to real property in which the debtor has a fee interest, not to exceed five thousand dollars in value;

(7) Any one or more unmatured life insurance contracts owned by such person, other than a credit life insurance contract, and up to fifteen thousand

dollars of any matured life insurance proceeds for actual funeral, cremation, or burial expenses where the deceased is the spouse, child, or parent of the beneficiary;

(8) The amount of any accrued dividend or interest under, or loan value of, any one or more unmatured life insurance contracts owned by such person under which the insured is such person or an individual of whom such person is a dependent; provided, however, that if proceedings under Title 11 of the United States Code are commenced by or against such person, the amount exempt in such proceedings shall not exceed in value one hundred fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate less any amount of property of such person transferred by the life insurance company or fraternal benefit society to itself in good faith if such transfer is to pay a premium or to carry out a nonforfeiture insurance option and is required to be so transferred automatically under a life insurance contract with such company or society that was entered into before commencement of such proceedings. No amount of any accrued dividend or interest under, or loan value of, any such life insurance contracts shall be exempt from any claim for child support. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, no such amount shall be exempt in such proceedings under any such insurance contract which was purchased by such person within one year prior to the commencement of such proceedings;

(9) Professionally prescribed health aids for such person or a dependent of such person;

(10) Such person's right to receive:

(a) A Social Security benefit, unemployment compensation or a public assistance benefit;

(b) A veteran's benefit;

(c) A disability, illness or unemployment benefit;

(d) Alimony, support or separate maintenance, not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars a month;

(e) Any payment under a stock bonus plan, pension plan, disability or death benefit plan, profit-sharing plan, nonpublic retirement plan or any plan described, defined, or established pursuant to section 456.014, the person's right to a participant account in any deferred compensation program offered by the state of Missouri or any of its political subdivisions, or annuity or similar plan or contract on account of illness, disability, death, age or length of service, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of such person and any dependent of

such person unless:

a. Such plan or contract was established by or under the auspices of an insider that employed such person at the time such person's rights under such plan or contract arose;

b. Such payment is on account of age or length of service; and

c. Such plan or contract does not qualify under Section 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A or 409 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (26 U.S.C. Section 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A or 409);

except that**,** any such payment to any person shall be subject to attachment or execution pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order, as defined by Section 414(p) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, issued by a court in any proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation or a proceeding for disposition of property following dissolution of marriage by a court which lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse or lacked jurisdiction to dispose of marital property at the time of the original judgment of dissolution;

(f) Any money or assets, payable to a participant or beneficiary from, or any interest of any participant or beneficiary in, a retirement plan, profit-sharing plan, health savings plan, or similar plan, including an inherited account or plan, that is qualified under Section 401(a), **401(k),** 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A or 409 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, whether such participant's or beneficiary's interest arises by inheritance, designation, appointment, or otherwise, except as provided in this paragraph **or any type of individual retirement arrangement as defined by Publication 590 of the Internal Revenue Service including, but not limited to, a traditional individual income retirement account (IRA), a ROTH IRA, a SEP IRA, and a simple IRA. The exemption amount for individual retirement arrangements shall be unlimited if allowed by federal law and otherwise limited to the maximum exemption allowed under federal law, including the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, as amended**. Any plan or arrangement described in this paragraph shall not be exempt from the claim of an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order; however, the interest of any and all alternate payees under a qualified domestic relations order shall be exempt from any and all claims of any creditor, other than the state of Missouri through its department of social services. As used in this paragraph, the terms "alternate payee" and "qualified domestic relations order" have the meaning given to them in Section 414(p) of the Internal

Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If proceedings under Title 11 of the United States Code are commenced by or against such person, no amount of funds shall be exempt in such proceedings under any such plan, contract, or trust which is fraudulent as defined in subsection 2 of section 428.024 and for the period such person participated within three years prior to the commencement of such proceedings. For the purposes of this section, when the fraudulently conveyed funds are recovered and after, such funds shall be deducted and then treated as though the funds had never been contributed to the plan, contract, or trust;

(11) The debtor's right to receive, or property that is traceable to, a payment on account of the wrongful death of an individual of whom the debtor was a dependent, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the debtor and any dependent of the debtor;

(12) Firearms, firearm accessories, and ammunition, not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars in value in the aggregate.

2. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to exempt from attachment or execution for a valid judicial or administrative order for the payment of child support or maintenance any money or assets, payable to a participant or beneficiary from, or any interest of any participant or beneficiary in, a retirement plan which is qualified pursuant to Section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

513.440. Each head of a family may select and hold, exempt from execution, any other property, real, personal or mixed, or debts and wages, not exceeding in value the amount of one thousand **[**two**]** **six** hundred fifty dollars plus **[**three**]** **four** hundred fifty dollars for each of such person's unmarried dependent children under the age of twenty-one years or dependent as defined by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, determined to be disabled by the Social Security Administration, except ten percent of any debt, income, salary or wages due such head of a family.

514.040. 1. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, if any court shall, before or after the commencement of any suit pending before it, be satisfied that the plaintiff is a poor person, and unable to prosecute his or her suit, and pay all or any portion of the costs and expenses thereof, such court may, in its discretion, permit him or her to commence and prosecute his or her action as a poor person, and thereupon such poor person shall have all necessary process and proceedings as in other cases, without fees, tax or charge as the court determines the person cannot pay; and the court may assign to such person counsel, who, as

well as all other officers of the court, shall perform their duties in such suit without fee or reward as the court may excuse; but if judgment is entered for the plaintiff, costs shall be recovered, which shall be collected for the use of the officers of the court.

2. In any civil action brought in a court of this state by any offender convicted of a crime who is confined in any state prison or correctional center, the court shall not reduce the amount required as security for costs upon filing such suit to an amount of less than ten dollars pursuant to this section. This subsection shall not apply to any action for which no sum as security for costs is required to be paid upon filing such suit.

3. Where a party is represented in a civil action by a legal aid society or a legal services or other nonprofit organization funded in whole or substantial part by moneys appropriated by the general assembly of the state of Missouri, which has as its primary purpose the furnishing of legal services to indigent persons, by a law school clinic which has as its primary purpose educating law students through furnishing legal services to indigent persons, or by private counsel working on behalf of or under the auspices of such society, all costs and expenses**, except guardian ad litem fees as provided by this subsection,** related to the prosecution of the suit may be waived without the necessity of a motion and court approval, provided that a determination has been made by such society or organization that such party is unable to pay the costs, fees and expenses necessary to prosecute or defend the action, and that a certification that such determination has been made is filed with the clerk of the court. **In the event an action involving the appointment of a guardian ad litem goes to trial, an updated certification shall be filed prior to the trial commencing. The waiver of guardian ad litem fees for a party who has filed a certification may be reviewed by the court at the conclusion of the action upon the motion of any party requesting the court to apportion guardian ad litem fees.**

4. Any party may present additional evidence on the financial condition of the parties. Based upon that evidence, if the court finds the certifying party has the present ability to pay, the court may enter judgment ordering the certifying party to pay a portion of the guardian ad litem fees.

5. Any failure to pay guardian ad litem fees shall not preclude a certifying party from filing future suits, including motions to modify,

and shall not be used as a basis to limit the certifying party's prosecution or defense of the action.

515.575. 1. Except as otherwise ordered by the court, the entry of an order appointing a general receiver shall operate as a stay, applicable to all persons, of:

(1) The commencement or continuation, including the issuance, employment, or service of process, of a judicial, administrative, or other action or proceeding against the debtor that was or could have been commenced before the entry of the order of appointment, or to recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the entry of the order of appointment;

(2) The enforcement against the debtor or any estate property of a judgment obtained before the order of appointment;

(3) Any act to obtain possession of estate property from the receiver, or to interfere with, or exercise control over, estate property;

(4) Any act to create, perfect, or enforce any lien or claim against estate property except by exercise of a right of setoff, to the extent that the lien secures a claim against the debtor that arose before the entry of the order of appointment; or

(5) Any act to collect, assess, or recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the entry of the order of appointment.

2. The stay shall automatically expire as to the acts specified in subdivisions (1), (2), and **[**(3)**] (5)** of subsection 1 of this section sixty days after the entry of the order of appointment unless before the expiration of the sixty-day period the debtor or receiver, for good cause shown, obtains an order of the court extending the stay, after notice and a hearing. A person whose action or proceeding is stayed by motion to the court may seek relief from the stay for good cause shown. Any judgment obtained against the debtor or estate property following the entry of the order of appointment is not a lien against estate property unless the receivership is terminated prior to a conveyance of the property against which the judgment would otherwise constitute a lien.

3. The entry of an order appointing a receiver does not operate as a stay of:

(1) The commencement or continuation of a criminal proceeding against the debtor;

(2) The commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding to establish paternity, or to establish or modify an order for alimony, maintenance,

or support, or to collect alimony, maintenance, or support under any order of a court;

(3) Any act to perfect or to maintain or continue the perfection of an interest in estate property pursuant to any generally applicable Missouri law that permits perfection of an interest in property to be effective against an entity that acquires rights in such property before the date of perfection. Such right to perfect an interest in estate property includes any act to perfect an interest in purchase money collateral pursuant to sections 400.9-301 to 400.9-339, perfection of a lien that may be placed against real property under the provisions of chapter 429, or the assertion of a right to continue in possession of any estate property that is in the possession of a person entitled to retain possession of such property pending payment for work performed with respect to such property. If perfection of an interest would otherwise require seizure of the property involved or the commencement of an action, the perfection shall instead be accomplished by filing, and by serving upon the receiver, or receiver's counsel, if any, notice of the interest within the time fixed by law for seizure or commencement;

(4) The commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power;

(5) The enforcement of a judgment, other than a money judgment, obtained in an action or proceeding by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power, or with respect to any licensure of the debtor;

(6) The exercise of a right of setoff, including but not limited to, any right of a commodity broker, forward contract merchant, stockbroker, financial institution, or securities clearing agency to set off a claim for a margin payment or settlement payment arising out of a commodity contract, forward contract, or securities contract against cash, securities, or other property held or due from the commodity broker, forward contract merchant, stockbroker, financial institution, or securities clearing agency to margin, guarantee, secure, or settle the commodity contract, forward contract, or securities contract, and any right of a swap participant to set off a claim for a payment due to the swap participant under or in connection with a swap agreement against any payment due from the swap participant under or in connection with the swap agreement or against cash, securities, or other property of the debtor held by or due from the swap participant to guarantee, secure, or settle the swap agreement;

(7) The establishment by a governmental unit of any tax liability and any appeal thereof; or

(8) Any action pending in a court other than that in which the receiver is appointed until transcription of the order appointing the receiver or extending the stay is made to the other court in which an action against the debtor is pending.

4. For the purposes of subdivision (8) of subsection 3 of this section, the receiver or any party in interest is authorized to cause to be transcripted any order appointing a receiver or extending the stay to any and all courts in which any action against a debtor is pending in this state. A court that receives a transcript of an order of receivership or extension of stay may on its own order sua sponte transfer the matter before the court to the court issuing an order of receivership.

515.635. To the extent that funds are available in the estate for distribution to creditors in a general receivership, the holder of an allowed noncontingent, liquidated claim is entitled to receive interest at the legal rate or other applicable rate from the date of appointment of the receiver or the date on which the claim became a noncontingent, liquidated claim. If there are **[**sufficient**] insufficient** funds in the estate to fully pay all interest owing to all members of the class, then interest shall be paid proportionately to each member of the class.

552.020. 1. No person who as a result of mental disease or defect lacks capacity to understand the proceedings against him **or her** or to assist in his **or her** own defense shall be tried, convicted or sentenced for the commission of an offense so long as the incapacity endures.

2. Whenever any judge has reasonable cause to believe that the accused lacks mental fitness to proceed, **[**he**] the judge** shall, upon his **or her** own motion or upon motion filed by the state or by or on behalf of the accused, by order of record, appoint one or more private psychiatrists or psychologists, as defined in section 632.005, or physicians with a minimum of one year training or experience in providing treatment or services to persons with an intellectual disability or developmental disability or mental illness, who are neither employees nor contractors of the department of mental health for purposes of performing the examination in question, to examine the accused; or shall direct the director to have the accused so examined by one or more psychiatrists or psychologists, as defined in section 632.005, or physicians with a minimum of one year training or experience in providing treatment or services to persons with an intellectual disability, developmental disability, or mental illness. The order shall direct that a written report or reports of such examination be filed with the

clerk of the court. No private physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist shall be appointed by the court unless he **or she** has consented to act. The examinations ordered shall be made at such time and place and under such conditions as the court deems proper; except that, if the order directs the director of the department to have the accused examined, the director, or his **or her** designee, shall determine the time, place and conditions under which the examination shall be conducted. The order may include provisions for the interview of witnesses and may require the provision of police reports to the department for use in evaluations. The department shall establish standards and provide training for those individuals performing examinations pursuant to this section and section 552.030. No individual who is employed by or contracts with the department shall be designated to perform an examination pursuant to this chapter unless the individual meets the qualifications so established by the department. Any examination performed pursuant to this subsection shall be completed and filed with the court within sixty days of the order unless the court for good cause orders otherwise. Nothing in this section or section 552.030 shall be construed to permit psychologists to engage in any activity not authorized by chapter 337. One pretrial evaluation shall be provided at no charge to the defendant by the department. All costs of subsequent evaluations shall be assessed to the party requesting the evaluation.

3. A report of the examination made under this section shall include:

(1) Detailed findings;

(2) An opinion as to whether the accused has a mental disease or defect;

(3) An opinion based upon a reasonable degree of medical or psychological certainty as to whether the accused, as a result of a mental disease or defect, lacks capacity to understand the proceedings against him **or her** or to assist in his **or her** own defense;

(4) A recommendation as to whether the accused should be held in custody in a suitable hospital facility for treatment pending determination, by the court, of mental fitness to proceed; and

(5) A recommendation as to whether the accused, if found by the court to be mentally fit to proceed, should be detained in such hospital facility pending further proceedings.

4. If the accused has pleaded lack of responsibility due to mental disease or defect or has given the written notice provided in subsection 2 of section 552.030, the court shall order the report of the examination conducted pursuant

to this section to include, in addition to the information required in subsection 3 of this section, an opinion as to whether at the time of the alleged criminal conduct the accused, as a result of mental disease or defect, did not know or appreciate the nature, quality, or wrongfulness of his **or her** conduct or as a result of mental disease or defect was incapable of conforming his **or her** conduct to the requirements of law. A plea of not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect shall not be accepted by the court in the absence of any such pretrial evaluation which supports such a defense. In addition, if the accused has pleaded not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect, and the alleged crime is not a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061, or those crimes set forth in subsection 11 of section 552.040, or the attempts thereof, the court shall order the report of the examination to include an opinion as to whether or not the accused should be immediately conditionally released by the court pursuant to the provisions of section 552.040 or should be committed to a mental health or developmental disability facility. If such an evaluation is conducted at the direction of the director of the department of mental health, the court shall also order the report of the examination to include an opinion as to the conditions of release which are consistent with the needs of the accused and the interest of public safety, including, but not limited to, the following factors:

(1) Location and degree of necessary supervision of housing;

(2) Location of and responsibilities for appropriate psychiatric, rehabilitation and aftercare services, including the frequency of such services;

(3) Medication follow-up, including necessary testing to monitor medication compliance;

(4) At least monthly contact with the department's forensic case monitor;

(5) Any other conditions or supervision as may be warranted by the circumstances of the case.

5. If the report contains the recommendation that the accused should be committed to or held in a suitable hospital facility pending determination of the issue of mental fitness to proceed, and if the accused is not admitted to bail or released on other conditions, the court may order that the accused be committed to or held in a suitable hospital facility pending determination of the issue of mental fitness to proceed.

6. The clerk of the court shall deliver copies of the report to the prosecuting or circuit attorney and to the accused or his **or her** counsel. The report shall not be a public record or open to the public. Within ten days after

the filing of the report, both the defendant and the state shall, upon written request, be entitled to an order granting them an examination of the accused by a psychiatrist or psychologist, as defined in section 632.005, or a physician with a minimum of one year training or experience in providing treatment or services to persons with an intellectual disability or developmental disability or mental illness, of their own choosing and at their own expense. An examination performed pursuant to this subsection shall be completed and a report filed with the court within sixty days of the date it is received by the department or private psychiatrist, psychologist or physician unless the court, for good cause, orders otherwise. A copy shall be furnished the opposing party.

7. If neither the state nor the accused nor his **or her** counsel requests a second examination relative to fitness to proceed or contests the findings of the report referred to in subsections 2 and 3 of this section, the court may make a determination and finding on the basis of the report filed or may hold a hearing on its own motion. If any such opinion is contested, the court shall hold a hearing on the issue. The court shall determine the issue of mental fitness to proceed and may impanel a jury of six persons to assist in making the determination. The report or reports may be received in evidence at any hearing on the issue but the party contesting any opinion therein shall have the right to summon and to cross-examine the examiner who rendered such opinion and to offer evidence upon the issue.

8. At a hearing on the issue pursuant to subsection 7 of this section, the accused is presumed to have the mental fitness to proceed. The burden of proving that the accused does not have the mental fitness to proceed is by a preponderance of the evidence and the burden of going forward with the evidence is on the party raising the issue. The burden of going forward shall be on the state if the court raises the issue.

9. If the court determines that the accused lacks mental fitness to proceed, the criminal proceedings shall be suspended and the court shall commit him or her to the director of the department of mental health. **After the person has been committed, legal counsel for the department of mental health shall have standing to file motions and participate in hearings on the issue of involuntary medications.**

10. Any person committed pursuant to subsection 9 of this section shall be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus upon proper petition to the court that committed him or her. The issue of the mental fitness to proceed after

commitment under subsection 9 of this section may also be raised by a motion filed by the director of the department of mental health or by the state, alleging the mental fitness of the accused to proceed. A report relating to the issue of the accused's mental fitness to proceed may be attached thereto. If the motion is not contested by the accused or his **or her** counsel or if after a hearing on a motion the court finds the accused mentally fit to proceed, or if he **or she** is ordered discharged from the director's custody upon a habeas corpus hearing, the criminal proceedings shall be resumed.

11. The following provisions shall apply after a commitment as provided in this section:

(1) Six months after such commitment, the court which ordered the accused committed shall order an examination by the head of the facility in which the accused is committed, or a qualified designee, to ascertain whether the accused is mentally fit to proceed and if not, whether there is a substantial probability that the accused will attain the mental fitness to proceed to trial in the foreseeable future. The order shall direct that written report or reports of the examination be filed with the clerk of the court within thirty days and the clerk shall deliver copies to the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and to the accused or his **or her** counsel. The report required by this subsection shall conform to the requirements under subsection 3 of this section with the additional requirement that it include an opinion, if the accused lacks mental fitness to proceed, as to whether there is a substantial probability that the accused will attain the mental fitness to proceed in the foreseeable future;

(2) Within ten days after the filing of the report, both the accused and the state shall, upon written request, be entitled to an order granting them an examination of the accused by a psychiatrist or psychologist, as defined in section 632.005, or a physician with a minimum of one year training or experience in providing treatment or services to persons with an intellectual disability or developmental disability or mental illness, of their own choosing and at their own expense. An examination performed pursuant to this subdivision shall be completed and filed with the court within thirty days unless the court, for good cause, orders otherwise. A copy shall be furnished to the opposing party;

(3) If neither the state nor the accused nor his **or her** counsel requests a second examination relative to fitness to proceed or contests the findings of the report referred to in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court may make a determination and finding on the basis of the report filed, or may hold a hearing

on its own motion. If any such opinion is contested, the court shall hold a hearing on the issue. The report or reports may be received in evidence at any hearing on the issue but the party contesting any opinion therein relative to fitness to proceed shall have the right to summon and to cross-examine the examiner who rendered such opinion and to offer evidence upon the issue;

(4) If the accused is found mentally fit to proceed, the criminal proceedings shall be resumed;

(5) If it is found that the accused lacks mental fitness to proceed but there is a substantial probability the accused will be mentally fit to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future, the court shall continue such commitment for a period not longer than six months, after which the court shall reinstitute the proceedings required under subdivision (1) of this subsection;

(6) If it is found that the accused lacks mental fitness to proceed and there is no substantial probability that the accused will be mentally fit to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future, the court shall dismiss the charges without prejudice and the accused shall be discharged, but only if proper proceedings have been filed under chapter 632 or chapter 475, in which case those sections and no others will be applicable. The probate division of the circuit court shall have concurrent jurisdiction over the accused upon the filing of a proper pleading to determine if the accused shall be involuntarily detained under chapter 632, or to determine if the accused shall be declared incapacitated under chapter 475, and approved for admission by the guardian under section 632.120 or 633.120, to a mental health or developmental disability facility. When such proceedings are filed, the criminal charges shall be dismissed without prejudice if the court finds that the accused is mentally ill and should be committed or that he or she is incapacitated and should have a guardian appointed. The period of limitation on prosecuting any criminal offense shall be tolled during the period that the accused lacks mental fitness to proceed.

12. If the question of the accused's mental fitness to proceed was raised after a jury was impaneled to try the issues raised by a plea of not guilty and the court determines that the accused lacks the mental fitness to proceed or orders the accused committed for an examination pursuant to this section, the court may declare a mistrial. Declaration of a mistrial under these circumstances, or dismissal of the charges pursuant to subsection 11 of this section, does not constitute jeopardy, nor does it prohibit the trial, sentencing or execution of the accused for the same offense after he or she has been found restored to

competency.

13. The result of any examinations made pursuant to this section shall not be a public record or open to the public.

14. No statement made by the accused in the course of any examination or treatment pursuant to this section and no information received by any examiner or other person in the course thereof, whether such examination or treatment was made with or without the consent of the accused or upon his **or her** motion or upon that of others, shall be admitted in evidence against the accused on the issue of guilt in any criminal proceeding then or thereafter pending in any court, state or federal. A finding by the court that the accused is mentally fit to proceed shall in no way prejudice the accused in a defense to the crime charged on the ground that at the time thereof he **or she** was afflicted with a mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, nor shall such finding by the court be introduced in evidence on that issue nor otherwise be brought to the notice of the jury.

557.035. 1. For all violations of **section 565.054 or 565.090,** subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.100**,** or subdivision (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7) or (8) of subsection 1 of section 571.030, which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the offense or offenses under this section, and the violation is a class D felony.

2. For all violations of section **[**565.054**] 565.056**; **[**subdivisions (1), (3) and (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.090;**]** subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.090; subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.120; section 569.140; or section 574.050; which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the offense or offenses under this section, and the violation is a class E felony.

3. The court shall assess punishment in all of the cases in which the state pleads and proves any of the motivating factors listed in this section.

565.076. 1. A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and:

(1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim;

(2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such

domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;

(3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means;

(4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim;

(5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or

(6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

2. The offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor, unless the person has previously been found guilty of the offense of **domestic** assault **[**of a domestic victim**], of any assault offense under this chapter, or of any offense against a domestic victim committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which if committed in this state** two or more times**[,] would be a violation of this section,** in which case it is a class E felony. The offenses described in this subsection may be against the same domestic victim or against different domestic victims.

565.091. 1. A person commits the offense of harassment in the second degree if he or she, without good cause, engages in any act with the purpose to cause emotional distress to another person.

2. The offense of harassment in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor**, unless the person has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a violation of this section, of any offense committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which if committed in this state would be chargeable or indictable as a violation of any offense listed in this subsection, in which case it is a class E felony**.

3. This section shall not apply to activities of federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement officers conducting investigations of violations of federal, state, county, or municipal law.

566.010. As used in this chapter and chapter 568, the following terms mean:

(1) "Aggravated sexual offense", any sexual offense, in the course of which,

the actor:

(a) Inflicts serious physical injury on the victim; **[**or**]**

(b) Displays a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument in a threatening manner; **[**or**]**

(c) Subjects the victim to sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with more than one person; **[**or**]**

(d) Had previously been found guilty of an offense under this chapter or under section 573.200, child used in sexual performance; section 573.205, promoting sexual performance by a child; section 573.023, sexual exploitation of a minor; section 573.025, promoting child pornography in the first degree; section 573.035, promoting child pornography in the second degree; section 573.037, possession of child pornography; or section 573.040, furnishing pornographic materials to minors; or has previously been found guilty of an offense in another jurisdiction which would constitute an offense under this chapter or said sections;

(e) Commits the offense as part of an act or series of acts performed by two or more persons as part of an established or prescribed pattern of activity; or

(f) Engages in the act that constitutes the offense with a person the actor knows to be, without regard to legitimacy, the actor's:

a. Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption;

b. Stepchild while the marriage creating that relationship exists;

c. Brother or sister of the whole or half blood; or

d. Uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of the whole blood;

(2) "Commercial sex act", any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person;

(3) "Deviate sexual intercourse", any act involving the genitals of one person and the hand, mouth, tongue, or anus of another person or a sexual act involving the penetration, however slight, of the penis, female genitalia, or the anus by a finger, instrument or object done for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim;

(4) "Forced labor", a condition of servitude induced by means of:

(a) Any scheme, plan, or pattern of behavior intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person does not enter into or continue the servitude, such person or another person will suffer substantial bodily harm or physical restraint; or

(b) The abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process;

(5) "Sexual conduct", sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or sexual contact;

(6) "Sexual contact", any touching of another person with the genitals or any touching of the genitals or anus of another person, or the breast of a female person, or such touching through the clothing, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim;

(7) "Sexual intercourse", any penetration, however slight, of the female genitalia by the penis.

570.095. 1. A person commits the offense of filing false documents if:

(1) With the intent to defraud, deceive, harass, alarm, or negatively impact financially, or in such a manner reasonably calculated to deceive, defraud, harass, alarm, or negatively impact financially, he or she files, causes to be filed or recorded, or attempts to file or record, creates, uses as genuine, transfers or has transferred, presents, or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will be filed, presented, recorded, or transferred to the secretary of state or his or her designee, or any county or independent city recorder of deeds or his or her designee, any municipal, county, district, or state government entity, division, agency, or office, or any credit bureau or financial institution any of the following types of documents:

(a) Common law lien;

(b) Uniform commercial code filing or record;

(c) Real property recording;

(d) Financing statement;

(e) Contract;

(f) Warranty, special, or quitclaim deed;

(g) Quiet title claim or action;

(h) Deed in lieu of foreclosure;

(i) Legal affidavit;

(j) Legal process;

(k) Legal summons;

(l) Bills and due bills;

(m) Criminal charging documents or materially false criminal charging documents;

(n) Any other document not stated in this subdivision that is

related to real property; or

(o) Any state, county, district, federal, municipal, credit bureau, or financial institution form or document; and

(2) Such documents listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection contain materially false information, or are fraudulent, or are a forgery, as defined in section 570.090, or lack the consent of all parties listed in documents where mutual consent is required, or are invalid under Missouri law.

2. Filing false documents under this section is a class D felony for the first offense except under the following circumstances where filing false documents is a class C felony:

(1) The defendant has been previously found guilty or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section;

(2) The victim or named party in the matter:

(a) Is an official elected to municipal, county, district, federal, or statewide office;

(b) Is an official who was appointed to municipal, county, district, federal, or statewide office; or

(c) Is an employee of an official who has been elected or appointed to municipal, county, district, federal, or statewide office;

(3) The victim or named party in the matter is a judge or magistrate of:

(a) Any court or division of the court in this or any other state or an employee of any court of this state or any other state; or

(b) Any court system of the United States or is an employee of any court of the United States;

(4) The victim or named party in the matter is a full-time, part-time, or reserve or auxiliary peace officer, as defined in section 590.010, licensed in this state or any other state;

(5) The victim or named party in the matter is a full-time, part-time, or volunteer firefighter in this state or any other state;

(6) The victim or named party in the matter is an officer of federal job class 1811 who is empowered to enforce United States laws;

(7) The victim or named party in the matter is a law enforcement officer of the United States as defined in 5 U.S.C. 8401(17)(A) or (D);

(8) The victim or named party in the matter is an employee of any law enforcement or legal prosecution agency in this state or any

other state or the United States;

(9) The victim or named party in the matter is an employee of a federal agency that has agents or officers who are of job class 1811 who are empowered to enforce United States laws or is an employee of a federal agency that has law enforcement officers as defined in 5 U.S.C. 8401(17)(A) or (D);

(10) The victim or named party in the matter is an officer of the railroad police as defined in section 388.600.

3. For a penalty enhancement as described in subsection 2 of this section to apply, the occupation of the victim or named party shall be material to the subject matter of the document or documents filed or the relief sought by the document or documents filed, and the occupation of the victim or named party shall be materially connected to the apparent reason that the victim has been named, victimized, or involved. For purposes of this subsection and subsection 2 of this section, a person who has retired or resigned from any agency, institution, or occupation listed under subsection 2 of this section shall be considered the same fashion as a person who remains in employment and shall also include the following family members of a person listed under subdivisions (2) to (9) of subsection 2 of this section:

(1) Such person's spouse;

(2) Such person or such person's spouse's ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or

(3) Such person's stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists.

4. Any person who pleads guilty or is found guilty under subsections 1 to 3 of this section shall be ordered by the court to make full restitution to any person or entity that has sustained actual losses or costs as a result of the actions of the defendants. Such restitution shall not be paid in lieu of jail or prison time, but rather in addition to any jail or prison time imposed by the court.

5. (1) Nothing in this section shall limit the power of the state to investigate, charge, or punish any person for any conduct that constitutes a crime by any other statute of this state or the United States.

(2) There is no requirement under this section that the filing or record be retained by the receiving entity for prosecution under this

section. A filing or record being rejected by the receiving entity shall not be used as an affirmative defense.

6. (1) Any statewide or county agency or similar agency that functions in independent cities of this state, which is responsible for or receives document filings or records, including county recorders of deeds and the office of secretary of state, shall, by January 1, 2018, impose a system in which the documents that have been submitted to the receiving agency or in the case of the secretary of state those filings rejected under its legal authority are logged or noted in a ledger, spreadsheet, or similar recording method if the filing or recording officer or employee believes the filings or records appear to be fraudulent or contain suspicious verbiage. The receiving agency shall make available noted documents for review by the:

(a) Jurisdictional prosecuting or circuit attorney or his or her designee;

(b) County sheriff or his or her designee;

(c) County police chief or his or her designee;

(d) City police chief or his or her designee in independent cities; or

(e) Commissioned peace officers as defined in section 590.010.

Review of such documents is permissible for the agent or agencies under this subdivision without the need of a grand jury subpoena or court order. No fees or monetary charges shall be levied on the investigative agents or agencies for review of documents noted in the ledger or spreadsheet. The ledger or spreadsheet and its contents shall be retained by the agency that controls entries into such ledger or spreadsheet for a minimum of three years from the earliest entry listed in the ledger or spreadsheet.

(2) The receiving entity shall, upon receipt of a filing or record that has been noted as a suspicious filing or record, notify the chief law enforcement officer of the county or his or her designee and the prosecutor of the county or his or her designee of the filing's or record's existence. Timely notification shall be made upon receipt of the filing or record. Notification may be accomplished via electronic mail or via paper memorandum.

(3) There shall be no requirement imposed by this section that the agency receiving the filing or record make notification to the

person conducting the filing or record that the filing or record has been entered as a logged or noted filing or record.

(4) Reviews to ensure compliance with the provisions of this section shall be the responsibility of any commissioned peace officer. Findings of noncompliance shall be reported to the jurisdictional prosecuting or circuit attorney or his or her designee by any commissioned peace officer who has probable cause to believe that the noncompliance has taken place purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence, as described under section 562.016.

7. To petition for a judicial review of a filing or record that is believed to be fraudulent, false, misleading, forged, or contains materially false information, a petitioner may file a probable cause statement which delineates the cause to believe that the filing or record is materially false, contains materially false information, is a forgery, is fraudulent, or is misleading. This probable cause statement shall be filed in the associate or circuit court of the county in which the original filing or record was transferred, received, or recorded.

8. A filed petition under this section shall have an initial hearing date within twenty business days of the petition being filed with the court. A court ruling of "invalid" shall be evidence that the original filing or record was not accurate, true, or correct. A court ruling of "invalid" shall be retained or recorded at the original receiving entity. The receiving entity shall waive all filing or recording fees associated with the filing or recording of the court ruling document in this subsection. This ruling may be forwarded to credit bureaus or other institutions at the request of the petitioner via motion to the applicable court at no additional cost to the petitioner.

9. If a filing or record is deemed invalid, court costs and fees are the responsibility of the party who originally initiated the filing or record. If the filing or record is deemed valid, no court costs or fees, in addition to standard filing fees, shall be assessed.

575.280. 1. A person commits the offense of acceding to corruption if he or she:

(1) Is a judge, juror, special master, referee or arbitrator and knowingly solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit, direct or indirect, on the representation or understanding that it will influence his or her official action in a judicial proceeding pending in any court or before such official or juror;

(2) Is a witness or prospective witness in any official proceeding and knowingly solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit, direct or indirect, on the representation or understanding that he or she will disobey a subpoena or other legal process, absent himself or herself, avoid subpoena or other legal process, withhold evidence, information or documents, or testify falsely.

2. The offense of acceding to corruption under subdivision **[**(2)**] (1)** of subsection 1 of this section **[**is a class A misdemeanor. The offense, when committed under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section,**]** is a class C felony**[**; unless the offense is committed in a felony prosecution, or on the representation or understanding of testifying falsely, in which case it is a class E felony**]**. **The offense of acceding to corruption under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section in a felony prosecution or on the representation or understanding of testifying falsely is a class D felony. Otherwise acceding to corruption is a class A misdemeanor.**

577.001. As used in this chapter, the following terms mean:

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

(a) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(2) "Aggravated boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(3) "All-terrain vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more low pressure tires, with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed to carry more than one person, and handlebars for steering control;

(4) "Court", any circuit, associate circuit, or municipal court, including traffic court, but not any juvenile court or drug court;

(5) "Chronic offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(6) "Chronic boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(7) "Continuous alcohol monitoring", automatically testing breath, blood, or transdermal alcohol concentration levels and tampering attempts at least once every hour, regardless of the location of the person who is being monitored, and regularly transmitting the data. Continuous alcohol monitoring shall be considered an electronic monitoring service under subsection 3 of section 217.690;

(8) "Controlled substance", a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in schedules I to V listed in section 195.017;

(9) "Drive", "driving", "operates" or "operating", **[**means**]** physically driving

or operating a vehicle or vessel;

(10) "Flight crew member", the pilot in command, copilots, flight engineers, and flight navigators;

(11) "Habitual offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Five or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; **[**or

(d) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acted with criminal negligence to:

a. Cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vehicle operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vehicle leaving a highway, as defined by section 301.010, or the highway's right-of-way; or

b. Cause the death of two or more persons; or

c. Cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood;**]**

(12) "Habitual boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Five or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or

(b) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(c) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on

separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

(d) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acted with criminal negligence to:

a. Cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vessel operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vessel leaving the water; or

b. Cause the death of two or more persons; or

c. Cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood;

(13) "Intoxicated" or "intoxicated condition", when a person is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof;

(14) "Intoxication-related boating offense", operating a vessel while intoxicated; boating while intoxicated; operating a vessel with excessive blood alcohol content or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

(15) "Intoxication-related traffic offense", driving while intoxicated, driving with excessive blood alcohol content, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of a **state law,** county or municipal ordinance**, any federal offense, or any military offense**, or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

(16) "Law enforcement officer" or "arresting officer", includes the definition of law enforcement officer in section 556.061 and military policemen conducting traffic enforcement operations on a federal military installation under military jurisdiction in the state of Missouri;

(17) "Operate a vessel", to physically control the movement of a vessel in motion under mechanical or sail power in water;

(18) "Persistent offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) One intoxication-related traffic offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, federal offense, or military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(19) "Persistent boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:

(a) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions; or

(b) One intoxication-related boating offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, federal offense, or military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;

(20) "Prior offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related traffic offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related traffic offense for which the person is charged;

(21) "Prior boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related boating offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related boating offense for which the person is charged.

577.010. 1. A person commits the offense of driving while intoxicated if he or she operates a vehicle while in an intoxicated condition.

2. The offense of driving while intoxicated is:

(1) A class B misdemeanor;

(2) A class A misdemeanor if:

(a) The defendant is a prior offender; or

(b) A person less than seventeen years of age is present in the vehicle;

(3) A class E felony if:

(a) The defendant is a persistent offender; or

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to another person;

(4) A class D felony if:

(a) The defendant is an aggravated offender;

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel; or

(c) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal

negligence to cause serious physical injury to another person;

(5) A class C felony if:

(a) The defendant is a chronic offender;

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel; or

(c) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of another person;

(6) A class B felony if:

(a) The defendant is a habitual offender; **[**or**]**

(b) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel;

(c) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vehicle operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vehicle leaving a highway, as defined in section 301.010, or the highway's right-of-way;

(d) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of two or more persons; or

(e) While driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood;

(7) A class A felony if the defendant **[**is a habitual offender as a result of being**] has previously been** found guilty of an **[**act described under paragraph (d) of subdivision (11) of section 577.001**] offense under paragraphs (a) to (e) of subdivision (6) of this subsection** and is found guilty of a subsequent violation of such **[**paragraph**] paragraphs**.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, a person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated as a first offense shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence:

(1) Unless such person shall be placed on probation for a minimum of two years; or

(2) In a circuit where a DWI court or docket created under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program is available, and where the offense was

committed with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, unless the individual participates and successfully completes a program under such DWI court or docket or other court-ordered treatment program.

4. If a person is found guilty of a second or subsequent offense of driving while intoxicated, the court may order the person to submit to a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day as a condition of probation.

5. If a person is not granted a suspended imposition of sentence for the reasons described in subsection 3 of this section:

(1) If the individual operated the vehicle with fifteen-hundredths to twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than forty-eight hours;

(2) If the individual operated the vehicle with greater than twenty-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, the required term of imprisonment shall be not less than five days.

6. A person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated:

(1) As a prior offender, persistent offender, aggravated offender, chronic offender, or habitual offender shall not be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or be sentenced to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, section 557.011 to the contrary notwithstanding;

(2) As a prior offender shall not be granted parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available, and as part of either program, the offender performs at least thirty days of community service under the supervision of the court;

(3) As a persistent offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of thirty days imprisonment:

(a) Unless as a condition of such parole or probation such person performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service; or

(b) The offender participates in and successfully completes a program

established under section 478.007 or other court-ordered treatment program, if available, and as part of either program, the offender performs at least sixty days of community service under the supervision of the court;

(4) As an aggravated offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of sixty days imprisonment;

(5) As a chronic or habitual offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of two years imprisonment; and

(6) Any probation or parole granted under this subsection may include a period of continuous alcohol monitoring or verifiable breath alcohol testing performed a minimum of four times per day.

577.011. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as "Toby's Law".

2. In addition to other terms and conditions imposed on a person who has been found guilty of driving while intoxicated under section 577.010, such person shall complete a victim impact program approved by the court. Attendance in such program shall be in person unless there are extraordinary circumstances preventing in-person attendance. Such person shall be responsible for any charges imposed by the victim impact program.

577.037. 1. Upon the trial of any person for any criminal offense or violations of county or municipal ordinances, or in any license suspension or revocation proceeding pursuant to the provisions of chapter 302, arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while operating a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, or acting as a flight crew member of any aircraft, while in an intoxicated condition or with an excessive blood alcohol content, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time of the act, as shown by any chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, saliva, or urine, is admissible in evidence and the provisions of subdivision (5) of section 491.060 shall not prevent the admissibility or introduction of such evidence if otherwise admissible.

2. If a chemical analysis of the defendant's breath, blood, saliva, or urine demonstrates there was eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, this shall be prima facie evidence that the person was intoxicated at the time the specimen was taken. If a chemical analysis of the defendant's breath, blood, saliva, or urine demonstrates that there was less than eight-hundredths of one percent of alcohol in the defendant's blood, any charge alleging a criminal offense related to the operation of a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft

while in an intoxicated condition shall be dismissed with prejudice unless one or more of the following considerations cause the court to find a dismissal unwarranted:

(1) There is evidence that the chemical analysis is unreliable as evidence of the defendant's intoxication at the time of the alleged violation due to the lapse of time between the alleged violation and the obtaining of the specimen;

(2) There is evidence that the defendant was under the influence of a controlled substance, or drug, or a combination of either or both with or without alcohol; or

(3) There is substantial evidence of intoxication from physical observations of witnesses or admissions of the defendant.

3. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath.

4. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question of whether the person was intoxicated.

5. A chemical analysis of a person's breath, blood, saliva or urine, in order to give rise to the presumption or to have the effect provided for in subsection 2 of this section, shall have been performed as provided in sections 577.020 to 577.041 and in accordance with methods and standards approved by the state department of health and senior services.

6. For any criminal offense, violation of a county or municipal ordinance, or in any license suspension or revocation proceeding under the provisions of chapter 302 arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while operating a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, or acting as a flight crew member of any aircraft, while in an intoxicated condition or with an excessive blood alcohol content occurring on or between the dates of December 30, 2012, and April 4, 2014, notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, a relevant chemical analysis of a person's breath shall be admissible in all proceedings after the effective date of this section if the standard simulator solutions used to verify and calibrate evidential breath analyzers had a vapor concentration within five percent of the following values:

(1) One-tenth of one percent;

(2) Eight-hundredths of one percent; or

(3) Four-hundredths of one percent;

and otherwise were in accordance with methods and standards approved by the department of health and senior services. This provision is a procedural rule and applies to all actions in progress whether commenced before or after the effective date of this section. Such chemical breath analysis shall be admissible in all proceedings after the effective date of this section even if the offense occurred before the effective date of this section.

7. It is the intent of the legislature to reverse, overturn, and abrogate earlier case law interpretations related to the admissibility of chemical breath analyses to include, but not be limited to, holdings in Stiers v. Dir. of Revenue, 477 S.W.3d 611, (Mo. 2016); and Stiers v. Dir. of Revenue, ED 101407, 2015 WL 343310 (Mo. App. E.D. Jan. 27, 2015).

577.060. 1. A person commits the offense of leaving the scene of an accident when:

(1) Being the operator of a vehicle or a vessel involved in an accident resulting in injury or death or damage to property of another person; and

(2) Having knowledge of such accident he or she leaves the place of the injury, damage or accident without stopping and giving the following information to the other party or to a law enforcement officer, or if no law enforcement officer is in the vicinity, then to the nearest law enforcement agency:

(a) His or her name;

(b) His or her residence, including city and street number;

(c) The registration or license number for his or her vehicle or vessel; and

(d) His or her operator's license number, if any.

2. For the purposes of this section, all law enforcement officers shall have jurisdiction, when invited by an injured person, to enter the premises of any privately owned property for the purpose of investigating an accident and performing all necessary duties regarding such accident.

3. The offense of leaving the scene of an accident is:

(1) A class A misdemeanor; **[**or**]**

(2) A class E felony if:

(a) Physical injury was caused to another party; or

(b) Damage in excess of one thousand dollars was caused to the property of another person; or

(c) The defendant has previously been found guilty of any offense in violation of this section; or committed in another jurisdiction which, if committed in this state, would be a violation of an offense of this section**; or**

(3) A class D felony if a death has occurred as a result of the accident.

4. A law enforcement officer who investigates or receives information of an accident involving an all-terrain vehicle and also involving the loss of life or serious physical injury shall make a written report of the investigation or information received and such additional facts relating to the accident as may come to his or her knowledge, mail the information to the department of public safety, and keep a record thereof in his or her office.

5. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the operation of all-terrain vehicles when property damage is sustained in sanctioned all-terrain vehicle races, derbies and rallies.

589.664. 1. If an individual is a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program pursuant to section 589.663, no person or entity shall be compelled to disclose the participant's actual address during the discovery phase of or during a proceeding before a court or other tribunal unless the court or tribunal first finds, on the record, that:

(1) There is a reasonable belief that the address is needed to obtain information or evidence without which the investigation, prosecution, or litigation cannot proceed; and

(2) There is no other practicable way of obtaining the information or evidence.

2. The court shall first provide the program participant and the secretary of state notice that address disclosure is sought.

3. The program participant shall have an opportunity to present evidence regarding the potential harm to the safety of the program participant if the address is disclosed. In determining whether to compel disclosure, the court shall consider whether the potential harm to the safety of the participant is outweighed by the interest in disclosure.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision in law to the contrary, no court shall order an individual who has had his or her application accepted by the secretary to disclose his or her actual address or

location of his or her residence without giving the secretary proper notice. The secretary shall have the right to intervene in any civil proceeding in which a court is considering ordering a participant to disclose his or her actual address.

5. Disclosure of a participant's actual address under this section shall be limited under the terms of the order to ensure that the disclosure and dissemination of the actual address will be no wider than necessary for the purposes of the investigation, prosecution, or litigation.

6. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the court or any other tribunal from issuing a protective order to prevent disclosure of information, other than the participant's actual address, that could reasonably lead to the discovery of the program participant's location.

595.045. 1. There is established in the state treasury the "Crime Victims' Compensation Fund". A surcharge of seven dollars and fifty cents shall be assessed as costs in each court proceeding filed in any court in the state in all criminal cases including violations of any county ordinance or any violation of criminal or traffic laws of the state, including an infraction and violation of a municipal ordinance; except that no such fee shall be collected in any proceeding in any court when the proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality. A surcharge of seven dollars and fifty cents shall be assessed as costs in a juvenile court proceeding in which a child is found by the court to come within the applicable provisions of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the moneys collected by clerks of the courts pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall be collected and disbursed in accordance with sections 488.010 to 488.020 and shall be payable to the director of the department of revenue.

3. The director of revenue shall deposit annually the amount of two hundred fifty thousand dollars to the state forensic laboratory account administered by the department of public safety to provide financial assistance to defray expenses of crime laboratories if such analytical laboratories are registered with the federal Drug Enforcement Agency or the Missouri department of health and senior services. Subject to appropriations made therefor, such funds shall be distributed by the department of public safety to the crime

laboratories serving the courts of this state making analysis of a controlled substance or analysis of blood, breath or urine in relation to a court proceeding.

4. The remaining funds collected under subsection 1 of this section shall be denoted to the payment of an annual appropriation for the administrative and operational costs of the office for victims of crime and, if a statewide automated crime victim notification system is established pursuant to section 650.310, to the monthly payment of expenditures actually incurred in the operation of such system. Additional remaining funds shall be subject to the following provisions:

(1) On the first of every month, the director of revenue or the director's designee shall determine the balance of the funds in the crime victims' compensation fund available to satisfy the amount of compensation payable pursuant to sections 595.010 to 595.075, excluding sections 595.050 and 595.055;

(2) Beginning on September 1, 2004, and on the first of each month, the director of revenue or the director's designee shall deposit fifty percent of the balance of funds available to the credit of the crime victims' compensation fund and fifty percent to the services to victims' fund established in section 595.100.

5. The director of revenue or such director's designee shall at least monthly report the moneys paid pursuant to this section into the crime victims' compensation fund and the services to victims fund to the department of public safety.

6. The moneys collected by clerks of municipal courts pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall be collected and disbursed as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. Five percent of such moneys shall be payable to the city treasury of the city from which such funds were collected. The remaining ninety-five percent of such moneys shall be payable to the director of revenue. The funds received by the director of revenue pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed as follows:

(1) On the first of every month, the director of revenue or the director's designee shall determine the balance of the funds in the crime victims' compensation fund available to satisfy the amount of compensation payable pursuant to sections 595.010 to 595.075, excluding sections 595.050 and 595.055;

(2) Beginning on September 1, 2004, and on the first of each month the director of revenue or the director's designee shall deposit fifty percent of the balance of funds available to the credit of the crime victims' compensation fund and fifty percent to the services to victims' fund established in section 595.100.

7. These funds shall be subject to a biennial audit by the Missouri state

auditor. Such audit shall include all records associated with crime victims' compensation funds collected, held or disbursed by any state agency.

8. In addition to the moneys collected pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, the court shall enter a judgment in favor of the state of Missouri, payable to the crime victims' compensation fund, of sixty-eight dollars upon a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt for a class A or B felony; forty-six dollars upon a plea of guilty or finding of guilt for a class C **[**or**],** D**, or E** felony; and ten dollars upon a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt for any misdemeanor under Missouri law except for those in chapter 252 relating to fish and game, chapter 302 relating to drivers' and commercial drivers' license, chapter 303 relating to motor vehicle financial responsibility, chapter 304 relating to traffic regulations, chapter 306 relating to watercraft regulation and licensing, and chapter 307 relating to vehicle equipment regulations. Any clerk of the court receiving moneys pursuant to such judgments shall collect and disburse such crime victims' compensation judgments in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. Such funds shall be payable to the state treasury and deposited to the credit of the crime victims' compensation fund.

9. The clerk of the court processing such funds shall maintain records of all dispositions described in subsection 1 of this section and all dispositions where a judgment has been entered against a defendant in favor of the state of Missouri in accordance with this section; all payments made on judgments for alcohol-related traffic offenses; and any judgment or portion of a judgment entered but not collected. These records shall be subject to audit by the state auditor. The clerk of each court transmitting such funds shall report separately the amount of dollars collected on judgments entered for alcohol-related traffic offenses from other crime victims' compensation collections or services to victims collections.

10. The department of revenue shall maintain records of funds transmitted to the crime victims' compensation fund by each reporting court and collections pursuant to subsection 16 of this section and shall maintain separate records of collection for alcohol-related offenses.

11. The state courts administrator shall include in the annual report required by section 476.350 the circuit court caseloads and the number of crime victims' compensation judgments entered.

12. All awards made to injured victims under sections 595.010 to 595.105 and all appropriations for administration of sections 595.010 to 595.105, except sections 595.050 and 595.055, shall be made from the crime victims' compensation

fund. Any unexpended balance remaining in the crime victims' compensation fund at the end of each biennium shall not be subject to the provision of section 33.080 requiring the transfer of such unexpended balance to the ordinary revenue fund of the state, but shall remain in the crime victims' compensation fund. In the event that there are insufficient funds in the crime victims' compensation fund to pay all claims in full, all claims shall be paid on a pro rata basis. If there are no funds in the crime victims' compensation fund, then no claim shall be paid until funds have again accumulated in the crime victims' compensation fund. When sufficient funds become available from the fund, awards which have not been paid shall be paid in chronological order with the oldest paid first. In the event an award was to be paid in installments and some remaining installments have not been paid due to a lack of funds, then when funds do become available that award shall be paid in full. All such awards on which installments remain due shall be paid in full in chronological order before any other postdated award shall be paid. Any award pursuant to this subsection is specifically not a claim against the state, if it cannot be paid due to a lack of funds in the crime victims' compensation fund.

13. When judgment is entered against a defendant as provided in this section and such sum, or any part thereof, remains unpaid, there shall be withheld from any disbursement, payment, benefit, compensation, salary, or other transfer of money from the state of Missouri to such defendant an amount equal to the unpaid amount of such judgment. Such amount shall be paid forthwith to the crime victims' compensation fund and satisfaction of such judgment shall be entered on the court record. Under no circumstances shall the general revenue fund be used to reimburse court costs or pay for such judgment. The director of the department of corrections shall have the authority to pay into the crime victims' compensation fund from an offender's compensation or account the amount owed by the offender to the crime victims' compensation fund, provided that the offender has failed to pay the amount owed to the fund prior to entering a correctional facility of the department of corrections.

14. All interest earned as a result of investing funds in the crime victims' compensation fund shall be paid into the crime victims' compensation fund and not into the general revenue of this state.

15. Any person who knowingly makes a fraudulent claim or false statement in connection with any claim hereunder is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

16. The department may receive gifts and contributions for the benefit of crime victims. Such gifts and contributions shall be credited to the crime victims' compensation fund as used solely for compensating victims under the provisions of sections 595.010 to 595.075.

595.219. 1. In addition to the court's authority to order a defendant to make restitution for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense as provided in section 559.105, the court may enter a judgment of restitution against the offenders convicted of official misconduct in the first or second degrees pursuant to the provisions of this section.

2. The court may order the defendant to make restitution to:

(1) The victim;

(2) Any governmental entity; or

(3) A third-party payor, including an insurer that has made payment to the victim to compensate the victim for a property loss or a pecuniary loss.

3. Restitution payments to the victim have priority over restitution payments to a third-party payor. If the victim has been compensated for the victim's loss by a third-party payor, the court may order restitution payments to the third-party payor in the amount that the third-party payor compensated the victim.

4. Payment of restitution to a victim under this section has priority over payment of restitution to any governmental entity.

5. A restitution hearing to determine the liability of the defendant shall be held not later than thirty days after final disposition of the case and may be extended by the court for good cause. In the restitution hearing, a written statement or bill for medical, dental, hospital, funeral, or burial expenses shall be prima facie evidence that the amount indicated on the written statement or bill represents a fair and reasonable charge for the services or materials provided. The burden of proving that the amount indicated on the written statement or bill is not fair and reasonable shall be on the person challenging the fairness and reasonableness of the amount.

6. A judgment of restitution against a defendant may not be entered unless the defendant has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to present appropriate evidence in his or her behalf. The defendant shall be advised of his or her right to obtain

counsel for representation at the hearing. A hearing under this section may be held as part of a final disposition hearing for the case.

7. The judgment may be enforced in the same manner as enforcing monetary judgments by the prosecuting attorney on behalf of the victim.

8. A judgment of restitution ordered pursuant to this section against a defendant shall not be a bar to a proceeding against the defendant pursuant to section 537.045 or section 8.150 for the balance of the damages not paid pursuant to this section.

[475.024. A parent of a minor, by a properly executed power of attorney, may delegate to another individual, for a period not exceeding one year, any of his or her powers regarding care or custody of the minor child, except his or her power to consent to marriage or adoption of the minor child.**]**

✓

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY
65102

ERIC R. GREITENS
GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 720
(573) 751-3222

July 14, 2017

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
99th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
STATE OF MISSOURI

Herewith I return to you Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 entitled:

AN ACT

To repeal sections 105.478, 144.026, 210.845, 302.441, 400.9-501, 452.370, 452.747, 454.500, 456.1-103, 456.4-414, 456.4-420, 456.8-808, 475.024, 478.463, 479.020, 479.170, 479.353, 488.029, 488.2206, 488.2250, 488.5050, 513.430, 513.440, 514.040, 515.575, 515.635, 552.020, 557.035, 565.076, 565.091, 566.010, 575.280, 577.001, 577.010, 577.037, 577.060, and 595.045, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixty-eight new sections relating to judicial proceedings, with penalty provisions.

I disapprove of Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128. My reasons for disapproval are as follows.

Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 started as a one-page, 35-word bill that removed the division designations from the Jackson County courts. The final bill is no longer short or simple. Quite the opposite; now it spans 77 pages and impacts unrelated issues in 68 statutory sections.[1] This final bill violates the Missouri Constitution and contradicts other legislation passed this session and already signed.

Multiple constitutional issues plague Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128. The issues begin with the assortment of subjects covered by the bill. The Missouri Constitution requires that "[n]o bill shall contain more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title, . . ." Article III, Section 23. "The test to determine if

[1] Ironically, the final bill does not even accomplish its original objective: instead of removing the Jackson County court division designations, the final bill preserves them.

a bill contains more than one subject is whether all provisions of the bill fairly relate to the same subject, have a natural connection therewith or are incidents or means to accomplish its purpose." *Hammerschmidt v. Boone County*, 877 S.W.2d 98, 102 (Mo. banc 1994) (internal quotation omitted).

Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128's subject is "relating to judicial proceedings," but many provisions are entirely non-judicial. Examples clutter the bill. For example, the bill prohibits the Department of Revenue from contacting taxpayers by mail about possible sales taxes owed. A different section authorizes conservation agents to write tickets for littering. Another portion requires the attorney general to report on claims that never reached the courthouse.[2] Elsewhere, the bill permits trustees to terminate up to $250,000 trusts and allows parents to transfer their parental rights by signing a notarized form. The list could go on.

These parts of the bill cannot relate to judicial proceedings when they do not involve judicial proceedings. As evidenced by these examples and others, Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 violates the Missouri Constitution's single subject requirement. Moreover, any futile attempt to argue that every issue in the bill relates to a single subject would implicate the Missouri Constitution's clear title requirement, because the broad and amorphous "judicial proceedings" title does not give notice of the wide range of unrelated issues actually covered. *See Home Builders Ass'n of Greater St. Louis v. State*, 75 S.W.3d 267, 270 (Mo. banc 2012).

Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 compounds these constitutional concerns by undermining other legislation. One of this session's important tort reform successes, Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 31, limited a party's damages evidence to the actual cost of medical care. *See* Section 490.715.5. Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 does the exact opposite by presuming that the bills for medical care are fair and reasonable. *See* Section 595.219.5. By allowing plaintiffs' attorneys to argue conflicts with Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 31 or to seek potentially inconsistent outcomes, Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 undercuts the hard-fought tort reform gains achieved this session.

Other inconsistencies exist. Conference Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 34 helps protect the home addresses of victims of rape, human trafficking, and domestic violence. This bill contains a similar, but not identical, provision. Indeed, the language differs in a dozen different ways. I appreciate the good intentions of the legislators who worked on this important issue, but the inconsistency between the two bills can only negatively affect the protections provided by Conference Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 34.

[2] Monthly reports already published by the Attorney General prove this point. Through May 31, almost 100 claims had been settled in 2017 that were not subject to litigation.

A separate and serious flaw in the bill concerns the fees charged by court reporters. The State of Missouri employs more than 140 court reporters, assigning one to each circuit judge. Each court reporter creates the courtroom's official transcript of proceedings. How much state-employed court reporters can charge is currently capped by statute. Any citizen or party seeking an official transcript of the proceedings must purchase the transcript from the court reporter. Since court reporters are the only official transcribers, they have a monopoly on courtroom transcripts.

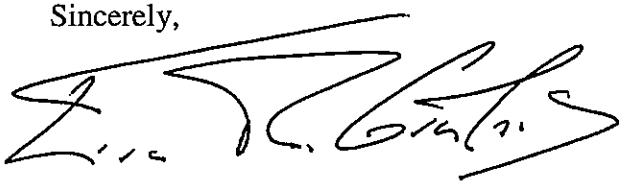
Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 would remove the price caps altogether.[3] Under this bill, court reporters could charge any price they choose. A court reporter could, for example, charge $100 per page. This is problematic because court reporters have a monopoly on producing these transcripts.

This change would limit citizen's access to justice and also negatively impact Missouri taxpayers. The Office of Administration's Budget & Planning Division estimates that the State of Missouri paid court reporters more than $1 million for court transcripts last year. Removing the price caps would cost state government even more. For example, the Missouri State Public Defender predicts that Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 would cost its office at least $100,000 more per year, or the equivalent of two public defenders.

The myriad issues in Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 raise serious constitutional, statutory, and policy concerns. Unfortunately, Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 contained many provisions I support that were the product of the hard work of many legislators. I look forward to working with the legislature on many of these important policies next session, including improving the foster care system.

In accordance with the above stated reasons for disapproval, I am returning Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 128 without my approval.

Sincerely,



Eric R. Greitens
Governor

[3] In just the last 10 years, the price caps have more than doubled, from $1.50 per page in early 2007 to $3.50 per page today.

TOP TEN COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST MUNICIPAL JUDGES

AND HOW YOU CAN (HOPEFULLY) AVOID THEM

1

NUMBER ONE

"I WASN'T ALLOWED TO EXPLAIN WHY I GOT THE TICKET"

[guilty, with an explanation]

2

NUMBER TWO

- "I DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE COURT PROCEDURES"

- This is something you should have covered at the beginning of the Court session.
- Probably shouldn't assume that defendants will read (or be able to read) any written explanations provided by posting, on line, or even a sheet that is handed to them.

3

NUMBER THREE

"I HAD TO WAIT FOREVER FOR MY CASE TO BE CALLED"

If your dockets routinely last for several hours, you may want to consider adding more dockets so people aren't required to wait long periods of time. Consider "attorney only" dockets, pro-se dockets and "trials only" dockets to move things along

4

NUMBER FOUR

"ATTORNEYS GET PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT"

This might be solved by having "attorney only" dockets, any other suggestions on how to deal with this?

5

NUMBER FIVE

"WHY CAN'T I JUST DROP BY AND TALK TO THE JUDGE? I KNOW HIM/HER"

Especially in smaller jurisdictions, defendants may have a personal relationship with the Judge and need to be informed about the rules against *ex parte* communication – in a nice manner.

6

NUMBER SIX

"THE JUDGE WAS BIASED"

This is a "catch-all" complaint, but one that is often raised, the bias alleged may be based on being from 'out of town', gender, race, number of tattoos and piercings, or anything else the defendant can come up with.

7

NUMBER SEVEN

"TEXTING WHILE ON THE BENCH"

If you are doing this – STOP Your focus should be on the people appearing before you, not keeping up with your e-mail or social calendar

8

NUMBER EIGHT

"YELLING AT DEFENDANTS OR THREATENING THEM WITH JAIL"

Everyone should be treated with courtesy – and yelling never caused a defendant to change their lifestyle. Threats of jail that you know you won't enforce just make you look foolish.

9

NUMBER NINE

"THE FINE AND/OR COSTS WERE EXCESSIVE"

These are the complaints that may land you on the front page of your local newspaper. Hopefully all of the municipalities in Missouri now realize that their Municipal Courts are not there to generate income.

10

NUMBER TEN

"I WAS PUNISHED MORE HARSHLY BECAUSE I WENT TO TRIAL"

You may be able to take some of the "sting" out of this by explaining that the fine schedules are based on people admitting their guilt, and if they have no defense, a higher fine is possible – if they have a logical excuse, it might be lower. What are YOUR thoughts?

11