

# Journal of the Senate

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

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SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 14, 2013

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Kinder in the Chair.

Reverend Carl Gauck offered the following prayer:

“Nevertheless, amid the greatest difficulties of my Administration, when I could not see any other resort, I would place my whole reliance on God, knowing that all would go well, and that He would decide for the right.” (Abraham Lincoln, 10/24/1863)

Heavenly Father, we pray this day knowing that time is running out and as we deal with various difficulties we ask once again that You would help us rely on You and know that You have decided what is right for us and will guide and direct our hearts and minds in all we do and say. In Your Holy Name we pray. Amen.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was recited.

A quorum being established, the Senate proceeded with its business.

The Journal of the previous day was read and approved.

Photographers from KRCG-TV and KOMU-TV were given permission to take pictures in the Senate Chamber.

The following Senators were present during the day’s proceedings:

Present—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla
McKenna	Munzlinger	Nasheed	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine
Rupp	Sater	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford
Walsh	Wasson—34						

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

**RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Pearce offered Senate Resolution No. 989, regarding Drew Mreen, Kansas City, which was adopted.

Senators LeVota and Pearce offered Senate Resolution No. 990, regarding Chris Creason, which was adopted.

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Chappelle-Nadal moved that **HCR 16** be taken up for adoption, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Chappelle-Nadal, **HCR 16** was adopted by the following vote:

## YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla
McKenna	Munzlinger	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Sater	Schaaf
Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—30		

## NAYS—Senators—None

## Absent—Senators

Nasheed	Nieves	Rupp	Schaefer—4
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## Absent with leave—Senators—None

## Vacancies—None

**PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Wallingford, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **SB 36**, as amended, moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE BILL NO. 36**

The Conference Committee appointed on Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 36, with House Amendment No. 1, begs leave to report that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the House recede from its position on Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 36, as amended;
2. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 36;
3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 36, be Third Read and Finally Passed.

FOR THE SENATE:  
/s/ Wayne Wallingford

FOR THE HOUSE:  
/s/ Ron Hicks

/s/ Bob Dixon  
 /s/ Gary Romine  
 /s/ Jolie Justus  
 /s/ Joseph P. Keaveny

/s/ Stanley Cox  
 /s/ Jeremy LaFaver

Senator Wallingford moved that the above conference committee report be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla
McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp
Sater	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh

Wasson—33

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senator Nasheed—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Wallingford, **CCS** for **SCS** for **SB 36**, entitled:

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
 SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
 SENATE BILL NO. 36**

An Act to repeal sections 211.071 and 211.073, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to juvenile criminal offenders.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla
McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp
Sater	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh

Wasson—33

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senator Nasheed—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Wallingford, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Wallingford moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

### HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

**HCS for HB 418**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 86.900, 86.990, 86.1000, 86.1010, 86.1030, 86.1100, 86.1110, 86.1150, 86.1180, 86.1210, 86.1220, 86.1230, 86.1240, 86.1250, 86.1270, 86.1310, 86.1380, 86.1420, 86.1500, 86.1530, 86.1540, 86.1580, 86.1590, 86.1610, and 86.1630, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-seven new sections relating to Kansas City police retirement systems.

Was called from the Informal Calendar and taken up by Senator Silvey.

On motion of Senator Silvey, **HCS for HB 418** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	McKenna
Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp	Sater
Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—32

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Justus            Nasheed—2

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Silvey, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Silvey moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

**HB 510**, introduced by Representatives Torpey and Wieland, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 347.039 and 347.153, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to series limited liability companies.

Was called from the Informal Calendar and taken up by Senator Sifton.

On motion of Senator Sifton, **HB 510** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla
McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp	Sater

Schaaf      Schaefer      Schmitt      Sifton      Silvey      Wallingford      Walsh      Wasson—32

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Nasheed      Parson—2

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Sifton, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Sifton moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Senator Pearce assumed the Chair.

**PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Brown moved that **SCS** for **SB 229**, with **HCS**, be taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

**HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 229** was taken up.

Senator Brown moved that **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 229** be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla
McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Sater	Schaaf
Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—31	

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Nasheed      Parson      Rupp—3

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Brown, **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 229** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla

McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Sater	Schaaf
Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—31	

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Nasheed	Parson	Rupp—3
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Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Brown, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Brown moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Bill ordered enrolled.

President Pro Tem Dempsey assumed the Chair.

### **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

Senator Pearce, Chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Education, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 388**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Education, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 505**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Schmitt, Chairman of the Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 161**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government, to which was referred **HB 336**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 653**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Nieves, Chairman of the Committee on General Laws, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on General Laws, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 306**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass with Senate Committee Amendment Nos. 1 and 2.

SENATE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 306, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 2-3, by striking: “the designation of the state dogs” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “state designations”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 10.113, Line 11, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“**10.115. The cheese known as “Provel” is designated the official cheese of the state of Missouri.**”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

SENATE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 306, Page 1, Section 10.112, Line 1, by striking “1.”; and further amend lines 5 to 16, by striking all of said lines; and

Further amend said bill and section, Page 2, Lines 17 to 30, by striking all of said lines; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section 10.113, line 1, by striking “1.”; and further amend lines 3 to 11, by striking all of said lines.

Senator Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and Health, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and Health, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 986**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Pearce assumed the Chair.

**PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Sater moved that **SB 205**, with **HCS**, be taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

**HCS** for **SB 205** was taken up.

Senator Sater moved that **HCS** for **SB 205**, be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	McKenna	Munzlinger
Nasheed	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Sater	Schaaf
Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—31	

NAYS—Senators

Kraus Lager—2

Absent—Senator Rupp—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Sater, **HCS** for **SB 205**, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	McKenna	Munzlinger
Nasheed	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Sater	Schaaf
Schaefer	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—30		

NAYS—Senators

Kraus Lager—2

Absent—Senators

Rupp Schmitt—2

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Sater, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Sater moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Bill ordered enrolled.

President Pro Tem Dempsey assumed the Chair.

### **BILLS DELIVERED TO THE GOVERNOR**

**SB 350**, after having been duly signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in open session, was delivered to the Governor by the Secretary of the Senate.

### **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

Senator Parson, Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight, to which were referred **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HBs 374** and **434**, as amended and **HCS** for **HB 349**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bills do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight, to which was

referred **HCS** for **HB 343**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Pearce assumed the Chair.

**HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING**

Senator Dixon moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HBs 374** and **434**, as amended, be taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

**SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HBs 374** and **434**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla
McKenna	Munzlinger	Nasheed	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine
Sater	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh

Wasson—33

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senator Rupp—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Dixon, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Dixon moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

**HB 533**, introduced by Representative Riddle, et al, with **SCS**, entitled:

An Act to repeal section 571.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to a state employee keeping a firearm in his or her vehicle, with a penalty provision.

Was called from the Informal Calendar and taken up by Senator Munzlinger.

**SCS** for **HB 533**, entitled:

**SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 533**

An Act to repeal section 571.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to a state employee keeping a firearm in his or her vehicle, with a penalty provision.

Was taken up.

Senator Munzlinger moved that **SCS** for **HB 533** be adopted.

Senator Lager offered **SA 1**:

## SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 533, Page 1, In the Title, Line 3, by striking the words “a state employee keeping a firearm in his or her vehicle” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “firearms”; and

Further amend said bill, page 6, section 571.030, line 186 by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“571.067. No county, municipality, or other governmental body, or an agent of a county, municipality, or other governmental body, may participate in any program in which individuals are given a thing of value in exchange for surrendering a firearm to the county, municipality, or other governmental body unless:**

**(1) The county, municipality, or governmental body has adopted a resolution, ordinance, or rule authorizing the participation of the county, municipality, or governmental body, or participation by an agent of the county, municipality, or governmental body, in such a program; and**

**(2) The resolution, ordinance, or rule enacted pursuant to this section provides that any firearm received shall be offered for sale or trade to a licensed firearms dealer. The proceeds from any sale or gains from trade shall be the property of the county, municipality, or governmental body. Any proceeds collected under this subdivision shall be deposited with the municipality, county, or governmental body unless the proceeds are collected by a sheriff, in which case the proceeds shall be deposited in the county sheriff’s revolving fund under section 50.535. Any firearm remaining in the possession of the county, municipality, or governmental body after the firearm has been offered for sale or trade to at least two licensed firearms dealers may be destroyed.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Lager moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Chappelle-Nadal offered SA 2:

## SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 533, Page 6, Section 571.030, Line 186, by inserting immediately after said line, the following:

**“Section 1. The general assembly of the state of Missouri strongly promotes responsible gun ownership, including parental supervision of minors in the proper use, storage, and ownership of all firearms, the prompt reporting of stolen firearms, and the proper enforcement of all state gun laws. The general assembly of the state of Missouri hereby condemns any unlawful transfer of firearms and the use of any firearm in any criminal or unlawful activity.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Chappelle-Nadal moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Romine offered SA 3:

## SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 533, Page 3, Section 571.030, Line 75, by striking the word “and”; and further amend line 79, by inserting immediately after the word “duties” the following:

“; and

**(12) Upon the written approval of the governing body of a fire department or fire protection district, any paid fire department or fire protection district chief who is employed on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person’s official duties”.**

Senator Romine moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Munzlinger moved that **SCS** for **HB 533**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Munzlinger, **SCS** for **HB 533**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Cunningham	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager
Lamping	LeVota	Libla	McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson	Pearce
Richard	Romine	Sater	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Silvey	Wallingford
Walsh	Wasson—26						

NAYS—Senators

Chappelle-Nadal	Curls	Holsman	Justus	Keaveny	Nasheed	Sifton—7
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Absent—Senator Rupp—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Munzlinger, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Munzlinger moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

**MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE**

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SB 41**, as amended: Representatives: Hough, Cox, and Mitten.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following Conference Committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **HBs 256, 33** and **305**, as amended. Representatives: Jones (50), Elmer, and Otto.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following Conference Committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **HCS** for **HB 199**, as amended. Representatives: Dugger, Diehl, and Conway (10).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and adopted **CCR No. 2** on **SS** for **HCS** for **HJR**s **11** and **7**, as amended, and has taken up and passed **CCS No. 2** for **SS** for **HCS** for **HJR**s **11** and **7**.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **HB 717**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 208.151, 210.110, 210.145, 210.152, 210.153, 210.278, 210.482, 210.487, 210.950, 211.036, 211.447, 453.010, 453.072, 488.607, 556.061, 558.026, 566.030, 566.032, 566.034, 566.060, 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.083, and 566.212, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirty-four new sections relating to children and families, with penalty provisions.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Read 1st time.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **HB 727**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 208.152, 209.150, 209.152, 209.200, 209.202, 301.143, 304.028, and 630.170, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof nine new sections relating to individuals with disabilities, with a penalty provision, an expiration date for a certain section, and an emergency clause.

Emergency clause adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Read 1st time.

### **PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Parson, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **HCS** for **HJR**s **11** and **7**, as amended, moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

#### CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 2 ON SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NOS. 11 & 7

The Conference Committee appointed on Senate Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Joint Resolution Nos. 11 & 7, with Senate Amendment No. 3, begs leave to report that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Joint Resolution Nos. 11 & 7, as amended;

2. That the House recede from its position on House Committee Substitute for House Joint Resolution Nos. 11 & 7;

3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute No. 2 for Senate Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Joint Resolution Nos. 11 & 7, be Third Read and Finally Passed.

FOR THE HOUSE:  
/s/ Bill Reiboldt  
/s/ Todd Richardson  
/s/ Linda Black

FOR THE SENATE:  
/s/ Mike L. Parson  
/s/ Brian Munzlinger  
/s/ Dan Brown  
/s/ Jolie Justus  
/s/ Scott Sifton

Senator Kraus assumed the Chair.

Senator Parson moved that the above conference committee report no. 2 be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Cunningham	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman	Kehoe	Kraus
Lager	Lamping	Libla	McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson	Pearce
Richard	Romine	Rupp	Sater	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton
Silvey	Wallingford	Wasson—27					

NAYS—Senators

Chappelle-Nadal	Curls	Justus	Keaveny	LeVota	Nasheed	Walsh—7	
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Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Parson, **CCS No. 2** for **SS** for **HCS** for **HJRs 11** and **7**, entitled:

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR  
SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NOS. 11 & 7

Joint Resolution submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri, an amendment to article I of the Constitution of Missouri, and adopting one new section relating to the right to farm.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman	Kehoe
Kraus	Lager	Lamping	Libla	McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson
Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp	Sater	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt

Sifton                      Silvey                      Wallingford                      Wasson—28

NAYS—Senators

Chappelle-Nadal      Justus                      Keaveny                      LeVota                      Nasheed                      Walsh—6

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Parson, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Parson moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Photographers from ABC 17 News were given permission to take pictures in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Sater moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **HCS** for **SB 127**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SJR 16**, entitled:

Joint Resolution submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment repealing section 30(d) of article IV of the Constitution of Missouri, and adopting two new sections in lieu thereof relating to a temporary tax to improve the state highway system, city streets, county roads and the state transportation system.

With House Amendment Nos. 1 and 2.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 16, Page 6, Section B, Line 5, by striking the word “Shall” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “**Should**”; and

Further amend said line by striking the word “amended” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “**changed**”; and

Further amend said line by striking the words “and use”; and

Further amend said resolution and page, Section C, Line 5, by striking the words “Additional revenue is estimated to be” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“**This change is expected to produce**”; and

Further amend said resolution, page, section, Lines 5-6, by striking the words “transportation safety and

job creation fund” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“Transportation Safety and Job Creation Fund”**; and

Further amend said resolution, page, section, Line 6, by striking the word “gasoline” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “**gas**”; and

Further amend said resolution, page, section, Line 7, by striking the second use of the word “will” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “**shall**”.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 16, Page 2, Section 30(d), Line 10, by inserting immediately after the word, “**be**” the following words, “**used for administrative purposes or**”; and

Further amend said bill, page, section, Line 11, by inserting after the word, “**article.**” the following words, “**The oversight division of the committee on legislative research shall conduct a program evaluation of the department of transportation to ensure the additional funds under section 30(e) are used as required under this article and provide a report to the general assembly by January 1, 2017.**”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SB 222**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 455.010, 455.015, 455.020, 455.030, 455.032, 455.035, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.060, 455.080, 455.085, 455.503, 455.505, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 455.538, and 527.290, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof nineteen new sections relating to domestic violence, with existing penalty provisions.

With House Amendment Nos. 1 and 2.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 222, Page 1, Section A, Line 6, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“452.375. 1. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) “**Coerce**” means to force a person to act in a given manner or to compel by pressure or threat;

(2) “**Custody**” means joint legal custody, sole legal custody, joint physical custody or sole physical custody or any combination thereof;

[(2)] (3) “**Joint legal custody**” means that the parents share the decision-making rights, responsibilities, and authority relating to the health, education and welfare of the child, and, unless allocated, apportioned,

or decreed, the parents shall confer with one another in the exercise of decision-making rights, responsibilities, and authority;

[(3)] (4) “Joint physical custody” means an order awarding each of the parents significant, but not necessarily equal, periods of time during which a child resides with or is under the care and supervision of each of the parents. Joint physical custody shall be shared by the parents in such a way as to assure the child of frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with both parents;

[(4)] (5) “Third-party custody” means a third party designated as a legal and physical custodian pursuant to subdivision (5) of subsection 5 of this section.

2. The court shall determine custody in accordance with the best interests of the child. The court shall consider all relevant factors including:

(1) The wishes of the child’s parents as to custody and the proposed parenting plan submitted by both parties;

(2) The needs of the child for a frequent, continuing and meaningful relationship with both parents and the ability and willingness of parents to actively perform their functions as mother and father for the needs of the child;

(3) The interaction and interrelationship of the child with parents, siblings, and any other person who may significantly affect the child’s best interests;

(4) Which parent is more likely to allow the child frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with the other parent;

(5) The child’s adjustment to the child’s home, school, and community;

(6) The mental and physical health of all individuals involved, including any history of abuse of any individuals involved. If the court finds that a pattern of domestic violence as defined in section 455.010 has occurred, and, if the court also finds that awarding custody to the abusive parent is in the best interest of the child, then the court shall enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law. Custody and visitation rights shall be ordered in a manner that best protects the child and any other child or children for whom the parent has custodial or visitation rights, and the parent or other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence from any further harm;

(7) The intention of either parent to relocate the principal residence of the child; and

(8) The wishes of a child as to the child’s custodian. The fact that a parent sends his or her child or children to a home school, as defined in section 167.031, shall not be the sole factor that a court considers in determining custody of such child or children.

3. (1) In any court proceedings relating to custody of a child, the court shall not award custody or unsupervised visitation of a child to a parent if such parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

(a) A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.032, 566.040, 566.060, 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.070, 566.083, 566.090, 566.100, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203, 566.206, 566.209, 566.212, or 566.215;

(b) A violation of section 568.020;

- (c) A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;
- (d) A violation of section 568.065;
- (e) A violation of section 568.080;
- (f) A violation of section 568.090; or
- (g) A violation of section 568.175.

(2) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the court may exercise its discretion in awarding custody or visitation of a child to a parent if such parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.

4. The general assembly finds and declares that it is the public policy of this state that frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with both parents after the parents have separated or dissolved their marriage is in the best interest of the child, except for cases where the court specifically finds that such contact is not in the best interest of the child, and that it is the public policy of this state to encourage parents to participate in decisions affecting the health, education and welfare of their children, and to resolve disputes involving their children amicably through alternative dispute resolution. In order to effectuate these policies, the court shall determine the custody arrangement which will best assure both parents participate in such decisions and have frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with their children so long as it is in the best interests of the child.

5. Prior to awarding the appropriate custody arrangement in the best interest of the child, the court shall consider each of the following as follows:

(1) Joint physical and joint legal custody to both parents, which shall not be denied solely for the reason that one parent opposes a joint physical and joint legal custody award. The residence of one of the parents shall be designated as the address of the child for mailing and educational purposes;

(2) Joint physical custody with one party granted sole legal custody. The residence of one of the parents shall be designated as the address of the child for mailing and educational purposes;

(3) Joint legal custody with one party granted sole physical custody;

(4) Sole custody to either parent; or

(5) Third-party custody or visitation:

(a) When the court finds that each parent is unfit, unsuitable, or unable to be a custodian, or the welfare of the child requires, and it is in the best interests of the child, then custody, temporary custody or visitation may be awarded to any other person or persons deemed by the court to be suitable and able to provide an adequate and stable environment for the child. Before the court awards custody, temporary custody or visitation to a third person under this subdivision, the court shall make that person a party to the action;

(b) Under the provisions of this subsection, any person may petition the court to intervene as a party in interest at any time as provided by supreme court rule.

6. If the parties have not agreed to a custodial arrangement, or the court determines such arrangement is not in the best interest of the child, the court shall include a written finding in the judgment or order based

on the public policy in subsection 4 of this section and each of the factors listed in subdivisions (1) to (8) of subsection 2 of this section detailing the specific relevant factors that made a particular arrangement in the best interest of the child. If a proposed custodial arrangement is rejected by the court, the court shall include a written finding in the judgment or order detailing the specific relevant factors resulting in the rejection of such arrangement.

7. Upon a finding by the court that either parent has refused to exchange information with the other parent, which shall include but not be limited to information concerning the health, education and welfare of the child, the court shall order the parent to comply immediately and to pay the prevailing party a sum equal to the prevailing party's cost associated with obtaining the requested information, which shall include but not be limited to reasonable attorney's fees and court costs.

8. As between the parents of a child, no preference may be given to either parent in the awarding of custody because of that parent's age, sex, or financial status, nor because of the age or sex of the child.

9. Any judgment providing for custody shall include a specific written parenting plan setting forth the terms of such parenting plan arrangements specified in subsection 7 of section 452.310. Such plan may be a parenting plan submitted by the parties pursuant to section 452.310 or, in the absence thereof, a plan determined by the court, but in all cases, the custody plan approved and ordered by the court shall be in the court's discretion and shall be in the best interest of the child.

10. Unless a parent has been denied custody rights pursuant to this section or visitation rights under section 452.400, both parents shall have access to records and information pertaining to a minor child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and school records. If the parent without custody has been granted restricted or supervised visitation because the court has found that the parent with custody or any child has been the victim of domestic violence, as defined in section 455.010, by the parent without custody, the court may order that the reports and records made available pursuant to this subsection not include the address of the parent with custody or the child. Unless a parent has been denied custody rights pursuant to this section or visitation rights under section 452.400, any judgment of dissolution or other applicable court order shall specifically allow both parents access to such records and reports.

11. Except as otherwise precluded by state or federal law, if any individual, professional, public or private institution or organization denies access or fails to provide or disclose any and all records and information, including, but not limited to, past and present dental, medical and school records pertaining to a minor child, to either parent upon the written request of such parent, the court shall, upon its finding that the individual, professional, public or private institution or organization denied such request without good cause, order that party to comply immediately with such request and to pay to the prevailing party all costs incurred, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees and court costs associated with obtaining the requested information.

12. An award of joint custody does not preclude an award of child support pursuant to section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules. The court shall consider the factors contained in section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules in determining an amount reasonable or necessary for the support of the child.

13. If the court finds that domestic violence or abuse, as defined in section 455.010 has occurred, the court shall make specific findings of fact to show that the custody or visitation arrangement ordered by the court best protects the child and the parent or other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, as defined in section 455.010, and any other children for whom such parent has custodial

or visitation rights from any further harm.

**14. If the court finds that a parent of a child, while the child was unborn, attempted to coerce the mother of the child to obtain an abortion, the court may deny custody to the parent.**

452.400. 1. (1) A parent not granted custody of the child is entitled to reasonable visitation rights unless the court finds, after a hearing, that visitation would endanger the child's physical health or impair his or her emotional development. The court shall enter an order specifically detailing the visitation rights of the parent without physical custody rights to the child and any other children for whom such parent has custodial or visitation rights. In determining the granting of visitation rights, the court shall consider evidence of domestic violence. If the court finds that domestic violence has occurred, the court may find that granting visitation to the abusive party is in the best interests of the child.

(2) (a) The court shall not grant visitation to the parent not granted custody if such parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of or pled guilty to any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

a. A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.032, 566.040, 566.060, 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.070, 566.083, 566.090, 566.100, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203, 566.206, 566.209, 566.212, or 566.215;

b. A violation of section 568.020;

c. A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;

d. A violation of section 568.065;

e. A violation of section 568.080;

f. A violation of section 568.090; or

g. A violation of section 568.175.

(b) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in paragraph (a) of this subdivision or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the court may exercise its discretion in granting visitation to a parent not granted custody if such parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.

**(c) The court may exercise its discretion in granting visitation to a parent not granted custody if such parent, while the child was unborn, attempted to coerce the mother of the child to obtain an abortion.**

(3) The court shall consider the parent's history of inflicting, or tendency to inflict, physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault on other persons and shall grant visitation in a manner that best protects the child and the parent or other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, and any other children for whom the parent has custodial or visitation rights from any further harm.

(4) The court, if requested by a party, shall make specific findings of fact to show that the visitation arrangements made by the court best protect the child or the parent or other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, or any other child for whom the parent has custodial or visitation rights from any further harm.

2. (1) The court may modify an order granting or denying visitation rights whenever modification would serve the best interests of the child, but the court shall not restrict a parent's visitation rights unless it finds that the visitation would endanger the child's physical health or impair his or her emotional development.

(2) (a) In any proceeding modifying visitation rights, the court shall not grant unsupervised visitation to a parent if the parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of or pled guilty to any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

a. A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.032, 566.040, 566.060, 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.070, 566.083, 566.090, 566.100, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203, 566.206, 566.209, 566.212, or 566.215;

b. A violation of section 568.020;

c. A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;

d. A violation of section 568.065;

e. A violation of section 568.080;

f. A violation of section 568.090; or

g. A violation of section 568.175.

(b) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in paragraph (a) of this subdivision or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the division may exercise its discretion regarding the placement of a child taken into the custody of the state in which a parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.

(3) When a court restricts a parent's visitation rights or when a court orders supervised visitation because of allegations of abuse or domestic violence, a showing of proof of treatment and rehabilitation shall be made to the court before unsupervised visitation may be ordered. "Supervised visitation", as used in this section, is visitation which takes place in the presence of a responsible adult appointed by the court for the protection of the child.

3. The court shall mandate compliance with its order by all parties to the action, including parents, children and third parties. In the event of noncompliance, the aggrieved person may file a verified motion for contempt. If custody, visitation or third-party custody is denied or interfered with by a parent or third party without good cause, the aggrieved person may file a family access motion with the court stating the specific facts which constitute a violation of the judgment of dissolution, [or] legal separation **or judgment of paternity**. The state courts administrator shall develop a simple form for pro se motions to the aggrieved person, which shall be provided to the person by the circuit clerk. Clerks, under the supervision of a circuit clerk, shall explain to aggrieved parties the procedures for filing the form. Notice of the fact that clerks will provide such assistance shall be conspicuously posted in the clerk's offices. The location of the office where the family access motion may be filed shall be conspicuously posted in the court building. The performance of duties described in this section shall not constitute the practice of law as defined in section 484.010. Such form for pro se motions shall not require the assistance of legal counsel to prepare and file. The cost of filing the motion shall be the standard court costs otherwise due for instituting a civil action in the circuit court.

4. Within five court days after the filing of the family access motion pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons pursuant to applicable state law, and applicable local

or supreme court rules. A copy of the motion shall be personally served upon the respondent by personal process server as provided by law or by any sheriff. Such service shall be served at the earliest time and shall take priority over service in other civil actions, except those of an emergency nature or those filed pursuant to chapter 455. The motion shall contain the following statement in boldface type:

**“PURSUANT TO SECTION 452.400, RSMO, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO THE CIRCUIT CLERK WITHIN TEN DAYS OF THE DATE OF SERVICE. FAILURE TO RESPOND TO THE CIRCUIT CLERK MAY RESULT IN THE FOLLOWING:**

- (1) AN ORDER FOR A COMPENSATORY PERIOD OF CUSTODY, VISITATION OR THIRD-PARTY CUSTODY AT A TIME CONVENIENT FOR THE AGGRIEVED PARTY NOT LESS THAN THE PERIOD OF TIME DENIED;**
- (2) PARTICIPATION BY THE VIOLATOR IN COUNSELING TO EDUCATE THE VIOLATOR ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING THE CHILD WITH A CONTINUING AND MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIP WITH BOTH PARENTS;**
- (3) ASSESSMENT OF A FINE OF UP TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AGAINST THE VIOLATOR;**
- (4) REQUIRING THE VIOLATOR TO POST BOND OR SECURITY TO ENSURE FUTURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE COURT’S ORDERS;**
- (5) ORDERING THE VIOLATOR TO PAY THE COST OF COUNSELING TO REESTABLISH THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AGGRIEVED PARTY AND THE CHILD; AND**
- (6) A JUDGMENT IN AN AMOUNT NOT LESS THAN THE REASONABLE EXPENSES, INCLUDING ATTORNEY’S FEES AND COURT COSTS ACTUALLY INCURRED BY THE AGGRIEVED PARTY AS A RESULT OF THE DENIAL OF CUSTODY, VISITATION OR THIRD-PARTY CUSTODY.”.**

5. If an alternative dispute resolution program is available pursuant to section 452.372, the clerk shall also provide information to all parties on the availability of any such services, and within fourteen days of the date of service, the court may schedule alternative dispute resolution.

6. Upon a finding by the court pursuant to a motion for a family access order or a motion for contempt that its order for custody, visitation or third-party custody has not been complied with, without good cause, the court shall order a remedy, which may include, but not be limited to:

- (1) A compensatory period of visitation, custody or third-party custody at a time convenient for the aggrieved party not less than the period of time denied;
- (2) Participation by the violator in counseling to educate the violator about the importance of providing the child with a continuing and meaningful relationship with both parents;
- (3) Assessment of a fine of up to five hundred dollars against the violator payable to the aggrieved party;
- (4) Requiring the violator to post bond or security to ensure future compliance with the court’s access orders; and
- (5) Ordering the violator to pay the cost of counseling to reestablish the parent-child relationship between the aggrieved party and the child.

7. The reasonable expenses incurred as a result of denial or interference with custody or visitation, including attorney's fees and costs of a proceeding to enforce visitation rights, custody or third-party custody, shall be assessed, if requested and for good cause, against the parent or party who unreasonably denies or interferes with visitation, custody or third-party custody. In addition, the court may utilize any and all powers relating to contempt conferred on it by law or rule of the Missouri supreme court.

8. Final disposition of a motion for a family access order filed pursuant to this section shall take place not more than sixty days after the service of such motion, unless waived by the parties or determined to be in the best interest of the child. Final disposition shall not include appellate review.

9. Motions filed pursuant to this section shall not be deemed an independent civil action from the original action pursuant to which the judgment or order sought to be enforced was entered.

453.015. As used in sections 453.010 to 453.400, the following terms mean:

(1) **“Coerce” means to force a person to act in a given manner or to compel by pressure or threat;**

(2) **“Minor” or “child”, any person who has not attained the age of eighteen years or any person in the custody of the division of family services who has not attained the age of twenty-one;**

[(2)] (3) **“Parent”, a birth parent or parents of a child, including the putative father of the child, as well as the husband of a birth mother at the time the child was conceived, or a parent or parents of a child by adoption. The putative father shall have no legal relationship unless he has acknowledged the child as his own by affirmatively asserting his paternity;**

[(3)] (4) **“Putative father”, the alleged or presumed father of a child including a person who has filed a notice of intent to claim paternity with the putative father registry established in section 192.016 and a person who has filed a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity pursuant to section 193.087; and**

[(4)] (5) **“Stepparent”, the spouse of a biological or adoptive parent. The term does not include the state if the child is a ward of the state. The term does not include a person whose parental rights have been terminated.**

453.040. The consent to the adoption of a child is not required of:

(1) A parent whose rights with reference to the child have been terminated pursuant to law, including section 211.444 or section 211.447 or other similar laws in other states;

(2) A parent of a child who has legally consented to a future adoption of the child;

(3) A parent whose identity is unknown and cannot be ascertained at the time of the filing of the petition;

(4) A man who has not been established to be the father and who is not presumed by law to be the father, and who, after the conception of the child, executes a verified statement denying paternity and disclaiming any interest in the child and acknowledging that this statement is irrevocable when executed and follows the consent as set forth in section 453.030;

(5) A parent or other person who has not executed a consent and who, after proper service of process, fails to file an answer or make an appearance in a proceeding for adoption or for termination of parental rights at the time such cause is heard;

(6) A parent who has a mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody and control;

(7) A parent who has for a period of at least six months, for a child one year of age or older, or at least sixty days, for a child under one year of age, immediately prior to the filing of the petition for adoption, willfully abandoned the child or, for a period of at least six months immediately prior to the filing of the petition for adoption, willfully, substantially and continuously neglected to provide him with necessary care and protection;

**(8) A man who has reason to believe he is the biological father of an unborn child and who attempted to coerce the mother of the child to obtain an abortion;**

(9) A parent whose rights to the child may be terminated for any of the grounds set forth in section 211.447 and whose rights have been terminated after hearing and proof of such grounds as required by sections 211.442 to 211.487. Such petition for termination may be filed as a count in an adoption petition.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 222, Page 1, Section A, Line 6, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“160.261. 1. The local board of education of each school district shall clearly establish a written policy of discipline, including the district’s determination on the use of corporal punishment and the procedures in which punishment will be applied. A written copy of the district’s discipline policy and corporal punishment procedures, if applicable, shall be provided to the pupil and parent or legal guardian of every pupil enrolled in the district at the beginning of each school year and also made available in the office of the superintendent of such district, during normal business hours, for public inspection. All employees of the district shall annually receive instruction related to the specific contents of the policy of discipline and any interpretations necessary to implement the provisions of the policy in the course of their duties, including but not limited to approved methods of dealing with acts of school violence, disciplining students with disabilities and instruction in the necessity and requirements for confidentiality.

2. The policy shall require school administrators to report acts of school violence to all teachers at the attendance center and, in addition, to other school district employees with a need to know. For the purposes of this chapter or chapter 167, “need to know” is defined as school personnel who are directly responsible for the student’s education or who otherwise interact with the student on a professional basis while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. As used in this section, the phrase “act of school violence” or “violent behavior” means the exertion of physical force by a student with the intent to do serious physical injury as defined in subdivision (6) of section 565.002 to another person while on school property, including a school bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities. The policy shall at a minimum require school administrators to report, as soon as reasonably practical, to the appropriate law enforcement agency any of the following crimes, or any act which if committed by an adult would be one of the following crimes:

- (1) First degree murder under section 565.020;
- (2) Second degree murder under section 565.021;
- (3) Kidnapping under section 565.110;
- (4) First degree assault under section 565.050;

- (5) [Forcible] Rape **in the first degree** under section 566.030;
- (6) [Forcible] Sodomy **in the first degree** under section 566.060;
- (7) Burglary in the first degree under section 569.160;
- (8) Burglary in the second degree under section 569.170;
- (9) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;
- (10) Distribution of drugs under section 195.211;
- (11) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;
- (12) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;
- (13) Voluntary manslaughter under section 565.023;
- (14) Involuntary manslaughter under section 565.024;
- (15) Second degree assault under section 565.060;
- (16) [Sexual assault] **Rape in the second degree** under section [566.040] **566.031**;
- (17) Felonious restraint under section 565.120;
- (18) Property damage in the first degree under section 569.100;
- (19) The possession of a weapon under chapter 571;
- (20) Child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067;
- (21) [Deviate sexual assault] **Sodomy in the second degree** pursuant to section [566.070] **566.061**;
- (22) Sexual misconduct involving a child pursuant to section 566.083;
- (23) Sexual abuse **in the first degree** pursuant to section 566.100;
- (24) Harassment under section 565.090; or

(25) Stalking under section 565.225; committed on school property, including but not limited to actions on any school bus in service on behalf of the district or while involved in school activities. The policy shall require that any portion of a student's individualized education program that is related to demonstrated or potentially violent behavior shall be provided to any teacher and other school district employees who are directly responsible for the student's education or who otherwise interact with the student on an educational basis while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. The policy shall also contain the consequences of failure to obey standards of conduct set by the local board of education, and the importance of the standards to the maintenance of an atmosphere where orderly learning is possible and encouraged.

3. The policy shall provide that any student who is on suspension for any of the offenses listed in subsection 2 of this section or any act of violence or drug-related activity defined by school district policy as a serious violation of school discipline pursuant to subsection 9 of this section shall have as a condition of his or her suspension the requirement that such student is not allowed, while on such suspension, to be within one thousand feet of any school property in the school district where such student attended school or any activity of that district, regardless of whether or not the activity takes place on district property unless:

- (1) Such student is under the direct supervision of the student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian and

the superintendent or the superintendent's designee has authorized the student to be on school property;

(2) Such student is under the direct supervision of another adult designated by the student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian, in advance, in writing, to the principal of the school which suspended the student and the superintendent or the superintendent's designee has authorized the student to be on school property;

(3) Such student is enrolled in and attending an alternative school that is located within one thousand feet of a public school in the school district where such student attended school; or

(4) Such student resides within one thousand feet of any public school in the school district where such student attended school in which case such student may be on the property of his or her residence without direct adult supervision.

4. Any student who violates the condition of suspension required pursuant to subsection 3 of this section may be subject to expulsion or further suspension pursuant to the provisions of sections 167.161, 167.164, and 167.171. In making this determination consideration shall be given to whether the student poses a threat to the safety of any child or school employee and whether such student's unsupervised presence within one thousand feet of the school is disruptive to the educational process or undermines the effectiveness of the school's disciplinary policy. Removal of any pupil who is a student with a disability is subject to state and federal procedural rights. This section shall not limit a school district's ability to:

(1) Prohibit all students who are suspended from being on school property or attending an activity while on suspension;

(2) Discipline students for off-campus conduct that negatively affects the educational environment to the extent allowed by law.

5. The policy shall provide for a suspension for a period of not less than one year, or expulsion, for a student who is determined to have brought a weapon to school, including but not limited to the school playground or the school parking lot, brought a weapon on a school bus or brought a weapon to a school activity whether on or off of the school property in violation of district policy, except that:

(1) The superintendent or, in a school district with no high school, the principal of the school which such child attends may modify such suspension on a case-by-case basis; and

(2) This section shall not prevent the school district from providing educational services in an alternative setting to a student suspended under the provisions of this section.

6. For the purpose of this section, the term "weapon" shall mean a firearm as defined under 18 U.S.C. 921 and the following items, as defined in section 571.010: a blackjack, a concealable firearm, an explosive weapon, a firearm, a firearm silencer, a gas gun, a knife, knuckles, a machine gun, a projectile weapon, a rifle, a shotgun, a spring gun or a switchblade knife; except that this section shall not be construed to prohibit a school board from adopting a policy to allow a Civil War reenactor to carry a Civil War era weapon on school property for educational purposes so long as the firearm is unloaded. The local board of education shall define weapon in the discipline policy. Such definition shall include the weapons defined in this subsection but may also include other weapons.

7. All school district personnel responsible for the care and supervision of students are authorized to hold every pupil strictly accountable for any disorderly conduct in school or on any property of the school, on any school bus going to or returning from school, during school-sponsored activities, or during intermission or recess periods.

8. Teachers and other authorized district personnel in public schools responsible for the care, supervision, and discipline of schoolchildren, including volunteers selected with reasonable care by the school district, shall not be civilly liable when acting in conformity with the established policies developed by each board, including but not limited to policies of student discipline or when reporting to his or her supervisor or other person as mandated by state law acts of school violence or threatened acts of school violence, within the course and scope of the duties of the teacher, authorized district personnel or volunteer, when such individual is acting in conformity with the established policies developed by the board. Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a new cause of action against such school district, or to relieve the school district from liability for the negligent acts of such persons.

9. Each school board shall define in its discipline policy acts of violence and any other acts that constitute a serious violation of that policy. “Acts of violence” as defined by school boards shall include but not be limited to exertion of physical force by a student with the intent to do serious bodily harm to another person while on school property, including a school bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities. School districts shall for each student enrolled in the school district compile and maintain records of any serious violation of the district’s discipline policy. Such records shall be made available to teachers and other school district employees with a need to know while acting within the scope of their assigned duties, and shall be provided as required in section 167.020 to any school district in which the student subsequently attempts to enroll.

10. Spanking, when administered by certificated personnel and in the presence of a witness who is an employee of the school district, or the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property, when administered by personnel of a school district in a reasonable manner in accordance with the local board of education’s written policy of discipline, is not abuse within the meaning of chapter 210. The provisions of sections 210.110 to 210.165 notwithstanding, the children’s division shall not have jurisdiction over or investigate any report of alleged child abuse arising out of or related to the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property when administered by personnel of a school district or any spanking administered in a reasonable manner by any certificated school personnel in the presence of a witness who is an employee of the school district pursuant to a written policy of discipline established by the board of education of the school district, as long as no allegation of sexual misconduct arises from the spanking or use of force.

11. If a student reports alleged sexual misconduct on the part of a teacher or other school employee to a person employed in a school facility who is required to report such misconduct to the children’s division under section 210.115, such person and the superintendent of the school district shall forward the allegation to the children’s division within twenty-four hours of receiving the information. Reports made to the children’s division under this subsection shall be investigated by the division in accordance with the provisions of sections 210.145 to 210.153 and shall not be investigated by the school district under subsections 12 to 20 of this section for purposes of determining whether the allegations should or should not be substantiated. The district may investigate the allegations for the purpose of making any decision regarding the employment of the accused employee.

12. Upon receipt of any reports of child abuse by the children’s division other than reports provided under subsection 11 of this section, pursuant to sections 210.110 to 210.165 which allegedly involve personnel of a school district, the children’s division shall notify the superintendent of schools of the district or, if the person named in the alleged incident is the superintendent of schools, the president of the school board of the school district where the alleged incident occurred.

13. If, after an initial investigation, the superintendent of schools or the president of the school board finds that the report involves an alleged incident of child abuse other than the administration of a spanking by certificated school personnel or the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property when administered by school personnel pursuant to a written policy of discipline or that the report was made for the sole purpose of harassing a public school employee, the superintendent of schools or the president of the school board shall immediately refer the matter back to the children's division and take no further action. In all matters referred back to the children's division, the division shall treat the report in the same manner as other reports of alleged child abuse received by the division.

14. If the report pertains to an alleged incident which arose out of or is related to a spanking administered by certificated personnel or the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property when administered by personnel of a school district pursuant to a written policy of discipline or a report made for the sole purpose of harassing a public school employee, a notification of the reported child abuse shall be sent by the superintendent of schools or the president of the school board to the law enforcement in the county in which the alleged incident occurred.

15. The report shall be jointly investigated by the law enforcement officer and the superintendent of schools or, if the subject of the report is the superintendent of schools, by a law enforcement officer and the president of the school board or such president's designee.

16. The investigation shall begin no later than forty-eight hours after notification from the children's division is received, and shall consist of, but need not be limited to, interviewing and recording statements of the child and the child's parents or guardian within two working days after the start of the investigation, of the school district personnel allegedly involved in the report, and of any witnesses to the alleged incident.

17. The law enforcement officer and the investigating school district personnel shall issue separate reports of their findings and recommendations after the conclusion of the investigation to the school board of the school district within seven days after receiving notice from the children's division.

18. The reports shall contain a statement of conclusion as to whether the report of alleged child abuse is substantiated or is unsubstantiated.

19. The school board shall consider the separate reports referred to in subsection 17 of this section and shall issue its findings and conclusions and the action to be taken, if any, within seven days after receiving the last of the two reports. The findings and conclusions shall be made in substantially the following form:

(1) The report of the alleged child abuse is unsubstantiated. The law enforcement officer and the investigating school board personnel agree that there was not a preponderance of evidence to substantiate that abuse occurred;

(2) The report of the alleged child abuse is substantiated. The law enforcement officer and the investigating school district personnel agree that the preponderance of evidence is sufficient to support a finding that the alleged incident of child abuse did occur;

(3) The issue involved in the alleged incident of child abuse is unresolved. The law enforcement officer and the investigating school personnel are unable to agree on their findings and conclusions on the alleged incident.

20. The findings and conclusions of the school board under subsection 19 of this section shall be sent to the children's division. If the findings and conclusions of the school board are that the report of the

alleged child abuse is unsubstantiated, the investigation shall be terminated, the case closed, and no record shall be entered in the children's division central registry. If the findings and conclusions of the school board are that the report of the alleged child abuse is substantiated, the children's division shall report the incident to the prosecuting attorney of the appropriate county along with the findings and conclusions of the school district and shall include the information in the division's central registry. If the findings and conclusions of the school board are that the issue involved in the alleged incident of child abuse is unresolved, the children's division shall report the incident to the prosecuting attorney of the appropriate county along with the findings and conclusions of the school board, however, the incident and the names of the parties allegedly involved shall not be entered into the central registry of the children's division unless and until the alleged child abuse is substantiated by a court of competent jurisdiction.

21. Any superintendent of schools, president of a school board or such person's designee or law enforcement officer who knowingly falsifies any report of any matter pursuant to this section or who knowingly withholds any information relative to any investigation or report pursuant to this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

22. In order to ensure the safety of all students, should a student be expelled for bringing a weapon to school, violent behavior, or for an act of school violence, that student shall not, for the purposes of the accreditation process of the Missouri school improvement plan, be considered a dropout or be included in the calculation of that district's educational persistence ratio.

167.115. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 211 or chapter 610 to the contrary, the juvenile officer, sheriff, chief of police or other appropriate law enforcement authority shall, as soon as reasonably practical, notify the superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of the school district in which the pupil is enrolled when a petition is filed pursuant to subsection 1 of section 211.031 alleging that the pupil has committed one of the following acts:

- (1) First degree murder under section 565.020;
- (2) Second degree murder under section 565.021;
- (3) Kidnapping under section 565.110;
- (4) First degree assault under section 565.050;
- (5) Forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or rape in the first degree under section 566.030;**
- (6) Forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060;**
- (7) Burglary in the first degree under section 569.160;
- (8) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;
- (9) Distribution of drugs under section 195.211;
- (10) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;
- (11) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;
- (12) Voluntary manslaughter under section 565.023;
- (13) Involuntary manslaughter under section 565.024;

(14) Second degree assault under section 565.060;

(15) Sexual assault under section 566.040 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or rape in the second degree under section 566.031;**

(16) Felonious restraint under section 565.120;

(17) Property damage in the first degree under section 569.100;

(18) The possession of a weapon under chapter 571;

(19) Child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067;

(20) Deviate sexual assault pursuant to section 566.070 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sodomy in the second degree under section 566.061;**

(21) Sexual misconduct involving a child pursuant to section 566.083; or

(22) Sexual abuse pursuant to section 566.100 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sexual abuse in the first degree under section 566.100.**

2. The notification shall be made orally or in writing, in a timely manner, no later than five days following the filing of the petition. If the report is made orally, written notice shall follow in a timely manner. The notification shall include a complete description of the conduct the pupil is alleged to have committed and the dates the conduct occurred but shall not include the name of any victim. Upon the disposition of any such case, the juvenile office or prosecuting attorney or their designee shall send a second notification to the superintendent providing the disposition of the case, including a brief summary of the relevant finding of facts, no later than five days following the disposition of the case.

3. The superintendent or the designee of the superintendent shall report such information to teachers and other school district employees with a need to know while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. Any information received by school district officials pursuant to this section shall be received in confidence and used for the limited purpose of assuring that good order and discipline is maintained in the school. This information shall not be used as the sole basis for not providing educational services to a public school pupil.

4. The superintendent shall notify the appropriate division of the juvenile or family court upon any pupil's suspension for more than ten days or expulsion of any pupil that the school district is aware is under the jurisdiction of the court.

5. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee may be called to serve in a consultant capacity at any dispositional proceedings pursuant to section 211.031 which may involve reference to a pupil's academic treatment plan.

6. Upon the transfer of any pupil described in this section to any other school district in this state, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall forward the written notification given to the superintendent pursuant to subsection 2 of this section to the superintendent of the new school district in which the pupil has enrolled. Such written notification shall be required again in the event of any subsequent transfer by the pupil.

7. As used in this section, the terms "school" and "school district" shall include any charter, private or parochial school or school district, and the term "superintendent" shall include the principal or equivalent chief school officer in the cases of charter, private or parochial schools.

8. The superintendent or the designee of the superintendent or other school employee who, in good faith, reports information in accordance with the terms of this section and section 160.261 shall not be civilly liable for providing such information.

167.171. 1. The school board in any district, by general rule and for the causes provided in section 167.161, may authorize the summary suspension of pupils by principals of schools for a period not to exceed ten school days and by the superintendent of schools for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty school days. In case of a suspension by the superintendent for more than ten school days, the pupil, the pupil's parents or others having such pupil's custodial care may appeal the decision of the superintendent to the board or to a committee of board members appointed by the president of the board which shall have full authority to act in lieu of the board. Any suspension by a principal shall be immediately reported to the superintendent who may revoke the suspension at any time. In event of an appeal to the board, the superintendent shall promptly transmit to it a full report in writing of the facts relating to the suspension, the action taken by the superintendent and the reasons therefor and the board, upon request, shall grant a hearing to the appealing party to be conducted as provided in section 167.161.

2. No pupil shall be suspended unless:

(1) The pupil shall be given oral or written notice of the charges against such pupil;

(2) If the pupil denies the charges, such pupil shall be given an oral or written explanation of the facts which form the basis of the proposed suspension;

(3) The pupil shall be given an opportunity to present such pupil's version of the incident; and

(4) In the event of a suspension for more than ten school days, where the pupil gives notice that such pupil wishes to appeal the suspension to the board, the suspension shall be stayed until the board renders its decision, unless in the judgment of the superintendent of schools, or of the district superintendent, the pupil's presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process, in which case the pupil may be immediately removed from school, and the notice and hearing shall follow as soon as practicable.

3. No school board shall readmit or enroll a pupil properly suspended for more than ten consecutive school days for an act of school violence as defined in subsection 2 of section 160.261 regardless of whether or not such act was committed at a public school or at a private school in this state, provided that such act shall have resulted in the suspension or expulsion of such pupil in the case of a private school, or otherwise permit such pupil to attend school without first holding a conference to review the conduct that resulted in the expulsion or suspension and any remedial actions needed to prevent any future occurrences of such or related conduct. The conference shall include the appropriate school officials including any teacher employed in that school or district directly involved with the conduct that resulted in the suspension or expulsion, the pupil, the parent or guardian of the pupil or any agency having legal jurisdiction, care, custody or control of the pupil. The school board shall notify in writing the parents or guardians and all other parties of the time, place, and agenda of any such conference. Failure of any party to attend this conference shall not preclude holding the conference. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, no pupil shall be readmitted or enrolled to a regular program of instruction if:

(1) Such pupil has been convicted of; or

(2) An indictment or information has been filed alleging that the pupil has committed one of the acts enumerated in subdivision (4) of this subsection to which there has been no final judgment; or

(3) A petition has been filed pursuant to section 211.091 alleging that the pupil has committed one of the acts enumerated in subdivision (4) of this subsection to which there has been no final judgment; or

(4) The pupil has been adjudicated to have committed an act which if committed by an adult would be one of the following:

(a) First degree murder under section 565.020;

(b) Second degree murder under section 565.021;

(c) First degree assault under section 565.050;

(d) Forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or rape in the first degree under section 566.030;**

(e) Forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060;**

(f) Statutory rape under section 566.032;

(g) Statutory sodomy under section 566.062;

(h) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;

(i) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;

(j) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;

(k) Kidnapping, when classified as a class A felony under section 565.110. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the readmittance or enrollment of any pupil if a petition has been dismissed, or when a pupil has been acquitted or adjudicated not to have committed any of the above acts. This subsection shall not apply to a student with a disability, as identified under state eligibility criteria, who is convicted or adjudicated guilty as a result of an action related to the student's disability. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a school district which provides an alternative education program from enrolling a pupil in an alternative education program if the district determines such enrollment is appropriate.

4. If a pupil is attempting to enroll in a school district during a suspension or expulsion from another in-state or out-of-state school district including a private, charter or parochial school or school district, a conference with the superintendent or the superintendent's designee may be held at the request of the parent, court-appointed legal guardian, someone acting as a parent as defined by rule in the case of a special education student, or the pupil to consider if the conduct of the pupil would have resulted in a suspension or expulsion in the district in which the pupil is enrolling. Upon a determination by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee that such conduct would have resulted in a suspension or expulsion in the district in which the pupil is enrolling or attempting to enroll, the school district may make such suspension or expulsion from another school or district effective in the district in which the pupil is enrolling or attempting to enroll. Upon a determination by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee that such conduct would not have resulted in a suspension or expulsion in the district in which the student is enrolling or attempting to enroll, the school district shall not make such suspension or expulsion effective in its district in which the student is enrolling or attempting to enroll.

168.071. 1. The state board of education may refuse to issue or renew a certificate, or may, upon hearing, discipline the holder of a certificate of license to teach for the following causes:

(1) A certificate holder or applicant for a certificate has pleaded to or been found guilty of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude under the laws of this state, any other state, of the United States, or any other country, whether or not sentence is imposed;

(2) The certification was obtained through use of fraud, deception, misrepresentation or bribery;

(3) There is evidence of incompetence, immorality, or neglect of duty by the certificate holder;

(4) A certificate holder has been subject to disciplinary action relating to certification issued by another state, territory, federal agency, or country upon grounds for which discipline is authorized in this section; or

(5) If charges are filed by the local board of education, based upon the annulling of a written contract with the local board of education, for reasons other than election to the general assembly, without the consent of the majority of the members of the board that is a party to the contract.

2. A public school district may file charges seeking the discipline of a holder of a certificate of license to teach based upon any cause or combination of causes outlined in subsection 1 of this section, including annulment of a written contract. Charges shall be in writing, specify the basis for the charges, and be signed by the chief administrative officer of the district, or by the president of the board of education as authorized by a majority of the board of education. The board of education may also petition the office of the attorney general to file charges on behalf of the school district for any cause other than annulment of contract, with acceptance of the petition at the discretion of the attorney general.

3. The department of elementary and secondary education may file charges seeking the discipline of a holder of a certificate of license to teach based upon any cause or combination of causes outlined in subsection 1 of this section, other than annulment of contract. Charges shall be in writing, specify the basis for the charges, and be signed by legal counsel representing the department of elementary and secondary education.

4. If the underlying conduct or actions which are the basis for charges filed pursuant to this section are also the subject of a pending criminal charge against the person holding such certificate, the certificate holder may request, in writing, a delayed hearing on advice of counsel under the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Based upon such a request, no hearing shall be held until after a trial has been completed on this criminal charge.

5. The certificate holder shall be given not less than thirty days' notice of any hearing held pursuant to this section.

6. Other provisions of this section notwithstanding, the certificate of license to teach shall be revoked or, in the case of an applicant, a certificate shall not be issued, if the certificate holder or applicant has pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of any of the following offenses established pursuant to Missouri law or offenses of a similar nature established under the laws of any other state or of the United States, or any other country, whether or not the sentence is imposed:

(1) Any dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061, or murder in the first degree under section 565.020;

(2) Any of the following sexual offenses: rape **in the first degree** under section 566.030; **forcible rape under section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; rape as it existed prior to August 13, 1980;** statutory rape in the first degree under section 566.032; statutory rape in the second degree under

section 566.034; **rape in the second degree under section 566.031**; sexual assault under section 566.040 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; **sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060**; forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; **sodomy as it existed prior to January 1, 1995**; statutory sodomy in the first degree under section 566.062; statutory sodomy in the second degree under section 566.064; child molestation in the first degree under section 566.067; child molestation in the second degree under section 566.068; **sodomy in the second degree under section 566.061**; deviate sexual assault under section 566.070 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; sexual misconduct involving a child under section 566.083; sexual contact with a student while on public school property under section 566.086; **sexual misconduct in the first degree under section 566.093**; sexual misconduct in the first degree under section 566.090 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; **sexual misconduct in the second degree under section 566.095**; sexual misconduct in the second degree under section 566.093 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; sexual misconduct in the third degree under section 566.095 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; **sexual abuse in the first degree under section 566.100**; sexual abuse under section 566.100 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; **sexual abuse in the second degree under section 566.101**; enticement of a child under section 566.151; or attempting to entice a child;

(3) Any of the following offenses against the family and related offenses: incest under section 568.020; abandonment of child in the first degree under section 568.030; abandonment of child in the second degree under section 568.032; endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under section 568.045; abuse of a child under section 568.060; child used in a sexual performance under section 568.080; promoting sexual performance by a child under section 568.090; or trafficking in children under section 568.175; and

(4) Any of the following offenses involving child pornography and related offenses: promoting obscenity in the first degree under section 573.020; promoting obscenity in the second degree when the penalty is enhanced to a class D felony under section 573.030; promoting child pornography in the first degree under section 573.025; promoting child pornography in the second degree under section 573.035; possession of child pornography under section 573.037; furnishing pornographic materials to minors under section 573.040; or coercing acceptance of obscene material under section 573.065.

7. When a certificate holder pleads guilty or is found guilty of any offense that would authorize the state board of education to seek discipline against that holder's certificate of license to teach, the local board of education or the department of elementary and secondary education shall immediately provide written notice to the state board of education and the attorney general regarding the plea of guilty or finding of guilty.

8. The certificate holder whose certificate was revoked pursuant to subsection 6 of this section may appeal such revocation to the state board of education. Notice of this appeal must be received by the commissioner of education within ninety days of notice of revocation pursuant to this subsection. Failure of the certificate holder to notify the commissioner of the intent to appeal waives all rights to appeal the revocation. Upon notice of the certificate holder's intent to appeal, an appeal hearing shall be held by a hearing officer designated by the commissioner of education, with the final decision made by the state board of education, based upon the record of that hearing. The certificate holder shall be given not less than thirty days' notice of the hearing, and an opportunity to be heard by the hearing officer, together with witnesses.

9. In the case of any certificate holder who has surrendered or failed to renew his or her certificate of license to teach, the state board of education may refuse to issue or renew, or may suspend or revoke, such certificate for any of the reasons contained in this section.

10. In those cases where the charges filed pursuant to this section are based upon an allegation of misconduct involving a minor child, the hearing officer may accept into the record the sworn testimony of the minor child relating to the misconduct received in any court or administrative hearing.

11. Hearings, appeals or other matters involving certificate holders, licensees or applicants pursuant to this section may be informally resolved by consent agreement or agreed settlement or voluntary surrender of the certificate of license pursuant to the rules promulgated by the state board of education.

12. The final decision of the state board of education is subject to judicial review pursuant to sections 536.100 to 536.140.

13. A certificate of license to teach to an individual who has been convicted of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude, whether or not sentence is imposed, shall be issued only upon motion of the state board of education adopted by a unanimous affirmative vote of those members present and voting.

188.023. Any licensed health care professional who delivers a baby or performs an abortion, who has prima facie evidence that a patient has been the victim of statutory rape in the first degree or statutory rape in the second degree, or if the patient is under the age of eighteen, that he or she has been a victim of sexual abuse, including [forcible rape, sexual assault] **rape in the first or second degree**, or incest, shall be required to report such offenses in the same manner as provided for by section 210.115.

211.071. 1. If a petition alleges that a child between the ages of twelve and seventeen has committed an offense which would be considered a felony if committed by an adult, the court may, upon its own motion or upon motion by the juvenile officer, the child or the child's custodian, order a hearing and may, in its discretion, dismiss the petition and such child may be transferred to the court of general jurisdiction and prosecuted under the general law; except that if a petition alleges that any child has committed an offense which would be considered first degree murder under section 565.020, second degree murder under section 565.021, first degree assault under section 565.050, forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, rape in the first degree under section 566.030**, forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060**, first degree robbery under section 569.020, or distribution of drugs under section 195.211, or has committed two or more prior unrelated offenses which would be felonies if committed by an adult, the court shall order a hearing, and may in its discretion, dismiss the petition and transfer the child to a court of general jurisdiction for prosecution under the general law.

2. Upon apprehension and arrest, jurisdiction over the criminal offense allegedly committed by any person between seventeen and twenty-one years of age over whom the juvenile court has retained continuing jurisdiction shall automatically terminate and that offense shall be dealt with in the court of general jurisdiction as provided in section 211.041.

3. Knowing and willful age misrepresentation by a juvenile subject shall not affect any action or proceeding which occurs based upon the misrepresentation. Any evidence obtained during the period of time in which a child misrepresents his or her age may be used against the child and will be subject only to rules of evidence applicable in adult proceedings.

4. Written notification of a transfer hearing shall be given to the juvenile and his or her custodian in the same manner as provided in sections 211.101 and 211.111. Notice of the hearing may be waived by the custodian. Notice shall contain a statement that the purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the child is a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter, and that if the court finds that the

child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter, the petition will be dismissed to allow for prosecution of the child under the general law.

5. The juvenile officer may consult with the office of prosecuting attorney concerning any offense for which the child could be certified as an adult under this section. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to police reports, reports of the juvenile or deputy juvenile officer, statements of witnesses and all other records or reports relating to the offense alleged to have been committed by the child. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to the disposition records of the child when the child has been adjudicated pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031. The prosecuting attorney shall not divulge any information regarding the child and the offense until the juvenile court at a judicial hearing has determined that the child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter.

6. A written report shall be prepared in accordance with this chapter developing fully all available information relevant to the criteria which shall be considered by the court in determining whether the child is a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter and whether there are reasonable prospects of rehabilitation within the juvenile justice system. These criteria shall include but not be limited to:

(1) The seriousness of the offense alleged and whether the protection of the community requires transfer to the court of general jurisdiction;

(2) Whether the offense alleged involved viciousness, force and violence;

(3) Whether the offense alleged was against persons or property with greater weight being given to the offense against persons, especially if personal injury resulted;

(4) Whether the offense alleged is a part of a repetitive pattern of offenses which indicates that the child may be beyond rehabilitation under the juvenile code;

(5) The record and history of the child, including experience with the juvenile justice system, other courts, supervision, commitments to juvenile institutions and other placements;

(6) The sophistication and maturity of the child as determined by consideration of his home and environmental situation, emotional condition and pattern of living;

(7) The age of the child;

(8) The program and facilities available to the juvenile court in considering disposition;

(9) Whether or not the child can benefit from the treatment or rehabilitative programs available to the juvenile court; and

(10) Racial disparity in certification.

7. If the court dismisses the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted under the general law, the court shall enter a dismissal order containing:

(1) Findings showing that the court had jurisdiction of the cause and of the parties;

(2) Findings showing that the child was represented by counsel;

(3) Findings showing that the hearing was held in the presence of the child and his counsel; and

(4) Findings showing the reasons underlying the court's decision to transfer jurisdiction.

8. A copy of the petition and order of the dismissal shall be sent to the prosecuting attorney.

9. When a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be prosecuted under the general law, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that child is forever terminated, except as provided in subsection 10 of this section, for an act that would be a violation of a state law or municipal ordinance.

10. If a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be prosecuted under the general law and the child is found not guilty by a court of general jurisdiction, the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction over any later offense committed by that child which would be considered a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, subject to the certification provisions of this section.

11. If the court does not dismiss the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted under the general law, it shall set a date for the hearing upon the petition as provided in section 211.171.

211.447. 1. Any information that could justify the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights may be referred to the juvenile officer by any person. The juvenile officer shall make a preliminary inquiry and if it does not appear to the juvenile officer that a petition should be filed, such officer shall so notify the informant in writing within thirty days of the referral. Such notification shall include the reasons that the petition will not be filed. Thereupon, the informant may bring the matter directly to the attention of the judge of the juvenile court by presenting the information in writing, and if it appears to the judge that the information could justify the filing of a petition, the judge may order the juvenile officer to take further action, including making a further preliminary inquiry or filing a petition.

2. Except as provided for in subsection 4 of this section, a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent or parents shall be filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or if such a petition has been filed by another party, the juvenile officer or the division shall seek to be joined as a party to the petition, when:

(1) Information available to the juvenile officer or the division establishes that the child has been in foster care for at least fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months; or

(2) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined the child to be an abandoned infant. For purposes of this subdivision, an "infant" means any child one year of age or under at the time of filing of the petition. The court may find that an infant has been abandoned if:

(a) The parent has left the child under circumstances that the identity of the child was unknown and could not be ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parent has not come forward to claim the child; or

(b) The parent has, without good cause, left the child without any provision for parental support and without making arrangements to visit or communicate with the child, although able to do so; or

(3) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has:

(a) Committed murder of another child of the parent; or

(b) Committed voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent; or

(c) Aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such a murder or voluntary manslaughter; or

(d) Committed a felony assault that resulted in serious bodily injury to the child or to another child of the parent.

3. A termination of parental rights petition shall be filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or if such a petition has been filed by another party, the juvenile officer or the division shall seek to be joined as a party to the petition, within sixty days of the judicial determinations required in subsection 2 of this section, except as provided in subsection 4 of this section. Failure to comply with this requirement shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to adjudicate a petition for termination of parental rights which is filed outside of sixty days.

4. If grounds exist for termination of parental rights pursuant to subsection 2 of this section, the juvenile officer or the division may, but is not required to, file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent or parents if:

(1) The child is being cared for by a relative; or

(2) There exists a compelling reason for determining that filing such a petition would not be in the best interest of the child, as documented in the permanency plan which shall be made available for court review; or

(3) The family of the child has not been provided such services as provided for in section 211.183.

5. The juvenile officer or the division may file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent when it appears that one or more of the following grounds for termination exist:

(1) The child has been abandoned. For purposes of this subdivision a "child" means any child over one year of age at the time of filing of the petition. The court shall find that the child has been abandoned if, for a period of six months or longer:

(a) The parent has left the child under such circumstances that the identity of the child was unknown and could not be ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parent has not come forward to claim the child; or

(b) The parent has, without good cause, left the child without any provision for parental support and without making arrangements to visit or communicate with the child, although able to do so;

(2) The child has been abused or neglected. In determining whether to terminate parental rights pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider and make findings on the following conditions or acts of the parent:

(a) A mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody and control;

(b) Chemical dependency which prevents the parent from consistently providing the necessary care, custody and control of the child and which cannot be treated so as to enable the parent to consistently provide such care, custody and control;

(c) A severe act or recurrent acts of physical, emotional or sexual abuse toward the child or any child in the family by the parent, including an act of incest, or by another under circumstances that indicate that the parent knew or should have known that such acts were being committed toward the child or any child in the family; or

(d) Repeated or continuous failure by the parent, although physically or financially able, to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or education as defined by law, or other care and control

necessary for the child's physical, mental, or emotional health and development. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit discrimination on the basis of disability or disease;

(3) The child has been under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for a period of one year, and the court finds that the conditions which led to the assumption of jurisdiction still persist, or conditions of a potentially harmful nature continue to exist, that there is little likelihood that those conditions will be remedied at an early date so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future, or the continuation of the parent-child relationship greatly diminishes the child's prospects for early integration into a stable and permanent home. In determining whether to terminate parental rights under this subdivision, the court shall consider and make findings on the following:

(a) The terms of a social service plan entered into by the parent and the division and the extent to which the parties have made progress in complying with those terms;

(b) The success or failure of the efforts of the juvenile officer, the division or other agency to aid the parent on a continuing basis in adjusting his circumstances or conduct to provide a proper home for the child;

(c) A mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody and control;

(d) Chemical dependency which prevents the parent from consistently providing the necessary care, custody and control over the child and which cannot be treated so as to enable the parent to consistently provide such care, custody and control; or

(4) The parent has been found guilty or pled guilty to a felony violation of chapter 566 when the child or any child in the family was a victim, or a violation of section 568.020 when the child or any child in the family was a victim. As used in this subdivision, a "child" means any person who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the crime and who resided with such parent or was related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to such parent; or

(5) The child was conceived and born as a result of an act of forcible rape **or rape in the first degree**. When the biological father has pled guilty to, or is convicted of, the forcible rape **or rape in the first degree** of the birth mother, such a plea or conviction shall be conclusive evidence supporting the termination of the biological father's parental rights; or

(6) The parent is unfit to be a party to the parent and child relationship because of a consistent pattern of committing a specific abuse, including but not limited to abuses as defined in section 455.010, child abuse or drug abuse before the child or of specific conditions directly relating to the parent and child relationship either of which are determined by the court to be of a duration or nature that renders the parent unable, for the reasonably foreseeable future, to care appropriately for the ongoing physical, mental or emotional needs of the child. It is presumed that a parent is unfit to be a party to the parent-child relationship upon a showing that within a three-year period immediately prior to the termination adjudication, the parent's parental rights to one or more other children were involuntarily terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 4 of this section or subdivisions (1), (2), (3) or (4) of subsection 5 of this section or similar laws of other states.

6. The juvenile court may terminate the rights of a parent to a child upon a petition filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or in adoption cases, by a prospective parent, if the court finds that the termination

is in the best interest of the child and when it appears by clear, cogent and convincing evidence that grounds exist for termination pursuant to subsection 2, 4 or 5 of this section.

7. When considering whether to terminate the parent-child relationship pursuant to subsection 2 or 4 of this section or subdivision (1), (2), (3) or (4) of subsection 5 of this section, the court shall evaluate and make findings on the following factors, when appropriate and applicable to the case:

(1) The emotional ties to the birth parent;

(2) The extent to which the parent has maintained regular visitation or other contact with the child;

(3) The extent of payment by the parent for the cost of care and maintenance of the child when financially able to do so including the time that the child is in the custody of the division or other child-placing agency;

(4) Whether additional services would be likely to bring about lasting parental adjustment enabling a return of the child to the parent within an ascertainable period of time;

(5) The parent's disinterest in or lack of commitment to the child;

(6) The conviction of the parent of a felony offense that the court finds is of such a nature that the child will be deprived of a stable home for a period of years; provided, however, that incarceration in and of itself shall not be grounds for termination of parental rights;

(7) Deliberate acts of the parent or acts of another of which the parent knew or should have known that subjects the child to a substantial risk of physical or mental harm.

8. The court may attach little or no weight to infrequent visitations, communications, or contributions. It is irrelevant in a termination proceeding that the maintenance of the parent-child relationship may serve as an inducement for the parent's rehabilitation.

9. In actions for adoption pursuant to chapter 453, the court may hear and determine the issues raised in a petition for adoption containing a prayer for termination of parental rights filed with the same effect as a petition permitted pursuant to subsection 2, 4, or 5 of this section.

10. The disability or disease of a parent shall not constitute a basis for a determination that a child is a child in need of care, for the removal of custody of a child from the parent, or for the termination of parental rights without a specific showing that there is a causal relation between the disability or disease and harm to the child.

217.010. As used in this chapter and chapter 558, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Administrative segregation unit", a cell for the segregation of offenders from the general population of a facility for relatively extensive periods of time;

(2) "Board", the board of probation and parole;

(3) "Chief administrative officer", the institutional head of any correctional facility or his designee;

(4) "Correctional center", any premises or institution where incarceration, evaluation, care, treatment, or rehabilitation is provided to persons who are under the department's authority;

(5) "Department", the department of corrections of the state of Missouri;

(6) “Director”, the director of the department of corrections or his designee;

(7) “Disciplinary segregation”, a cell for the segregation of offenders from the general population of a correctional center because the offender has been found to have committed a violation of a division or facility rule and other available means are inadequate to regulate the offender’s behavior;

(8) “Division”, a statutorily created agency within the department or an agency created by the departmental organizational plan;

(9) “Division director”, the director of a division of the department or his designee;

(10) “Local volunteer community board”, a board of qualified local community volunteers selected by the court for the purpose of working in partnership with the court and the department of corrections in a reparative probation program;

(11) “Nonviolent offender”, any offender who is convicted of a crime other than murder in the first or second degree, involuntary manslaughter, kidnapping, **rape in the first degree**, forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree**, forcible sodomy, robbery in the first degree or assault in the first degree;

(12) “Offender”, a person under supervision or an inmate in the custody of the department;

(13) “Probation”, a procedure under which a defendant found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea is released by the court without imprisonment, subject to conditions imposed by the court and subject to the supervision of the board;

(14) “Volunteer”, any person who, of his own free will, performs any assigned duties for the department or its divisions with no monetary or material compensation.

339.100. 1. The commission may, upon its own motion, and shall upon receipt of a written complaint filed by any person, investigate any real estate-related activity of a licensee licensed under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860 or an individual or entity acting as or representing themselves as a real estate licensee. In conducting such investigation, if the questioned activity or written complaint involves an affiliated licensee, the commission may forward a copy of the information received to the affiliated licensee’s designated broker. The commission shall have the power to hold an investigatory hearing to determine whether there is a probability of a violation of sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860. The commission shall have the power to issue a subpoena to compel the production of records and papers bearing on the complaint. The commission shall have the power to issue a subpoena and to compel any person in this state to come before the commission to offer testimony or any material specified in the subpoena. Subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum issued pursuant to this section shall be served in the same manner as subpoenas in a criminal case. The fees and mileage of witnesses shall be the same as that allowed in the circuit court in civil cases.

2. The commission may cause a complaint to be filed with the administrative hearing commission as provided by the provisions of chapter 621 against any person or entity licensed under this chapter or any licensee who has failed to renew or has surrendered his or her individual or entity license for any one or any combination of the following acts:

(1) Failure to maintain and deposit in a special account, separate and apart from his or her personal or other business accounts, all moneys belonging to others entrusted to him or her while acting as a real estate broker or as the temporary custodian of the funds of others, until the transaction involved is consummated or terminated, unless all parties having an interest in the funds have agreed otherwise in writing;

(2) Making substantial misrepresentations or false promises or suppression, concealment or omission of material facts in the conduct of his or her business or pursuing a flagrant and continued course of misrepresentation through agents, salespersons, advertising or otherwise in any transaction;

(3) Failing within a reasonable time to account for or to remit any moneys, valuable documents or other property, coming into his or her possession, which belongs to others;

(4) Representing to any lender, guaranteeing agency, or any other interested party, either verbally or through the preparation of false documents, an amount in excess of the true and actual sale price of the real estate or terms differing from those actually agreed upon;

(5) Failure to timely deliver a duplicate original of any and all instruments to any party or parties executing the same where the instruments have been prepared by the licensee or under his or her supervision or are within his or her control, including, but not limited to, the instruments relating to the employment of the licensee or to any matter pertaining to the consummation of a lease, listing agreement or the purchase, sale, exchange or lease of property, or any type of real estate transaction in which he or she may participate as a licensee;

(6) Acting for more than one party in a transaction without the knowledge of all parties for whom he or she acts, or accepting a commission or valuable consideration for services from more than one party in a real estate transaction without the knowledge of all parties to the transaction;

(7) Paying a commission or valuable consideration to any person for acts or services performed in violation of sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860;

(8) Guaranteeing or having authorized or permitted any licensee to guarantee future profits which may result from the resale of real property;

(9) Having been finally adjudicated and been found guilty of the violation of any state or federal statute which governs the sale or rental of real property or the conduct of the real estate business as defined in subsection 1 of section 339.010;

(10) Obtaining a certificate or registration of authority, permit or license for himself or herself or anyone else by false or fraudulent representation, fraud or deceit;

(11) Representing a real estate broker other than the broker with whom associated without the express written consent of the broker with whom associated;

(12) Accepting a commission or valuable consideration for the performance of any of the acts referred to in section 339.010 from any person except the broker with whom associated at the time the commission or valuable consideration was earned;

(13) Using prizes, money, gifts or other valuable consideration as inducement to secure customers or clients to purchase, lease, sell or list property when the awarding of such prizes, money, gifts or other valuable consideration is conditioned upon the purchase, lease, sale or listing; or soliciting, selling or offering for sale real property by offering free lots, or conducting lotteries or contests, or offering prizes for the purpose of influencing a purchaser or prospective purchaser of real property;

(14) Placing a sign on or advertising any property offering it for sale or rent without the written consent of the owner or his or her duly authorized agent;

(15) Violation of, or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting or enabling any person to

violate, any provision of sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860, or of any lawful rule adopted pursuant to sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860;

(16) Committing any act which would otherwise be grounds for the commission to refuse to issue a license under section 339.040;

(17) Failure to timely inform seller of all written offers unless otherwise instructed in writing by the seller;

(18) Been finally adjudicated and found guilty, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, in a criminal prosecution under the laws of this state or any other state or of the United States, for any offense reasonably related to the qualifications, functions or duties of any profession licensed or regulated under this chapter, for any offense an essential element of which is fraud, dishonesty or an act of violence, or for any offense involving moral turpitude, whether or not sentence is imposed;

(19) Any other conduct which constitutes untrustworthy, improper or fraudulent business dealings, demonstrates bad faith or incompetence, misconduct, or gross negligence;

(20) Disciplinary action against the holder of a license or other right to practice any profession regulated under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860 granted by another state, territory, federal agency, or country upon grounds for which revocation, suspension, or probation is authorized in this state;

(21) Been found by a court of competent jurisdiction of having used any controlled substance, as defined in chapter 195, to the extent that such use impairs a person's ability to perform the work of any profession licensed or regulated by sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860;

(22) Been finally adjudged insane or incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(23) Assisting or enabling any person to practice or offer to practice any profession licensed or regulated under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860 who is not registered and currently eligible to practice under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860;

(24) Use of any advertisement or solicitation which is knowingly false, misleading or deceptive to the general public or persons to whom the advertisement or solicitation is primarily directed;

(25) Making any material misstatement, misrepresentation, or omission with regard to any application for licensure or license renewal. As used in this section, "material" means important information about which the commission should be informed and which may influence a licensing decision;

(26) Engaging in, committing, or assisting any person in engaging in or committing mortgage fraud, as defined in section 443.930.

3. After the filing of such complaint, the proceedings will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of law relating to the administrative hearing commission. A finding of the administrative hearing commissioner that the licensee has performed or attempted to perform one or more of the foregoing acts shall be grounds for the suspension or revocation of his license by the commission, or the placing of the licensee on probation on such terms and conditions as the real estate commission shall deem appropriate, or the imposition of a civil penalty by the commission not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for each offense. Each day of a continued violation shall constitute a separate offense.

4. The commission may prepare a digest of the decisions of the administrative hearing commission

which concern complaints against licensed brokers or salespersons and cause such digests to be mailed to all licensees periodically. Such digests may also contain reports as to new or changed rules adopted by the commission and other information of significance to licensees.

5. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, a broker or salesperson's license shall be revoked, or in the case of an applicant, shall not be issued, if the licensee or applicant has pleaded guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of any of the following offenses or offenses of a similar nature established under the laws of this, any other state, the United States, or any other country, notwithstanding whether sentence is imposed:

(1) Any dangerous felony as defined under section 556.061 or murder in the first degree;

(2) Any of the following sexual offenses: **rape in the first degree, forcible rape, rape**, statutory rape in the first degree, statutory rape in the second degree, **rape in the second degree**, sexual assault, **sodomy in the first degree**, forcible sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the second degree, child molestation in the first degree, child molestation in the second degree, **sodomy in the second degree**, deviate sexual assault, sexual misconduct involving a child, sexual misconduct in the first degree **under section 566.090 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**, sexual abuse **under section 566.100 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**, **sexual abuse in the first or second degree**, enticement of a child, or attempting to entice a child;

(3) Any of the following offenses against the family and related offenses: incest, abandonment of a child in the first degree, abandonment of a child in the second degree, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree, abuse of a child, using a child in a sexual performance, promoting sexual performance by a child, or trafficking in children;

(4) Any of the following offenses involving child pornography and related offenses: promoting obscenity in the first degree, promoting obscenity in the second degree when the penalty is enhanced to a class D felony, promoting child pornography in the first degree, promoting child pornography in the second degree, possession of child pornography in the first degree, possession of child pornography in the second degree, furnishing child pornography to a minor, furnishing pornographic materials to minors, or coercing acceptance of obscene material; and

(5) Mortgage fraud as defined in section 570.310.

6. A person whose license was revoked under subsection 5 of this section may appeal such revocation to the administrative hearing commission. Notice of such appeal must be received by the administrative hearing commission within ninety days of mailing, by certified mail, the notice of revocation. Failure of a person whose license was revoked to notify the administrative hearing commission of his or her intent to appeal waives all rights to appeal the revocation. Upon notice of such person's intent to appeal, a hearing shall be held before the administrative hearing commission.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 16, Section 527.290, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“556.036. 1. A prosecution for murder, **rape in the first degree**, forcible rape, **attempted rape in the first degree**, attempted forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree**, forcible sodomy, **attempted sodomy in the first degree**, attempted forcible sodomy, or any class A felony may be commenced at any time.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, prosecutions for other offenses must be commenced

within the following periods of limitation:

- (1) For any felony, three years, except as provided in subdivision (4) of this subsection;
- (2) For any misdemeanor, one year;
- (3) For any infraction, six months;

(4) For any violation of section 569.040, when classified as a class B felony, or any violation of section 569.050 or 569.055, five years.

3. If the period prescribed in subsection 2 of this section has expired, a prosecution may nevertheless be commenced for:

(1) Any offense a material element of which is either fraud or a breach of fiduciary obligation within one year after discovery of the offense by an aggrieved party or by a person who has a legal duty to represent an aggrieved party and who is himself or herself not a party to the offense, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years. As used in this subdivision, the term “person who has a legal duty to represent an aggrieved party” shall mean the attorney general or the prosecuting or circuit attorney having jurisdiction pursuant to section 407.553, for purposes of offenses committed pursuant to sections 407.511 to 407.556; and

(2) Any offense based upon misconduct in office by a public officer or employee at any time when the defendant is in public office or employment or within two years thereafter, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years; and

(3) Any offense based upon an intentional and willful fraudulent claim of child support arrearage to a public servant in the performance of his or her duties within one year after discovery of the offense, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years.

4. An offense is committed either when every element occurs, or, if a legislative purpose to prohibit a continuing course of conduct plainly appears, at the time when the course of conduct or the defendant’s complicity therein is terminated. Time starts to run on the day after the offense is committed.

5. A prosecution is commenced for a misdemeanor or infraction when the information is filed and for a felony when the complaint or indictment is filed.

6. The period of limitation does not run:

(1) During any time when the accused is absent from the state, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation otherwise applicable by more than three years; or

(2) During any time when the accused is concealing himself from justice either within or without this state; or

(3) During any time when a prosecution against the accused for the offense is pending in this state; or

(4) During any time when the accused is found to lack mental fitness to proceed pursuant to section 552.020.

556.037. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 556.036, prosecutions for unlawful sexual offenses involving a person eighteen years of age or under must be commenced within thirty years after the victim reaches the age of eighteen unless the prosecutions are for **rape in the first degree**, forcible rape, **attempted rape in the first degree**, attempted forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree**, forcible sodomy,

kidnapping, **attempted sodomy in the first degree**, or attempted forcible sodomy in which case such prosecutions may be commenced at any time.

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

(1) “Affirmative defense” has the meaning specified in section 556.056;

(2) “Burden of injecting the issue” has the meaning specified in section 556.051;

(3) “Commercial film and photographic print processor”, any person who develops exposed photographic film into negatives, slides or prints, or who makes prints from negatives or slides, for compensation. The term commercial film and photographic print processor shall include all employees of such persons but shall not include a person who develops film or makes prints for a public agency;

(4) “Confinement”:

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

a. A court orders the person’s release; or

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

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

(b) A person is not in confinement if:

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

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

(5) “Consent”: consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if:

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

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

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

(6) “Criminal negligence” has the meaning specified in section 562.016;

(7) “Custody”, a person is in custody when the person has been arrested but has not been delivered to a place of confinement;

(8) “Dangerous felony” means the felonies of arson in the first degree, assault in the first degree, **attempted rape in the first degree if physical injury results**, attempted forcible rape if physical injury results, **attempted sodomy in the first degree if physical injury results**, attempted forcible sodomy if physical injury results, **rape in the first degree**, forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree**, forcible sodomy,

kidnapping, murder in the second degree, assault of a law enforcement officer in the first degree, domestic assault in the first degree, elder abuse in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, statutory rape in the first degree when the victim is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, statutory sodomy in the first degree when the victim is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, and, abuse of a child [pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of] **if the child dies as a result of injuries sustained from conduct chargeable under** section 568.060, child kidnapping, and parental kidnapping committed by detaining or concealing the whereabouts of the child for not less than one hundred twenty days under section 565.153;

(9) “Dangerous instrument” means any instrument, article or substance, which, under the circumstances in which it is used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious physical injury;

(10) “Deadly weapon” means any firearm, loaded or unloaded, or any weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or serious physical injury, may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, dagger, billy, blackjack or metal knuckles;

(11) “Felony” has the meaning specified in section 556.016;

(12) “Forcible compulsion” means either:

(a) Physical force that overcomes reasonable resistance; or

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

(13) “Incapacitated” means that physical or mental condition, temporary or permanent, in which a person is unconscious, unable to appraise the nature of such person’s conduct, or unable to communicate unwillingness to an act[. A person is not incapacitated with respect to an act committed upon such person if he or she became unconscious, unable to appraise the nature of such person’s conduct or unable to communicate unwillingness to an act, after consenting to the act];

(14) “Infraction” has the meaning specified in section 556.021;

(15) “Inhabitable structure” has the meaning specified in section 569.010;

(16) “Knowingly” has the meaning specified in section 562.016;

(17) “Law enforcement officer” means any public servant having both the power and duty to make arrests for violations of the laws of this state, and federal law enforcement officers authorized to carry firearms and to make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States;

(18) “Misdemeanor” has the meaning specified in section 556.016;

(19) “Offense” means any felony, misdemeanor or infraction;

(20) “Physical injury” means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition;

(21) “Place of confinement” means any building or facility and the grounds thereof wherein a court is legally authorized to order that a person charged with or convicted of a crime be held;

(22) “Possess” or “possessed” means having actual or constructive possession of an object with knowledge of its presence. A person has actual possession if such person has the object on his or her person or within easy reach and convenient control. A person has constructive possession if such person has the

power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over the object either directly or through another person or persons. Possession may also be sole or joint. If one person alone has possession of an object, possession is sole. If two or more persons share possession of an object, possession is joint;

(23) “Public servant” means any person employed in any way by a government of this state who is compensated by the government by reason of such person’s employment, any person appointed to a position with any government of this state, or any person elected to a position with any government of this state. It includes, but is not limited to, legislators, jurors, members of the judiciary and law enforcement officers. It does not include witnesses;

(24) “Purposely” has the meaning specified in section 562.016;

(25) “Recklessly” has the meaning specified in section 562.016;

(26) “Ritual” or “ceremony” means an act or series of acts performed by two or more persons as part of an established or prescribed pattern of activity;

(27) “Serious emotional injury”, an injury that creates a substantial risk of temporary or permanent medical or psychological damage, manifested by impairment of a behavioral, cognitive or physical condition. Serious emotional injury shall be established by testimony of qualified experts upon the reasonable expectation of probable harm to a reasonable degree of medical or psychological certainty;

(28) “Serious physical injury” means physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes serious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part of the body;

(29) “Sexual conduct” means acts of human masturbation; deviate sexual intercourse; sexual intercourse; or physical contact with a person’s clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or the breast of a female in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification;

(30) “Sexual contact” means any touching of the genitals or anus of any person, or the breast of any female person, or any such touching through the clothing, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire of any person;

(31) “Sexual performance”, any performance, or part thereof, which includes sexual conduct by a child who is less than seventeen years of age;

(32) “Voluntary act” has the meaning specified in section 562.011.

558.018. 1. The court shall sentence a person [who has pleaded guilty to or] **to an extended term of imprisonment if it finds the defendant is a persistent sexual offender and** has been found guilty of [the felony of forcible rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit any of the crimes designated in this subsection to an extended term of imprisonment if it finds the defendant is a persistent sexual offender] **attempting to commit or committing the following offenses:**

**(1) Statutory rape in the first degree or statutory sodomy in the first degree;**

**(2) Rape in the first degree or sodomy in the first degree attempted or committed on or after August 28, 2013;**

**(3) Forcible rape committed or attempted any time during the period of August 13, 1980 to August 27, 2013;**

**(4) Forcible sodomy committed or attempted any time during the period of January 1, 1995 to August 27, 2013;**

**(5) Rape committed or attempted before August 13, 1980;**

**(6) Sodomy committed or attempted before January 1, 1995.**

2. A “persistent sexual offender” is one who has previously [pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit any of the crimes designated in this subsection] **been found guilty of attempting to commit or committing any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section.**

3. The term of imprisonment for one found to be a persistent sexual offender shall be imprisonment for life without eligibility for probation or parole. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to any person imprisoned under this subsection, and “imprisonment for life” shall mean imprisonment for the duration of the person’s natural life.

4. The court shall sentence a person [who has pleaded guilty to or has] **to an extended term of imprisonment as provided for in this section if it finds the defendant is a predatory sexual offender and has** been found guilty of [the felony of forcible rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes or] **committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section or committing** child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony to an extended term of imprisonment as provided for in this section if it finds the defendant is a predatory sexual offender.

5. For purposes of this section, a “predatory sexual offender” is a person who:

(1) Has previously [pleaded guilty to or has] been found guilty of [the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes or] **committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section, or committing** child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony; or

(2) Has previously committed an act which would constitute an offense listed in subsection 4 of this section, whether or not the act resulted in a conviction; or

(3) Has committed an act or acts against more than one victim which would constitute an offense or offenses listed in subsection 4 of this section, whether or not the defendant was charged with an additional offense or offenses as a result of such act or acts.

6. A person found to be a predatory sexual offender shall be imprisoned for life with eligibility for parole, however subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to persons found to be predatory sexual offenders for the purposes of determining the minimum prison term or the length of sentence as defined or used in such subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in no event shall a person found to be a predatory sexual offender receive a final discharge from parole.

7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall set the minimum time required to be served before a predatory sexual offender is eligible for parole, conditional release or other early release by the department of corrections. The minimum time to be served by a person found to be a predatory sexual

offender who:

(1) Has previously [pleaded guilty to or has] been found guilty of [the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes and pleads guilty to or is found guilty of the felony of forcible rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes] **committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section and is found guilty of committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section** shall be any number of years but not less than thirty years;

(2) Has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony and [pleads guilty to or] is found guilty of attempting to commit or committing [forcible rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy or statutory sodomy in the first degree] **any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section** shall be any number of years but not less than fifteen years;

(3) Has previously [pleaded guilty to or has] been found guilty of [the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes and pleads guilty to or is found guilty of] **committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section, or committing** child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony shall be any number of years but not less than fifteen years;

(4) Has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony, and pleads guilty to or is found guilty of child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony shall be any number of years but not less than fifteen years;

(5) Is found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 5 of this section shall be any number of years within the range to which the person could have been sentenced pursuant to the applicable law if the person was not found to be a predatory sexual offender.

8. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the department of corrections, or any division thereof, may not furlough an individual found to be and sentenced as a persistent sexual offender or a predatory sexual offender.

558.026. 1. Multiple sentences of imprisonment shall run concurrently unless the court specifies that they shall run consecutively; except [that,] in the case of multiple sentences of imprisonment imposed for [the felony of rape, forcible rape, sodomy, forcible sodomy or] **any offense committed during or at the same time as, or multiple offenses of, the following felonies:**

- (1) **Rape in the first degree, forcible rape, or rape;**
- (2) **Statutory rape in the first degree;**
- (3) **Sodomy in the first degree, forcible sodomy, or sodomy;**
- (4) **Statutory sodomy in the first degree; or**

(5) An attempt to commit any of the [aforesaid and for other offenses committed during or at the same time as that rape, forcible rape, sodomy, forcible sodomy or an attempt to commit any of the aforesaid, the

sentences of imprisonment imposed for the other offenses may run concurrently, but] **felonies listed in this subsection.**

**In such case,** the sentence of imprisonment imposed for [the felony of rape, forcible rape, sodomy, forcible sodomy] **any felony listed in this subsection** or an attempt to commit any of the aforesaid shall run consecutively to the other sentences. **The sentences imposed for any other offense may run concurrently.**

2. If a person who is on probation, parole or conditional release is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offense committed after the granting of probation or parole or after the start of his conditional release term, the court shall direct the manner in which the sentence or sentences imposed by the court shall run with respect to any resulting probation, parole or conditional release revocation term or terms. If the subsequent sentence to imprisonment is in another jurisdiction, the court shall specify how any resulting probation, parole or conditional release revocation term or terms shall run with respect to the foreign sentence of imprisonment.

3. A court may cause any sentence it imposes to run concurrently with a sentence an individual is serving or is to serve in another state or in a federal correctional center. If the Missouri sentence is served in another state or in a federal correctional center, subsection 4 of section 558.011 and section 217.690 shall apply as if the individual were serving his sentence within the department of corrections of the state of Missouri, except that a personal hearing before the board of probation and parole shall not be required for parole consideration.

559.115. 1. Neither probation nor parole shall be granted by the circuit court between the time the transcript on appeal from the offender's conviction has been filed in appellate court and the disposition of the appeal by such court.

2. Unless otherwise prohibited by subsection [5] **8** of this section, a circuit court only upon its own motion and not that of the state or the offender shall have the power to grant probation to an offender anytime up to one hundred twenty days after such offender has been delivered to the department of corrections but not thereafter. The court may request information and a recommendation from the department concerning the offender and such offender's behavior during the period of incarceration. Except as provided in this section, the court may place the offender on probation in a program created pursuant to section 217.777, or may place the offender on probation with any other conditions authorized by law.

3. The court may recommend placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under this [section] **subsection** or order such placement under subsection 4 of section 559.036. Upon the recommendation or order of the court, the department of corrections shall assess each offender to determine the appropriate **one hundred twenty-day** program in which to place the offender, [including] **which may include placement in the shock incarceration program** or institutional treatment **program**. When the court recommends and receives placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program, the offender shall be released on probation if the department of corrections determines that the offender has successfully completed the program except as follows. Upon successful completion of a [treatment] program **under this subsection**, the board of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. [The court shall release the offender unless such release constitutes an abuse of discretion. If the court determined that there is an abuse of discretion, the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred twenty days of the offender's sentence. If

the court does not respond when an offender successfully completes the program, the offender shall be released on probation. Upon successful completion of a shock incarceration program, the board of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release.] The court shall follow the recommendation of the department unless the court determines that probation is not appropriate. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate, the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred twenty days [of the offender's sentence. If the department determines that an offender is not successful in a program, then after one hundred days of incarceration the circuit court shall receive from] **from the date the offender was delivered to the department of corrections. If the department determines the offender has not successfully completed a one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection, the offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised of the removal.** The department [of corrections a] **shall** report on the offender's participation in the program and [department] **may provide** recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The court shall then [release the offender on probation or order the offender to remain in the department to serve the sentence imposed] **have the power to grant probation or order the execution of the offender's sentence.**

4. **If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible for placement in a one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section, the court shall consider other authorized dispositions.** If the department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program **under subsection 3 of this section** is full, the court may place the offender in a private program approved by the department of corrections or the court, the expenses of such program to be paid by the offender, or in an available program offered by another organization. If the offender is convicted of a class C or class D nonviolent felony, the court may order probation while awaiting appointment to treatment.

5. Except when the offender has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 558.018, the court shall request [that the offender be placed in the sexual offender assessment unit of the department of corrections] **the department of corrections to conduct a sexual offender assessment** if the defendant has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony. **Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall provide to the court a report on the offender and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The assessment shall not be considered a one hundred twenty-day program as provided under subsection 3 of this section. The process for granting probation to an offender who has completed the assessment shall be as provided under subsections 2 and 6 of this section.**

6. Unless the offender is being granted probation pursuant to successful completion of a one hundred twenty-day program the circuit court shall notify the state in writing when the court intends to grant probation to the offender pursuant to the provisions of this section. The state may, in writing, request a hearing within ten days of receipt of the court's notification that the court intends to grant probation. Upon the state's request for a hearing, the court shall grant a hearing as soon as reasonably possible. If the state does not respond to the court's notice in writing within ten days, the court may proceed upon its own motion to grant probation.

7. An offender's first incarceration [for one hundred twenty days for participation in a department of corrections program] **under this section** prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term under the provisions of section 558.019.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation may not be granted pursuant to this section to offenders who have been convicted of murder in the second degree pursuant to section 565.021; forcible rape pursuant to section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; rape in the first degree under section 566.030**; forcible sodomy pursuant to section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060**; statutory rape in the first degree pursuant to section 566.032; statutory sodomy in the first degree pursuant to section 566.062; child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony; abuse of a child pursuant to section 568.060 when classified as a class A felony; an offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 558.018; or any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

559.117. 1. The director of the department of corrections is authorized to establish, as a three-year pilot program, a mental health assessment process.

2. Only upon a motion filed by the prosecutor in a criminal case, the judge who is hearing the criminal case in a participating county may request that an offender be placed in the department of corrections for one hundred twenty days for a mental health assessment and for treatment if it appears that the offender has a mental disorder or mental illness such that the offender may qualify for probation including community psychiatric rehabilitation (CPR) programs and such probation is appropriate and not inconsistent with public safety. Before the judge rules upon the motion, the victim shall be given notice of such motion and the opportunity to be heard. Upon recommendation of the court, the department shall determine the offender's eligibility for the mental health assessment process.

3. Following this assessment and treatment period, an assessment report shall be sent to the sentencing court and the sentencing court may, if appropriate, release the offender on probation. The offender shall be supervised on probation by a state probation and parole officer, who shall work cooperatively with the department of mental health to enroll eligible offenders in community psychiatric rehabilitation (CPR) programs.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation shall not be granted under this section to offenders who:

- (1) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, murder in the second degree under section 565.021;
- (2) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, **rape in the first degree under section 566.030 or forcible rape under section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**;
- (3) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, statutory rape in the first degree under section 566.032;
- (4) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, **sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060 or forcible sodomy under section 566.060 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**;
- (5) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, statutory sodomy in the first degree under section 566.062;
- (6) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, child molestation in the first degree under section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony;
- (7) Have been found to be a predatory sexual offender under section 558.018; or
- (8) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, any offense for which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

5. At the end of the three-year pilot, the director of the department of corrections and the director of the department of mental health shall jointly submit recommendations to the governor and to the general assembly by December 31, 2015, on whether to expand the process statewide.

566.020. 1. [Whenever in this chapter the criminality of conduct depends upon a victim's being incapacitated, no crime is committed if the actor reasonably believed that the victim was not incapacitated and reasonably believed that the victim consented to the act. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of belief as to capacity and consent.

2.] Whenever in this chapter the criminality of conduct depends upon a child being thirteen years of age or younger, it is no defense that the defendant believed the child to be older.

[3.] **2.** Whenever in this chapter the criminality of conduct depends upon a child being under seventeen years of age, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant reasonably believed that the child was seventeen years of age or older.

[4.] **3.** Consent is not an affirmative defense to any offense under chapter 566 if the alleged victim is less than twelve years of age.

566.030. 1. A person commits the [crime] **offense** of [forcible] rape **in the first degree** if [such person] **he or she** has sexual intercourse with another person **who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or** by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.

2. [Forcible] **The offense of rape in the first degree** or an attempt to commit [forcible] rape **in the first degree** is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:

(1) In the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument in a threatening manner or subjects the victim to sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with more than one person, in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than fifteen years;

(2) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the [defendant] **offender** has served not less than thirty years of such sentence or unless the [defendant] **offender** has reached the age of seventy-five years and has served at least fifteen years of such sentence, unless such [forcible] rape **in the first degree** is described under subdivision (3) of this subsection; or

(3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such [forcible] rape **in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree** was outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or conditional release.

3. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to the sentence of a person who has [pleaded guilty to or has] been found guilty of [forcible] rape **in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree** when the victim is [under the age of] **less than twelve years of age**, and "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of a person's natural life for the purposes of this section.

4. No person found guilty of [or pleading guilty to forcible] rape **in the first degree** or an attempt to

commit [forcible] rape **in the first degree** shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or suspended execution of sentence.

[566.040.] **566.031.** 1. A person commits the [crime] **offense** of [sexual assault] **rape in the second degree** if he **or she** has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he **or she** does so without that person's consent.

2. [Sexual assault] **The offense of rape in the second degree** is a class C felony.

566.060. 1. A person commits the [crime] **offense** of [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree** if [such person] **he or she** has deviate sexual intercourse with another person **who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or** by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.

2. [Forcible] **The offense of sodomy in the first degree** or an attempt to commit [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree** is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:

(1) In the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument in a threatening manner or subjects the victim to sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with more than one person, in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than ten years; or

(2) The victim is a child less than twelve years [of age] **old**, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the [defendant] **offender** has served not less than thirty years of such sentence or unless the [defendant] **offender** has reached the age of seventy-five years and has served at least fifteen years of such sentence, unless such [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree** is described under subdivision (3) of this subsection; or

(3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree or attempt to commit sodomy in the first degree** was outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or conditional release.

3. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to the sentence of a person who has [pleaded guilty to or has] been found guilty of [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree or an attempt to commit sodomy in the first degree** when the victim is [under the age of] **less than twelve years of age**, and "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of a person's natural life for the purposes of this section.

4. No person found guilty of [or pleading guilty to forcible] sodomy **in the first degree** or an attempt to commit [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree** shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or suspended execution of sentence.

[566.070.] **566.061.** 1. A person commits the [crime of deviate sexual assault] **offense of sodomy in the second degree** if he **or she** has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he **or she** does so without that person's consent.

2. [Deviate sexual assault] **The offense of sodomy in the second degree** is a class C felony.

566.093. 1. A person commits the [crime] **offense** of sexual misconduct in the [second] **first** degree if such person:

(1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm;

(2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or

(3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person.

2. **The offense of** sexual misconduct in the [second] **first** degree is a class B misdemeanor unless the [actor] **person** has previously been [convicted] **found guilty** of an offense under this chapter, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor.

566.095. 1. A person commits the [crime] **offense** of sexual misconduct in the [third] **second** degree if he **or she** solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he **or she** knows that [his requests] **such request** or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm.

2. **The offense of** sexual misconduct in the [third] **second** degree is a class C misdemeanor.

566.100. 1. A person commits the [crime] **offense** of sexual abuse **in the first degree** if he **or she** subjects another person to sexual contact **when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or** by the use of forcible compulsion.

2. **The offense of** sexual abuse **in the first degree** is a class C felony unless in the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument in a threatening manner or subjects the victim to sexual contact with more than one person or the victim is less than fourteen years of age, in which case [the crime] **it** is a class B felony.

[566.090.] **566.101.** 1. A person commits the [crime] **offense** of sexual [misconduct] **abuse** in the [first] **second** degree if [such person] **he or she** purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.

2. **The offense of** sexual [misconduct] **abuse** in the [first] **second** degree is a class A misdemeanor, unless the actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this chapter or unless in the course thereof the actor displays a deadly weapon in a threatening manner or the offense is committed as a part of a ritual or ceremony, in which case it is a class D felony.

566.224. No prosecuting or circuit attorney, peace officer, governmental official, or employee of a law enforcement agency shall request or require a victim of **rape in the second degree under section 566.031**, sexual assault under section 566.040 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**, **rape in the first degree under section 566.030**, or forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013** to submit to any polygraph test or psychological stress evaluator exam as a condition for proceeding with a criminal investigation of such crime.

566.226. 1. After August 28, 2007, any information contained in any court record, whether written or published on the internet, that could be used to identify or locate any victim of sexual assault, domestic assault, stalking, **rape in the first or second degree**, or forcible rape shall be closed and redacted from such record prior to disclosure to the public. Identifying information shall include the name, home or temporary address, telephone number, Social Security number or physical characteristics.

2. If the court determines that a person or entity who is requesting identifying information of a victim has a legitimate interest in obtaining such information, the court may allow access to the information, but only if the court determines that disclosure to the person or entity would not compromise the welfare or safety of such victim.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, the judge presiding over a sexual assault, domestic assault, stalking, [or] forcible rape, **or rape in the first or second degree** case shall have the discretion to publicly disclose identifying information regarding the defendant which could be used to identify or locate the victim of the crime. The victim may provide a statement to the court regarding whether he or she desires such information to remain closed. When making the decision to disclose such information, the judge shall consider the welfare and safety of the victim and any statement to the court received from the victim regarding the disclosure.

589.015. As used in sections 589.010 to 589.040:

(1) The term “center” shall mean the state center for the prevention and control of sexual assault established pursuant to section 589.030;

(2) The term “sexual assault” shall include:

(a) The acts of rape **in the first or second degree**, forcible rape, **rape**, statutory rape in the first degree, statutory rape in the second degree, sexual assault, sodomy **in the first or second degree**, forcible sodomy, **sodomy**, statutory sodomy in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the second degree, child molestation in the first degree, child molestation in the second degree, deviate sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual abuse, or attempts to commit any of the aforesaid, as these acts are defined in chapter 566;

(b) The act of incest, as this act is defined in section 568.020;

(c) The act of abuse of a child, as defined in subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 568.060, which involves sexual contact, and as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;

(d) The act of use of a child in a sexual performance as defined in section 568.080; and

(e) The act of enticement of a child, as defined in section 566.151, or any attempt to commit such act.

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

(1) “Custodial interrogation”, the questioning of a person under arrest, who is no longer at the scene of the crime, by a member of a law enforcement agency along with the answers and other statements of the person questioned. “Custodial interrogation” shall not include:

(a) A situation in which a person voluntarily agrees to meet with a member of a law enforcement agency;

(b) A detention by a law enforcement agency that has not risen to the level of an arrest;

(c) Questioning that is routinely asked during the processing of the arrest of the suspect;

(d) Questioning pursuant to an alcohol influence report;

(e) Questioning during the transportation of a suspect;

(2) “Recorded” and “recording”, any form of audiotape, videotape, motion picture, or digital recording.

2. All custodial interrogations of persons suspected of committing or attempting to commit murder in

the first degree, murder in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault of a law enforcement officer in the first degree, domestic assault in the first degree, elder abuse in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, arson in the first degree, **rape in the first degree**, forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree**, forcible sodomy, kidnapping, statutory rape in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the first degree, child abuse, or child kidnapping shall be recorded when feasible.

3. Law enforcement agencies may record an interrogation in any circumstance with or without the knowledge or consent of a suspect, but they shall not be required to record an interrogation under subsection 2 of this section:

- (1) If the suspect requests that the interrogation not be recorded;
- (2) If the interrogation occurs outside the state of Missouri;
- (3) If exigent public safety circumstances prevent recording;
- (4) To the extent the suspect makes spontaneous statements;
- (5) If the recording equipment fails; or
- (6) If recording equipment is not available at the location where the interrogation takes place.

4. Each law enforcement agency shall adopt a written policy to record custodial interrogations of persons suspected of committing or attempting to commit the felony crimes described in subsection 2 of this section.

5. If a law enforcement agency fails to comply with the provisions of this section, the governor may withhold any state funds appropriated to the noncompliant law enforcement agency if the governor finds that the agency did not act in good faith in attempting to comply with the provisions of this section.

6. Nothing in this section shall be construed as a ground to exclude evidence, and a violation of this section shall not have impact other than that provided for in subsection 5 of this section. Compliance or noncompliance with this section shall not be admitted as evidence, argued, referenced, considered or questioned during a criminal trial.

7. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize, create, or imply a private cause of action.

632.480. As used in sections 632.480 to 632.513, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Agency with jurisdiction", the department of corrections or the department of mental health;
- (2) "Mental abnormality", a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity which predisposes the person to commit sexually violent offenses in a degree constituting such person a menace to the health and safety of others;
- (3) "Predatory", acts directed towards individuals, including family members, for the primary purpose of victimization;
- (4) "Sexually violent offense", the felonies of **rape in the first degree**, forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, **sodomy in the first degree**, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes, or child molestation in the first or second degree, sexual abuse, **sexual abuse in the first degree**, **rape in the second degree**, sexual assault, **sexual assault in the first degree**, **sodomy in the second degree**, deviate sexual assault, **deviate sexual assault in the first degree**, or the act of abuse of a child [as defined in subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section

568.060 which involves sexual contact, and as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060] **involving either sexual contact, a prohibited sexual act, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation of a minor, or any felony offense that contains elements substantially similar to the offenses listed above;**

(5) “Sexually violent predator”, any person who suffers from a mental abnormality which makes the person more likely than not to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility and who:

(a) Has pled guilty or been found guilty, or been found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 552.030 of a sexually violent offense; or

(b) Has been committed as a criminal sexual psychopath pursuant to section 632.475 and statutes in effect before August 13, 1980.

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to protect children the repeal and reenactment of sections 556.061 and 568.060 of section A of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of sections 556.061 and 568.060 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

Emergency clause adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

### **RESOLUTIONS**

Senators Lamping and Walsh offered Senate Resolution No. 991, regarding Camille Angela Palmer, Florissant, which was adopted.

On motion of Senator Richard, the Senate recessed until 2:00 p.m.

### **RECESS**

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by Senator Pearce.

### **RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Munzlinger offered Senate Resolution No. 992, regarding Cheryl Blaise, Macon, which was adopted.

Senator Sater offered Senate Resolution No. 993, regarding Connell Insurance, Hollister, which was adopted.

Senator Sater offered Senate Resolution No. 994, regarding Ethan Daniel Jobes, Mt. Vernon, which was adopted.

Senator Wasson offered Senate Resolution No. 995, regarding Darlene Harmon, which was adopted.

Senator Munzlinger offered Senate Resolution No. 996, regarding Corrections Officer II Everett Asquith, which was adopted.

Senator Munzlinger offered Senate Resolution No. 997, regarding Anita Hearn, which was adopted.

Senator Munzlinger offered Senate Resolution No. 998, regarding Corrections Officer I Susan

Kattelman, which was adopted.

Senator Munzlinger offered Senate Resolution No. 999, regarding Corrections Officer I Tina Graver, which was adopted.

Senator Munzlinger offered Senate Resolution No. 1000, regarding Dr. Evelyn E. Jorgenson, Moberly, which was adopted.

Senator Cunningham offered Senate Resolution No. 1001, regarding Jack Lovan, Willow Springs, which was adopted.

### **PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Schmitt moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 114**, with **HA 1**, as amended, be taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

Senator Kehoe assumed the Chair.

**HA 1**, as amended, was taken up.

Senator Schmitt moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Rule 91, Senator Sifton was excused from voting on the adoption of **HA 1**, as amended, third reading and final passage of the bill and the emergency clause.

Senator Kraus assumed the Chair.

Photographers from KOMV-TV were given permission to take pictures in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Schaaf offered a substitute motion that the Senate refuse to adopt **HA 1**, as amended, to **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 114** and request the House to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the Senate a conference thereon.

At the request of Senator Schmitt, his motion to adopt **HA 1**, as amended, to **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 114** was withdrawn, which placed the bill back on the calendar.

Senator Rupp moved that the Senate conferees be allowed to exceed the differences on **HCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SB 1**, as amended, which motion prevailed.

### **MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE**

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SB 236**.

Bill ordered enrolled.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 256**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 160.2100, 174.335, 210.950, 211.447, and 595.220, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof six new sections relating to child abuse and neglect.

With House Amendment Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 256, Section 595.220, Page 12, Line 45, by inserting the following at the end of said line:

**“The department shall provide reimbursement regardless of whether or not the findings indicate that the child was abused.”; and**

Further amend said section and page, Lines 53-54, by deleting **“paragraph (a) of this subdivision by the rules authorized under subsection 7 of this section”** and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“subparagraph a under rules authorized under subsection 7 of this section”;** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 256, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“160.775. 1. Every district shall adopt an antibullying policy by September 1, 2007.**

**2. “Bullying” means intimidation or harassment that causes a reasonable student to fear for his or her physical safety or property; substantially interferes with the educational performance, opportunities, or benefits of any student without exception; or substantially disrupts the orderly operation of the school. Bullying may consist of but is not limited to physical actions, including gestures, or oral, cyberbullying, electronic, or written communication, and any threat of retaliation for reporting of such acts. Bullying is prohibited by students on school property, at any school function, or on a school bus. “Cyberbullying” is bullying as defined in this subsection through the transmission of a communication, including, but not limited to, a message, text, sound, or image by means of an electronic device, including, but not limited to, a telephone, wireless telephone, or other wireless communication device, computer, or pager.**

**3. Each district’s antibullying policy shall be founded on the assumption that all students need a safe learning environment. Policies shall treat all students equally and shall not contain specific lists of protected classes of students who are to receive special treatment. Policies may include age-appropriate differences for schools based on the grade levels at the school. Each such policy shall contain a statement of the consequences of bullying.**

**4. Each district’s antibullying policy shall require, at a minimum, the following components:**

**(1) A statement prohibiting bullying, defined no less inclusive than that in subsection 1 of this section;**

**(2) A statement requiring district employees to report any instance of bullying of which the employee has firsthand knowledge[. The district policy shall address training of employees in the requirements of the district policy.], has reasonable cause to suspect that a student has been subject to bullying, or has received a report of bullying from a student. The policy shall be included in the student handbook;**

**(3) A procedure for reporting an act of bullying;**

**(4) A procedure for prompt investigation of reports of violations and complaints, identifying one or more employees responsible for the investigation;**

**(5) The range of ways in which a school will respond once an incident of bullying is confirmed;**

**(6) A statement that prohibits reprisal or retaliation against any person who reports an act of bullying and the consequence and appropriate remedial action for a person who engages in reprisal or retaliation;**

**(7) A statement of how the policy is to be publicized;**

**(8) A process for discussing the district's antibullying policy with students and training school employees and volunteers who have significant contact with students in the requirements of the policy, including at a minimum the following statements:**

**(a) The school district shall provide information and appropriate training to the school district staff who have significant contact with students regarding the policy;**

**(b) The school district shall give annual notice of the policy to students, parents or guardians, and staff;**

**(c) The school district shall provide education and information to students regarding bullying, including information regarding the school district policy prohibiting bullying, the harmful effects of bullying, and other applicable initiatives to prevent bullying;**

**(d) The administration of the school district shall instruct its school counselors to educate students who are victims of bullying on techniques for students to overcome bullying's negative effects. Such techniques shall include, but not be limited to: cultivating the student's self-worth and self-esteem; teaching the student to defend himself or herself assertively and effectively; helping the student develop social skills; and encouraging the student to develop an internal locus of control. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to contradict or limit any other provision of this section;**

**(e) The administration of the school district shall implement programs and other initiatives to prevent bullying, to respond to such conduct in a manner that does not stigmatize the victim, and to make resources or referrals available to victims of bullying.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

**HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3**

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 256, Page 3, Section 174.335, by removing all of said section from the bill; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 252**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 105.711, 136.055, 301.020, 301.3031, and 302.183, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eight new sections relating to the department of revenue, with a penalty provision, and an emergency clause for certain sections.

With House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 252, Pages 7 to 9, Section 136.055, Lines 1 to 51, by deleting all of said section from the bill; and

Further amend said bill, Pages 9 to 11, Section 301.020, Lines 1 to 99, by deleting all of said section from the bill; and

Further amend said bill, Page 12, Section 301.3033, Lines 1 to 3, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“301.3033. 1. Whenever a vehicle owner pursuant to this chapter makes an application for a military license plate, the director of revenue shall notify the applicant that the applicant may make a voluntary contribution of ten dollars to the World War I memorial trust fund established pursuant to this section. Whenever a vehicle owner pursuant to this chapter makes an application for a license plate, other than a military license plate previously described, the director of revenue shall notify the applicant that the applicant may make a voluntary contribution of one dollar to the World War I memorial trust fund established pursuant to this section. The director shall transfer all contributions collected to the state treasurer for credit to and deposit in the trust fund.**

**2. There is established in the state treasury the “World War I Memorial Trust Fund”. The state treasurer shall credit to and deposit in the World War I memorial trust fund all amounts received pursuant to subsection 1 of this section and any other” ; and**

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 6, by deleting “2.” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“3.” ; and**

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 11, by deleting “3.” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“4.” ; and**

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 16, by deleting “subsection 9 of section 301.020” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“subsection 1 of this section” ; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 13, Section 302.065, Lines 18 to 26, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“a concealed carry endorsement. By December 31, 2013,” ; and**

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 30, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“4. The provisions of this section shall not apply to:**

**(1) Original application forms, which may be retained but not scanned;**

**(2) Test score documents issued by state highway patrol driver examiners;**

**(3) Documents demonstrating lawful presence of any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States, including documents demonstrating duration of the person’s lawful presence in the United**

**States: and**

**(4) Any document required to be” ; and**

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 33, by deleting the word “**permit**” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“permit; and**

**(5) Any other document at the request of and for the convenience of the applicant where the applicant requests the department of revenue review alternative documents as proof required for issuance of a driver license, nondriver license, or instruction permit” ; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 252, Page 14, Section 302.065, Line 39, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“6. Any person harmed or damaged by any violation of section 302.065 may bring a civil action for damages, including non-economic and punitive damages, as well as injunctive relief, in the circuit court where that person resided at the time of the violation or in the circuit court or the circuit court of Cole County to recover such damages from the department of revenue and any persons participating in such violation. Sovereign immunity shall not be available as a defense for the department of revenue in such an action. In the event the plaintiff prevails on any count of his or her claim, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees from the defendants.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 252, Page 16, Section 302.189, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“571.500. No state agency or department, or contractor or agent working for the state, shall construct, enable by providing or sharing records to, maintain, participate in, or develop, or cooperate or enable the federal government in developing, a database or record of the number or type of firearms, ammunition, or firearms accessories that an individual possesses.”; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 16, Section B, Lines 1-7, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“Section B. Because of the need to ensure that the privacy of Missouri citizens is protected and not violated by the agencies of this state, the enactment of sections 302.065, 302.189 and 571.500 and the repeal and reenactment of section 302.183 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the enactment of sections 302.065, 302.189 and 571.500 and the repeal and reenactment of section 302.183 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 252, Page 11, Section 301.020, Line 99, by inserting after all of said section the following:

“301.067. 1. For each trailer or semitrailer there shall be paid an annual fee of seven dollars fifty cents, and in addition thereto such permit fee authorized by law against trailers used in combination with tractors operated under the supervision of the motor carrier and railroad safety division of the department of economic development. The fees for tractors used in any combination with trailers or semitrailers or both trailers and semitrailers (other than on passenger-carrying trailers or semitrailers) shall be computed on the total gross weight of the vehicles in the combination with load.

2. Any trailer or semitrailer may at the option of the registrant be registered for a period of three years upon payment of a registration fee of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

3. Any trailer **as defined in section 301.010** or semitrailer which is operated coupled to a towing vehicle by a fifth wheel and kingpin assembly or by a trailer converter dolly may, at the option of the registrant, be registered permanently upon the payment of a registration fee of fifty-two dollars and fifty cents. The permanent plate and registration fee is vehicle specific. The plate and the registration fee paid is nontransferable and nonrefundable, except those covered under the provisions of section 301.442.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 252, Page 16, Section 302.189, Line 23, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“Section 1. Notwithstanding any other state law to the contrary, no state agency shall disclose to the federal government the statewide list of persons who have obtained a concealed carry endorsement or permit. Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict access to individual records by any criminal justice agency authorized to access the Missouri uniform law enforcement system.”**; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

Emergency clause adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

On motion of Senator Richard, the Senate recessed until 7:00 p.m.

**RECESS**

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by Senator Pearce.

**MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE**

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS for SB 110**, entitled:

An Act to amend chapter 452, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to child custody and visitation for military personnel.

With House Amendment No. 1.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 110, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“210.482. 1. If the emergency placement of a child in a private home is necessary due to the unexpected absence of the child’s parents, legal guardian, or custodian, the juvenile court or children’s division:

(1) May request that a local or state law enforcement agency or juvenile officer, subject to any required federal authorization, immediately conduct a name-based criminal history record check to include full orders of protection and outstanding warrants of each person over the age of seventeen residing in the home by using the Missouri uniform law enforcement system (MULES) and the National Crime Information Center to access the Interstate Identification Index maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(2) Shall determine or, in the case of the juvenile court, shall request the division to determine whether any person over the age of seventeen years residing in the home is listed on the child abuse and neglect registry. For any children less than seventeen years of age residing in the home, the children’s division shall inquire of the person with whom an emergency placement of a child will be made whether any children less than seventeen years of age residing in the home have ever been certified as an adult and convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any crime.

2. If a name-based search has been conducted pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, within fifteen calendar days after the emergency placement of the child in the private home, and if the private home has not previously been approved as a foster or adoptive home, all persons over the age of seventeen residing in the home and all children less than seventeen residing in the home who the division has determined have been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime shall report to a local law enforcement agency for the purpose of providing [two] **three** sets of fingerprints each and accompanying fees, pursuant to section 43.530. One set of fingerprints shall be used by the highway patrol to search the criminal history repository [and the second], **one** set shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for searching the federal criminal history files, **and one set shall be forwarded to and retained by the division.** Results of the checks [will] **shall** be provided to the juvenile court or children’s division office requesting such information. Any child placed in emergency placement in a private home shall be removed immediately if any person residing in the home fails to provide fingerprints after being requested to do so, unless the person refusing to provide fingerprints ceases to reside in the private home.

3. If the placement of a child is denied as a result of a name-based criminal history check and the denial is contested, all persons over the age of seventeen residing in the home and all children less than seventeen years of age residing in the home who the division has determined have been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime shall, within fifteen calendar days, submit to the juvenile court or the children’s division [two] **three** sets of fingerprints in the same manner described in subsection 2 of this section, accompanying fees, and written permission authorizing the juvenile court or the children’s division to forward the fingerprints to the state criminal record repository for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One set of fingerprints shall be used by the highway patrol to search the criminal history repository [and the second], **one** set shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for searching the federal criminal history files, **and one set shall be retained by the division.**

4. **No person who submits fingerprints under this section shall be required to submit additional fingerprints under this section or section 210.487 unless the original fingerprints retained by the division are lost or destroyed.**

5. Subject to appropriation, the total cost of fingerprinting required by this section may be paid by the state, including reimbursement of persons incurring fingerprinting costs under this section.

[5.] 6. For the purposes of this section, “emergency placement” refers to those limited instances when the juvenile court or children’s division is placing a child in the home of private individuals, including neighbors, friends, or relatives, as a result of a sudden unavailability of the child’s primary caretaker.

210.487. 1. When conducting investigations of persons for the purpose of foster parent licensing, the division shall:

(1) Conduct a search for all persons over the age of seventeen in the applicant’s household and for any child less than seventeen years of age residing in the applicant’s home who the division has determined has been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime for evidence of full orders of protection. The office of state courts administrator shall allow access to the automated court information system by the division. The clerk of each court contacted by the division shall provide the division information within ten days of a request; and

(2) Obtain [two] **three** sets of fingerprints for any person over the age of seventeen in the applicant’s household and for any child less than seventeen years of age residing in the applicant’s home who the division has determined has been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime in the same manner set forth in subsection 2 of section 210.482. One set of fingerprints shall be used by the highway patrol to search the criminal history repository [and the second], **one** set shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for searching the federal criminal history files, **and one set shall be forwarded to and retained by the division.** The highway patrol shall assist the division and provide the criminal fingerprint background information, upon request; and

(3) Determine whether any person over the age of seventeen residing in the home and any child less than seventeen years of age residing in the applicant’s home who the division has determined has been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime is listed on the child abuse and neglect registry. For any children less than seventeen years of age residing in the applicant’s home, the children’s division shall inquire of the applicant whether any children less than seventeen years of age residing in the home have ever been certified as an adult and been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any crime.

2. After the initial investigation is completed under subsection 1 of this section[.]:

**(1) No person who submits fingerprints under subsection 1 of this section or section 210.482 shall be required to submit additional fingerprints under this section or section 210.482 unless the original fingerprints retained by the division are lost or destroyed; and**

**(2) The children’s division and the department of health and senior services may waive the requirement for a fingerprint background check for any subsequent recertification.**

3. Subject to appropriation, the total cost of fingerprinting required by this section may be paid by the state, including reimbursement of persons incurring fingerprinting costs under this section.

4. The division may make arrangements with other executive branch agencies to obtain any investigative background information.

5. The division may promulgate rules that are necessary to implement 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, 2004, shall be invalid and void.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SCS** for **SB 302**.

With House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 302, Page 2, Section 338.200, Line 41 by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“376.1227. 1. No contract between a health carrier or health benefit plan and an optometrist for the provision of optometric services and products under a vision plan shall require that the optometrist provide optometric services and products to insureds in the vision plan at a fee established by the health carrier or health benefit plan if such optometric services or products are not covered services or products under the vision plan.**

**2. For purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:**

**(1) “Covered services”, services reimbursable by a health carrier or health benefit plan under an applicable vision plan, subject to such contractual limitations on benefits as may apply, including but not limited to deductibles, waiting periods, or frequency limitations;**

**(2) “Health benefit plan”, the same meaning as such term is defined in section 376.1350;**

**(3) “Health carrier”, the same meaning as such term is defined in section 376.1350;**

**(4) “Vision plan”, any policy or contract of insurance which provides for coverage of vision care services or products.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 302, Page 1, In the Title, Line 2, by deleting the words “emergency prescription refills” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “public health”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“196.056. 1. A nonprofit organization may prepare food in a private home or other area for distribution to the end consumer at a charitable fundraising event.**

**2. The nonprofit organization shall inform the consumer by placing a clearly visible placard at the serving location that the food was prepared in a kitchen that is not subject to regulation and inspection by the regulatory authority.**

**3. The nonprofit organization may notify the regulatory authority in writing or via electronic mail prior to the beginning of the event. If made, such notification shall include the following: name of the nonprofit organization; date, time, and location of the event; name and contact information of the person responsible for the event.**

**4. This section does not apply to a food establishment regulated by the department of health and senior services providing food for the event.**

**5. This section shall not apply to any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, any city not within a county, any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, and any county with a charter form of government and with more than three hundred thousand but fewer than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 302, Page 2, Section 338.200, Line 41, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“338.321. 1. The “Missouri Oral Chemotherapy Parity Interim Committee” is hereby created to study the disparity in patient co-payments between orally and intravenously administered chemotherapies, the reasons for the disparity, and the patient benefits in establishing co-payment parity between oral and infused chemotherapy agents. The committee shall consider information on the costs or actuarial analysis associated with the delivery of patient oncology treatments. The conclusions of this study shall satisfy any statutorily required actuarial analysis.**

**2. The Missouri oral chemotherapy parity interim committee shall consist of the following members:**

- (1) Two members of the senate, appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate;**
- (2) Two members of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;**
- (3) One member who is an oncologist or physician with expertise in the practice of oncology licensed in this state under chapter 334;**
- (4) One member who is an oncology nurse licensed in this state under chapter 335;**
- (5) One member who is a representative of a Missouri pharmacy benefit management company;**
- (6) One member from an organization representing licensed pharmacists in this state;**
- (7) One member from the business community representing businesses on health insurance issues;**
- (8) One member from an organization representing the leading research-based pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies;**
- (9) One patient advocate;**
- (10) One member from the organization representing a majority of hospitals in this state;**
- (11) One member from a health carrier as such term is defined under section 376.1350;**

**(12) One member from the organization representing a majority of health carriers in this state, as such term is defined under section 376.1350; and**

**(13) One member from the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society.**

**3. All members, except for the members from the general assembly, shall be appointed by the governor no later than September 1, 2013. The department of insurance, financial institutions and professional registration shall provide assistance to the committee.**

**4. No later than January 1, 2014, the committee shall submit a report to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president pro tempore of the senate, and the appropriate legislative committee of the general assembly regarding the results of the study and any legislative recommendations."; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 302, Page 2, Section 338.200, Line 41 by inserting after said line the following:

**“338.202. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) “AWP”, average wholesale price as indicated by the National Drug Code, assigned by the federal Food and Drug Administration, as amended;**

**(2) “Compounded drugs”, a prescription drug or device that has been prepared, incorporated, mixed and packaged or labeled as the result of a prescriber's prescription or prescription drug order based on the prescriber/patient/pharmacist relationship in the course of professional practice; and**

**(3) “Repackaged drugs”, prescription drugs that are repackaged or which the container, wrapping, or labeling is otherwise changed to further the distribution of such prescription drug; however, the term does not include such activity when performed by the pharmacist responsible for dispensing the prescription drug.**

**2. For purposes of determining whether a health care provider has requested an excessive charge for a repackaged drug, a charge which exceeds the original manufacturer's AWP for such repackaged drugs shall be deemed excessive. With respect to repackaged or compounded drugs, charges greater than the sum of the original manufacturer's AWP for each individual drug or ingredient shall be deemed excessive. For the purposes of this section, any ingredient which does not have a National Drug Code shall not be reimbursable.**

**3. If an employer or insurer determines that a health care provider's charges for compounded or repackaged drugs are excessive pursuant to this section, the provider shall not receive payment for such drugs and is liable to return to the employer or insurer any charge already tendered.”: and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause and intersectional references accordingly.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SB 99**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 78.090, 79.070, 115.003, 115.005, 115.007, 115.199, 115.249, 115.259, 115.281, 115.299, 115.300, 115.383, 115.419, 115.423, 115.433, 115.436, 115.439, 115.449, 115.455, 115.456, 115.493, 115.601, 473.730, 473.733, and 473.737, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-six new sections relating to elections.

With House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 99, Page 2, Section 115.199, by removing all of said Section from the bill; and

Further amend said bill, Page 13, Section 193.148, by removing all of said Section from the bill; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 99, Page 11, Section 115.493, Line 3, by enclosing in brackets the word: “twelve” on said line and inserting immediately thereafter the phrase: “**twenty-two**”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 99, Page 1, Section A, Line 7, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“32.087. 1. Within ten days after the adoption of any ordinance or order in favor of adoption of any local sales tax authorized under the local sales tax law by the voters of a taxing entity, the governing body or official of such taxing entity shall forward to the director of revenue by United States registered mail or certified mail a certified copy of the ordinance or order. The ordinance or order shall reflect the effective date thereof.

2. Any local sales tax so adopted shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of adoption of the local sales tax, except as provided in subsection 18 of this section, **and shall be imposed on all transactions on which the Missouri state sales tax is imposed.**

3. Every retailer within the jurisdiction of one or more taxing entities which has imposed one or more local sales taxes under the local sales tax law shall add all taxes so imposed along with the tax imposed by the sales tax law of the state of Missouri to the sale price and, when added, the combined tax shall constitute a part of the price, and shall be a debt of the purchaser to the retailer until paid, and shall be recoverable at law in the same manner as the purchase price. The combined rate of the state sales tax and all local sales taxes shall be the sum of the rates, multiplying the combined rate times the amount of the sale.

4. The brackets required to be established by the director of revenue under the provisions of section 144.285 shall be based upon the sum of the combined rate of the state sales tax and all local sales taxes imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law.

5. **(1)** The ordinance or order imposing a local sales tax under the local sales tax law shall impose **a tax** upon all [sellers a tax for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property or rendering taxable services at retail] **transactions upon which the Missouri state sales tax is imposed** to the extent and in the manner provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525, and the rules and regulations of the director of revenue issued pursuant thereto; except that the rate of the tax shall be the sum of the combined rate of the state sales tax or state highway use tax and all local sales taxes imposed under the provisions of

the local sales tax law.

**(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, local taxing jurisdictions, except those in which voters have previously approved a local use tax under section 144.757, shall have placed on the ballot on or after the general election in November 2014, but no later than the general election in November 2016, whether to repeal application of the local sales tax to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors that are subject to state sales tax under section 144.020 and purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer. The ballot question presented to the local voters shall contain substantially the following language:**

**Shall the ..... (local jurisdiction’s name) discontinue applying and collecting the local sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors that were purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer? Approval of this measure will result in a reduction of local revenue to provide for vital services for ..... (local jurisdiction’s name) and it will place Missouri dealers of motor vehicles, outboard motors, boats, and trailers at a competitive disadvantage to non-Missouri dealers of motor vehicles, outboard motors, boats, and trailers.**

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”.**

**(3) If the ballot question set forth in subdivision (2) of this subsection receives a majority of the votes cast in favor of the proposal, or if the local taxing jurisdiction fails to place the ballot question before the voters on or before the general election in November 2016, the local taxing jurisdiction shall cease applying the local sales tax to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors that were purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer.**

**(4) In addition to the requirement that the ballot question set forth in subdivision (2) of this subsection be placed before the voters, the governing body of any local taxing jurisdiction that had previously imposed a local use tax on the use of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors may, at any time, place a proposal on the ballot at any election to repeal application of the local sales tax to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer. If a majority of the votes cast by the registered voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal to repeal application of the local sales tax to such titling, then the local sales tax shall no longer be applied to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer. If a majority of the votes cast by the registered voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal to repeal application of the local sales tax to such titling, such application shall remain in effect.**

**(5) In addition to the requirement that the ballot question set forth in subdivision (2) of this subsection be placed before the voters on or after the general election in November 2014, and on or before the general election in November 2016, whenever the governing body of any local taxing jurisdiction imposing a local sales tax on the sale of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors receives a petition, signed by fifteen percent of the registered voters of such jurisdiction voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for a proposal to be placed on the ballot at any election to repeal application of the local sales tax to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer, the governing body shall**

**submit to the voters of such jurisdiction a proposal to repeal application of the local sales tax to such titling. If a majority of the votes cast by the registered voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal to repeal application of the local sales tax to such titling, then the local sales tax shall no longer be applied to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer. If a majority of the votes cast by the registered voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal to repeal application of the local sales tax to such titling, such application shall remain in effect.**

**(6) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the voters of any jurisdiction to repeal application of any state sales or use tax.**

**(7) If any local sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer is repealed, such repeal shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the election. If any local sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer is required to cease to be applied or collected due to failure of a local taxing jurisdiction to hold an election pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, such cessation shall take effect on March 1, 2017.**

6. On and after the effective date of any local sales tax imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the tax, and the director of revenue shall collect in addition to the sales tax for the state of Missouri all additional local sales taxes authorized under the authority of the local sales tax law. All local sales taxes imposed under the local sales tax law together with all taxes imposed under the sales tax law of the state of Missouri shall be collected together and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue.

7. All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.525 governing the state sales tax and section 32.057, the uniform confidentiality provision, shall apply to the collection of any local sales tax imposed under the local sales tax law except as modified by the local sales tax law.

8. All exemptions granted to agencies of government, organizations, persons and to the sale of certain articles and items of tangible personal property and taxable services under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, as these sections now read and as they may hereafter be amended, it being the intent of this general assembly to ensure that the same sales tax exemptions granted from the state sales tax law also be granted under the local sales tax law, are hereby made applicable to the imposition and collection of all local sales taxes imposed under the local sales tax law.

9. The same sales tax permit, exemption certificate and retail certificate required by sections 144.010 to 144.525 for the administration and collection of the state sales tax shall satisfy the requirements of the local sales tax law, and no additional permit or exemption certificate or retail certificate shall be required; except that the director of revenue may prescribe a form of exemption certificate for an exemption from any local sales tax imposed by the local sales tax law.

10. All discounts allowed the retailer under the provisions of the state sales tax law for the collection of and for payment of taxes under the provisions of the state sales tax law are hereby allowed and made applicable to any local sales tax collected under the provisions of the local sales tax law.

11. The penalties provided in section 32.057 and sections 144.010 to 144.525 for a violation of the

provisions of those sections are hereby made applicable to violations of the provisions of the local sales tax law.

12. (1) For the purposes of any local sales tax imposed by an ordinance or order under the local sales tax law, all sales, except the sale of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors **required to be titled under the laws of the state of Missouri**, shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless the tangible personal property sold is delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out-of-state destination. In the event a retailer has more than one place of business in this state which participates in the sale, the sale shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer where the initial order for the tangible personal property is taken, even though the order must be forwarded elsewhere for acceptance, approval of credit, shipment or billing. A sale by a retailer's agent or employee shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business from which he works.

(2) For the purposes of any local sales tax imposed by an ordinance or order under the local sales tax law, **the sales tax upon the titling of** all [sales of] motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors shall be [deemed to be consummated] **imposed** at the **rate in effect at the location of the** residence of the purchaser and not at the place of business of the retailer, or the place of business from which the retailer's agent or employee works.

(3) For the purposes of any local tax imposed by an ordinance or under the local sales tax law on charges for mobile telecommunications services, all taxes of mobile telecommunications service shall be imposed as provided in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act, 4 U.S.C. Sections 116 through 124, as amended.

13. Local sales taxes [imposed pursuant to the local sales tax law] **shall not be imposed on the seller** [on the purchase and sale] of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors [shall not be collected and remitted by the seller,] **required to be titled under the laws of the state of Missouri**, but shall be collected **from the purchaser** by the director of revenue at the time application is made for a certificate of title, if the address of the applicant is within a taxing entity imposing a local sales tax under the local sales tax law.

14. The director of revenue and any of his deputies, assistants and employees who have any duties or responsibilities in connection with the collection, deposit, transfer, transmittal, disbursement, safekeeping, accounting, or recording of funds which come into the hands of the director of revenue under the provisions of the local sales tax law shall enter a surety bond or bonds payable to any and all taxing entities in whose behalf such funds have been collected under the local sales tax law in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for each such tax; but the director of revenue may enter into a blanket bond covering himself and all such deputies, assistants and employees. The cost of any premium for such bonds shall be paid by the director of revenue from the share of the collections under the sales tax law retained by the director of revenue for the benefit of the state.

15. The director of revenue shall annually report on his management of each trust fund which is created under the local sales tax law and administration of each local sales tax imposed under the local sales tax law. He shall provide each taxing entity imposing one or more local sales taxes authorized by the local sales tax law with a detailed accounting of the source of all funds received by him for the taxing entity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the state auditor shall annually audit each trust fund. A copy of the director's report and annual audit shall be forwarded to each taxing entity imposing one or more local sales taxes.

16. Within the boundaries of any taxing entity where one or more local sales taxes have been imposed,

if any person is delinquent in the payment of the amount required to be paid by him under the local sales tax law or in the event a determination has been made against him for taxes and penalty under the local sales tax law, the limitation for bringing suit for the collection of the delinquent tax and penalty shall be the same as that provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525. Where the director of revenue has determined that suit must be filed against any person for the collection of delinquent taxes due the state under the state sales tax law, and where such person is also delinquent in payment of taxes under the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall notify the taxing entity in the event any person fails or refuses to pay the amount of any local sales tax due so that appropriate action may be taken by the taxing entity.

17. Where property is seized by the director of revenue under the provisions of any law authorizing seizure of the property of a taxpayer who is delinquent in payment of the tax imposed by the state sales tax law, and where such taxpayer is also delinquent in payment of any tax imposed by the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall permit the taxing entity to join in any sale of property to pay the delinquent taxes and penalties due the state and to the taxing entity under the local sales tax law. The proceeds from such sale shall first be applied to all sums due the state, and the remainder, if any, shall be applied to all sums due such taxing entity.

18. If a local sales tax has been in effect for at least one year under the provisions of the local sales tax law and voters approve reimposition of the same local sales tax at the same rate at an election as provided for in the local sales tax law prior to the date such tax is due to expire, the tax so reimposed shall become effective the first day of the first calendar quarter after the director receives a certified copy of the ordinance, order or resolution accompanied by a map clearly showing the boundaries thereof and the results of such election, provided that such ordinance, order or resolution and all necessary accompanying materials are received by the director at least thirty days prior to the expiration of such tax. Any administrative cost or expense incurred by the state as a result of the provisions of this subsection shall be paid by the city or county reimposing such tax.”; and

Further amend said bill, Section 115.601, Page 12, Line 48, by inserting after all of said Section and Line the following:

“144.020. 1. A tax is hereby levied and imposed **for the privilege of titling new and used motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased or acquired for use on the highways or waters of this state which are required to be titled under the laws of the state of Missouri and, except as provided in subdivision (9) of this subsection,** upon all sellers for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property or rendering taxable service at retail in this state. The rate of tax shall be as follows:

(1) Upon every retail sale in this state of tangible personal property, [including but not limited to] **excluding** motor vehicles, trailers, motorcycles, mopeds, motortricycles, boats and outboard motors **required to be titled under the laws of the state of Missouri and subject to tax under subdivision (9) of this subsection,** a tax equivalent to four percent of the purchase price paid or charged, or in case such sale involves the exchange of property, a tax equivalent to four percent of the consideration paid or charged, including the fair market value of the property exchanged at the time and place of the exchange, except as otherwise provided in section 144.025;

(2) A tax equivalent to four percent of the amount paid for admission and seating accommodations, or fees paid to, or in any place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, games and athletic events;

(3) A tax equivalent to four percent of the basic rate paid or charged on all sales of electricity or

electrical current, water and gas, natural or artificial, to domestic, commercial or industrial consumers;

(4) A tax equivalent to four percent on the basic rate paid or charged on all sales of local and long distance telecommunications service to telecommunications subscribers and to others through equipment of telecommunications subscribers for the transmission of messages and conversations and upon the sale, rental or leasing of all equipment or services pertaining or incidental thereto; except that, the payment made by telecommunications subscribers or others, pursuant to section 144.060, and any amounts paid for access to the internet or interactive computer services shall not be considered as amounts paid for telecommunications services;

(5) A tax equivalent to four percent of the basic rate paid or charged for all sales of services for transmission of messages of telegraph companies;

(6) A tax equivalent to four percent on the amount of sales or charges for all rooms, meals and drinks furnished at any hotel, motel, tavern, inn, restaurant, eating house, drugstore, dining car, tourist cabin, tourist camp or other place in which rooms, meals or drinks are regularly served to the public;

(7) A tax equivalent to four percent of the amount paid or charged for intrastate tickets by every person operating a railroad, sleeping car, dining car, express car, boat, airplane and such buses and trucks as are licensed by the division of motor carrier and railroad safety of the department of economic development of Missouri, engaged in the transportation of persons for hire;

(8) A tax equivalent to four percent of the amount paid or charged for rental or lease of tangible personal property, provided that if the lessor or renter of any tangible personal property had previously purchased the property under the conditions of "sale at retail" or leased or rented the property and the tax was paid at the time of purchase, lease or rental, the lessor, sublessor, renter or subrenter shall not apply or collect the tax on the subsequent lease, sublease, rental or subrental receipts from that property. The purchase, rental or lease of motor vehicles, trailers, motorcycles, mopeds, motortricycles, boats, and outboard motors shall be taxed and the tax paid as provided in this section and section 144.070. In no event shall the rental or lease of boats and outboard motors be considered a sale, charge, or fee to, for or in places of amusement, entertainment or recreation nor shall any such rental or lease be subject to any tax imposed to, for, or in such places of amusement, entertainment or recreation. Rental and leased boats or outboard motors shall be taxed under the provisions of the sales tax laws as provided under such laws for motor vehicles and trailers. Tangible personal property which is exempt from the sales or use tax under section 144.030 upon a sale thereof is likewise exempt from the sales or use tax upon the lease or rental thereof.

**(9) A tax equivalent to four percent of the purchase price, as defined in section 144.070, of new and used motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased or acquired for use on the highways or waters of this state which are required to be registered under the laws of the state of Missouri. This tax is imposed on the person titling such property, and shall be paid according to the procedures in section 144.440.**

2. All tickets sold which are sold under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 which are subject to the sales tax shall have printed, stamped or otherwise endorsed thereon, the words "This ticket is subject to a sales tax."

144.021. The purpose and intent of sections 144.010 to 144.510 is to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in the business, in this state, of selling tangible personal property and those services listed in section 144.020 **and for the privilege of titling new and used motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and**

**outboard motors purchased or acquired for use on the highways or waters of this state which are required to be registered under the laws of the state of Missouri. Except as otherwise provided,** the primary tax burden is placed upon the seller making the taxable sales of property or service and is levied at the rate provided for in section 144.020. Excluding **subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 144.020 and** sections 144.070, 144.440 and 144.450, the extent to which a seller is required to collect the tax from the purchaser of the taxable property or service is governed by section 144.285 and in no way affects sections 144.080 and 144.100, which require all sellers to report to the director of revenue their “gross receipts”, defined herein to mean the aggregate amount of the sales price of all sales at retail, and remit tax at four percent of their gross receipts.

144.069. All sales **taxes associated with the titling** of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and outboard motors **under the laws of Missouri** shall be [deemed to be consummated] **imposed** at the **rate in effect at the location of the** address of the owner thereof, and all **sales taxes associated with the titling of vehicles under** leases of over sixty-day duration of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and outboard motors [subject to sales taxes under this chapter] shall be [deemed to be consummated] **imposed at the rate in effect**, unless the vehicle, trailer, boat or motor has been registered and sales taxes have been paid prior to the consummation of the lease agreement at the **location of the** address of the lessee thereof on the date the lease is consummated, and all applicable sales taxes levied by any political subdivision shall be collected on such sales **from the purchaser or lessee** by the state department of revenue on that basis.

144.071. 1. In all cases where the purchaser of a motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor rescinds the sale of that motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor and receives a refund of the purchase price and returns the motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor to the seller within sixty calendar days from the date of the sale, **any** [the sales or use] tax paid to the department of revenue shall be refunded to the purchaser upon proper application to the director of revenue.

2. In any rescission whereby a seller reacquires title to the motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor sold by him and the reacquisition is within sixty calendar days from the date of the original sale, the person reacquiring the motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor shall be entitled to a refund of any [sales or use] tax paid as a result of the reacquisition of the motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor, upon proper application to the director of revenue.

3. Any city or county [sales or use] tax refunds shall be deducted by the director of revenue from the next remittance made to that city or county.

4. Each claim for refund must be made within one year after payment of the tax on which the refund is claimed.

5. As used in this section, the term “boat” includes all motorboats and vessels as the terms “motorboat” and “vessel” are defined in section 306.010.

144.440. 1. [In addition to all other taxes now or hereafter levied and imposed upon every person for the privilege of using the highways or waterways of this state, there is hereby levied and imposed a tax equivalent to four percent of the purchase price, as defined in section 144.070, which is paid or charged on new and used motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors purchased or acquired for use on the highways or waters of this state which are required to be registered under the laws of the state of Missouri.

2.] At the time the owner of any [such] motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor makes application to the director of revenue for an official certificate of title and the registration of the same as otherwise

provided by law, he shall present to the director of revenue evidence satisfactory to the director showing the purchase price paid by or charged to the applicant in the acquisition of the motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor, or that the motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor is not subject to the tax herein provided and, if the motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor is subject to the tax herein provided, the applicant shall pay or cause to be paid to the director of revenue the tax provided herein.

[3.] **2.** In the event that the purchase price is unknown or undisclosed, or that the evidence thereof is not satisfactory to the director of revenue, the same shall be fixed by appraisalment by the director.

[4.] **3.** No certificate of title shall be issued for such motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor unless the tax for the privilege of using the highways or waters of this state has been paid or the vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor is registered under the provisions of subsection 5 of this section.

[5.] **4.** The owner of any motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor which is to be used exclusively for rental or lease purposes may pay the tax due thereon required in section 144.020 at the time of registration or in lieu thereof may pay a [use] **sales** tax as provided in sections 144.010, 144.020, 144.070 and 144.440. A [use] **sales** tax shall be charged and paid on the amount charged for each rental or lease agreement while the motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor is domiciled in the state. If the owner elects to pay upon each rental or lease, he shall make an affidavit to that effect in such form as the director of revenue shall require and shall remit the tax due at such times as the director of revenue shall require.

[6.] **5.** In the event that any leasing company which rents or leases motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors elects to collect a [use] **sales** tax[,] all of its lease receipts would be subject to the [use] **sales** tax[,] regardless of whether or not the leasing company previously paid a sales tax when the vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor was originally purchased.

[7.] **6.** The provisions of this section, and the tax imposed by this section, shall not apply to manufactured homes.

144.450. In order to avoid double taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.510, any person who purchases a motor vehicle, trailer, manufactured home, boat, or outboard motor in any other state and seeks to register or obtain a certificate of title for it in this state shall be credited with the amount of any sales tax or use tax shown to have been previously paid by him on the purchase price of such motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor in such other state. The tax imposed by **subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section [144.440] 144.020** shall not apply:

(1) [To motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors on account of which the sales tax provided by sections 144.010 to 144.510 shall have been paid;

(2) To motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors brought into this state by a person moving any such vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor into Missouri from another state who shall have registered and in good faith regularly operated any such motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor in such other state at least ninety days prior to the time it is registered in this state;

[3]) **(2)** To motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors acquired by registered dealers for resale;

[4]) **(3)** To motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors purchased, owned or used by any religious, charitable or eleemosynary institution for use in the conduct of regular religious, charitable or eleemosynary functions and activities;

[5]) **(4)** To motor vehicles owned and used by religious organizations in transferring pupils to and from

schools supported by such organization;

[(6)] (5) Where the motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor has been acquired by the applicant for a certificate of title therefor by gift or under a will or by inheritance, and the tax hereby imposed has been paid by the donor or decedent;

[(7)] (6) To any motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor owned or used by the state of Missouri or any other political subdivision thereof, or by an educational institution supported by public funds; or

[(8)] (7) To farm tractors.

144.455. The tax imposed by **subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section [144.440] 144.020** on motor vehicles and trailers is levied for the purpose of providing revenue to be used by this state to defray in whole or in part the cost of constructing, widening, reconstructing, maintaining, resurfacing and repairing the public highways, roads and streets of this state, and the cost and expenses incurred in the administration and enforcement of **subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 144.020 and sections 144.440 to 144.455**, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and all revenue collected or received by the director of revenue from the tax imposed by **subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section [144.440] 144.020** on motor vehicles and trailers shall be promptly deposited [in the state treasury to the credit of the state highway department fund] **as dictated by article IV, section 30(b) of the Constitution of Missouri.**

144.525. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount of any state and local sales [or use] taxes due on the purchase of a motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor required to be registered under the provisions of sections 301.001 to 301.660 and sections 306.010 to 306.900 shall be computed on the rate of such taxes in effect on the date the purchaser submits application for a certificate of ownership to the director of revenue; except that, in the case of a sale at retail, of an outboard motor by a retail business which is not required to be registered under the provisions of section 301.251, the amount of state and local [sales and use] taxes due shall be computed on the rate of such taxes in effect as of the calendar date of the retail sale.

144.610. 1. A tax is imposed for the privilege of storing, using or consuming within this state any article of tangible personal property, **excluding motor vehicles, trailers, motorcycles, mopeds, motortricycles, boats, and outboard motors required to be titled under the laws of the state of Missouri and subject to tax under subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 144.020**, purchased on or after the effective date of sections 144.600 to 144.745 in an amount equivalent to the percentage imposed on the sales price in the sales tax law in section 144.020. This tax does not apply with respect to the storage, use or consumption of any article of tangible personal property purchased, produced or manufactured outside this state until the transportation of the article has finally come to rest within this state or until the article has become commingled with the general mass of property of this state.

2. Every person storing, using or consuming in this state tangible personal property **subject to the tax in subsection 1 of this section** is liable for the tax imposed by this law, and the liability shall not be extinguished until the tax is paid to this state, but a receipt from a vendor authorized by the director of revenue under the rules and regulations that he prescribes to collect the tax, given to the purchaser in accordance with the provisions of section 144.650, relieves the purchaser from further liability for the tax to which receipt refers.

**3. Because this section no longer imposes a Missouri use tax on the storage, use, or consumption of motor vehicles, trailers, motorcycles, mopeds, motortricycles, boats, and outboard motors required**

**to be titled under the laws of the state of Missouri, in that the state sales tax is now imposed on the titling of such property, the local sales tax, rather than the local use tax, applies.**

144.613. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 144.655, at the time the owner of any new or used boat or boat motor which was acquired after December 31, 1979, in a transaction subject to [use] tax under [the Missouri use tax law] **this chapter** makes application to the director of revenue for the registration of the boat or boat motor, he shall present to the director of revenue evidence satisfactory to the director of revenue showing the purchase price, exclusive of any charge incident to the extension of credit, paid by or charged to the applicant in the acquisition of the boat or boat motor, or that no sales or use tax was incurred in its acquisition, and, if [sales or use] tax was incurred in its acquisition, that the same has been paid, or the applicant shall pay or cause to be paid to the director of revenue the [use] tax provided by [the Missouri use tax law] **this chapter** in addition to the registration fees now or hereafter required according to law, and the director of revenue shall not issue a registration for any new or used boat or boat motor subject to [use] tax [as provided in the Missouri use tax law] **in this chapter** until the tax levied for the use of the same under [sections 144.600 to 144.748] **this chapter** has been paid.

144.615. There are specifically exempted from the taxes levied in sections 144.600 to 144.745:

(1) Property, the storage, use or consumption of which this state is prohibited from taxing pursuant to the constitution or laws of the United States or of this state;

(2) Property, the gross receipts from the sale of which are required to be included in the measure of the tax imposed pursuant to the Missouri sales tax law;

(3) Tangible personal property, the sale or other transfer of which, if made in this state, would be exempt from or not subject to the Missouri sales tax pursuant to the provisions of subsection 2 of section 144.030;

(4) Motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors subject to the tax imposed by section [144.440] **144.020**;

(5) Tangible personal property which has been subjected to a tax by any other state in this respect to its sales or use; provided, if such tax is less than the tax imposed by sections 144.600 to 144.745, such property, if otherwise taxable, shall be subject to a tax equal to the difference between such tax and the tax imposed by sections 144.600 to 144.745;

(6) Tangible personal property held by processors, retailers, importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, or jobbers solely for resale in the regular course of business;

(7) Personal and household effects and farm machinery used while an individual was a bona fide resident of another state and who thereafter became a resident of this state, or tangible personal property brought into the state by a nonresident for his own storage, use or consumption while temporarily within the state.”; and

Further amend said bill, Section 473.737, Page 15, Line 28, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“Section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1.140 to the contrary, the provisions of sections 32.087, 144.020, 144.021, 144.069, 144.071, 144.440, 144.450, 144.455, 144.525, 144.610, 144.613, and 144.615, as amended by this act, shall be nonseverable, and if any provision is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall invalidate all of the remaining provisions of section 32.087, 144.020, 144.021, 144.069, 144.071, 144.440, 144.450, 144.455, 144.525, 144.610, 144.613, and**

**144.615, as amended by this act.**

Section B. Because of the detrimental impact that lost local revenues has had on the domestic economy by placing Missouri dealers of motor vehicles, outboard motors, boats and trailers at a competitive disadvantage to non-Missouri dealers of motor vehicles, outboard motors, boats and trailers, the repeal and reenactment of sections 32.087, 144.020, 144.021, 144.069, 144.071, 144.440, 144.450, 144.455, 144.525, 144.610, 144.613, and 144.615 and the enactment of section 1 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of sections 32.087, 144.020, 144.021, 144.069, 144.071, 144.440, 144.450, 144.455, 144.525, 144.610, 144.613, and 144.615 and the enactment of section 1 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 99, Page 1, In the Title, Line 2, by inserting after “sections” the following: “77.030.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 1, In the Title, Line 4, by inserting after “RSMo,” the following: “and section 77.030 as truly agreed to and finally passed by house bill no. 163, ninety-seventh general assembly, first regular session.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 1, Section A, Line 1, by inserting after “Sections” the following: “77.030.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after “RSMo,” the following: “and section 77.030 as truly agreed to and finally passed by house bill no. 163, ninety-seventh general assembly, first regular session.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 1, Section A, Line 7, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“77.030. 1. Unless it elects to be governed by subsection 2 of this section, the council shall by ordinance divide the city into not less than four wards, and two councilmen shall be elected from each of such wards by the qualified voters thereof at the first election for councilmen in cities hereafter adopting the provisions of this chapter; the one receiving the highest number of votes in each ward shall hold his office for two years, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes shall hold his office for one year; but thereafter each ward shall elect annually one councilman, who shall hold his office for two years.

2. In lieu of electing councilmen as provided in subsection 1 of this section, the council may elect to establish wards and elect councilmen as provided in this subsection. If the council so elects, it shall, by ordinance, divide the city into not less than four wards, and one councilman shall be elected from each of such wards by the qualified voters thereof at the first election for councilmen held in the city after it adopts the provisions of this subsection. At the first election held under this subsection the councilmen elected from the odd-numbered wards shall be elected for a term of one year and the councilmen elected from the even-numbered wards shall be elected for a term of two years. At each annual election held thereafter, successors for councilmen whose terms expire in such year shall be elected for a term of two years.

**3. (1) Council members may serve four-year terms if the two-year terms provided under subsection 1 or 2 of this section have been extended to four years by approval of a majority of the**

voters voting on the proposal.

**(2) The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:**

**Shall the terms of council members which are currently set at two years in..... (city) be extended to four years for members elected after August 28, 2013?**

YES

NO

**(3) If a majority of the voters voting approve the proposal authorized in this subsection, the members of council who would serve two years under subsections 1 and 2 of this section shall be elected to four-year terms beginning with any election occurring after approval of the ballot question.”; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 15, Section 473.737, Line 28, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“[77.030. 1. Unless it elects to be governed by subsection 2 of this section, the council shall by ordinance divide the city into not less than four wards, and two councilmen shall be elected from each of such wards by the qualified voters thereof at the first election for councilmen in cities hereafter adopting the provisions of this chapter; the one receiving the highest number of votes in each ward shall hold his office for two years, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes shall hold his office for one year; but thereafter each ward shall elect annually one councilman, who shall hold his office for two years.

2. In lieu of electing councilmen as provided in subsection 1 of this section, the council may elect to establish wards and elect councilmen as provided in this subsection. If the council so elects, it shall, by ordinance, divide the city into not less than four wards, and one councilman shall be elected from each of such wards by the qualified voters thereof at the first election for councilmen held in the city after it adopts the provisions of this subsection. At the first election held under this subsection the councilmen elected from the odd-numbered wards shall be elected for a term of one year and the councilmen elected from the even-numbered wards shall be elected for a term of two years. At each annual election held thereafter, successors for councilmen whose terms expire in such year shall be elected for a term of two years.

**3. (1) Council members may serve four-year terms if the two-year terms provided under subsection 1 or 2 of this section have been extended to four years by ordinance or by approval of a majority of the voters voting on the proposal.**

**(2) The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:**

**Shall the terms of council members which are currently set at two years in..... (city) be extended to four years for members elected after August 28, 2013?**

YES

NO

**(3) If an ordinance is passed or a majority of the voters voting approve the proposal authorized in this subsection, the members of council who would serve two years under subsections 1 and 2 of this section shall be elected to four-year terms beginning with any election occurring after the adoption of the ordinance or approval of the ballot question.]”;** and

Further amend said title, enacting clause and intersectional references accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 99, Page 1, Section A, Line 7, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“11.010. The official manual, commonly known as the “Blue Book”, compiled and electronically published by the secretary of state on its official website is the official manual of this state, and it is unlawful for any officer or employee of this state **except the secretary of state or a designated employee of the secretary of state**, or any board, or department or any officer or employee thereof, to cause to be printed, at state expense, any duplication or rearrangement of any part of the manual. It is also unlawful for the secretary of state to publish, or permit to be published in the manual any duplication, or rearrangement of any part of any report, or other document, required to be printed at the expense of the state which has been submitted to and rejected by him or her as not suitable for publication in the manual.

**11.025. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the secretary of state may enter into an agreement directly with a nonprofit organization for such nonprofit organization to print and distribute copies of the official manual. The secretary of state shall provide to the organization the electronic version of the official manual prepared and published under this chapter. The nonprofit organization shall charge a fee for a copy of the official manual to cover the cost of production and distribution.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 99, Page 1, Section A, Line 7, by inserting after all of said section and line, the following:

**“67.1009. 1. The governing body of the following cities may impose a tax as provided in this section:**

**(1) Any city of the fourth classification with more than eight hundred thirty but fewer than nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants;**

**(2) Any city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand fifty but fewer than four thousand two hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants.**

**2. The governing body of any city listed in subsection 1 of this section may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city, which shall be not more than six tenths of one percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city or county submits to the voters of the city or county at a state general or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax pursuant to this section. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.**

**3. The ballot of submission for any tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:**

**Shall (insert the name of the city) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by**

**the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in (name of city) at a rate of (insert rate of percent up to six tenths of one percent)?**

YES

NO

**If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.**

**4. As used in this section, “transient guests” means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.”; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 79.070, Line 4, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“94.270. 1. The mayor and board of aldermen shall have power and authority to regulate and to license and to levy and collect a license tax on auctioneers, druggists, hawkers, peddlers, banks, brokers, pawnbrokers, merchants of all kinds, grocers, confectioners, restaurants, butchers, taverns, hotels, public boardinghouses, billiard and pool tables and other tables, bowling alleys, lumber dealers, real estate agents, loan companies, loan agents, public buildings, public halls, opera houses, concerts, photographers, bill posters, artists, agents, porters, public lecturers, public meetings, circuses and shows, for parades and exhibitions, moving picture shows, horse or cattle dealers, patent right dealers, stockyards, inspectors, gaugers, mercantile agents, gas companies, insurance companies, insurance agents, express companies, and express agents, telegraph companies, light, power and water companies, telephone companies, manufacturing and other corporations or institutions, automobile agencies, and dealers, public garages, automobile repair shops or both combined, dealers in automobile accessories, gasoline filling stations, soft drink stands, ice cream stands, ice cream and soft drink stands combined, soda fountains, street railroad cars, omnibuses, drays, transfer and all other vehicles, traveling and auction stores, plumbers, and all other business, trades and avocations whatsoever, and fix the rate of carriage of persons, drayage and cartage of property; and to license, tax, regulate and suppress ordinaries, money brokers, money changers, intelligence and employment offices and agencies, public masquerades, balls, street exhibitions, dance houses, fortune tellers, pistol galleries, corn doctors, private venereal hospitals, museums, menageries, equestrian performances, horoscopic views, telescopic views, lung testers, muscle developers, magnifying glasses, ten pin alleys, ball alleys, billiard tables, pool tables and other tables, theatrical or other exhibitions, boxing and sparring exhibitions, shows and amusements, tippling houses, and sales of unclaimed goods by express companies or common carriers, auto wrecking shops and junk dealers; to license, tax and regulate hackmen, draymen, omnibus drivers, porters and all others pursuing like occupations, with or without vehicles, and to prescribe their compensation; and to regulate, license and restrain runners for steamboats, cars, and public houses; and to license ferries, and to regulate the same and the landing thereof within the limits of the city, and to license and tax auto liveries, auto drays and jitneys.

2. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no city of the fourth classification with more than eight hundred but less than nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of twenty-seven dollars per room per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required

to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitations of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this subsection.

3. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand one hundred but less than four thousand two hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of thirteen dollars and fifty cents per room per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitations of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this subsection.

4. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, on or after January 1, 2006, no city of the fourth classification with more than fifty-one thousand three hundred and eighty but less than fifty-one thousand four hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred eighty thousand but less than two hundred eighty-five thousand or no city of the fourth classification with more than fifty-one thousand but fewer than fifty-two thousand inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred eighty thousand but less than two hundred eighty-five thousand shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of one thousand dollars per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitation of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this subsection.

5. Any city under subsection 4 of this section may increase a hotel and motel license tax by five percent per year but the total tax levied under this section shall not exceed one-eighth of one percent of such hotels' or motels' gross revenue.

6. Any city under [subsections] **subsection 1**[, 2, and 3] of this section may increase a hotel and motel license tax by five percent per year but the total tax levied under this section shall not exceed the greater of:

- (1) One-eighth of one percent of such hotels' or motels' gross revenue; or
- (2) The business license tax rate for such hotel or motel on May 1, 2005.

7. The provisions of subsection 6 of this section shall not apply to any tax levied by a city when the revenue from such tax is restricted for use to a project from which bonds are outstanding as of May 1, 2005.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.  
Emergency clause adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 125**.

With House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 1, House Amendment No. 2 to House Amendment No. 1 and House Amendment No. 1, as amended.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill

No. 125, Page 3, Lines 16 to 34, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“5.]4. If a district remains under continued governance by the school board under subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section and either has been unaccredited for three consecutive school years and failed to attain accredited status after the third school year or has been unaccredited for two consecutive school years and the state board of education determines its academic progress is not consistent with attaining accredited status after the third school year, then the state board of education shall proceed under subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section in the following school year.” ; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 125 Page 5, Line 13, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 168.221, Line 109, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“8. Should the state mandate that professional development for teachers be provided in local school districts and any funds be utilized for such, a metropolitan school district shall be allowed to utilize a professional development plan for teachers which is known within the administration as the “St. Louis Plan,” should the district and the teacher decide jointly to participate in such plan.” ; and”**  
; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 125, Section 161.092, Lines 64 to 71, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“(14) Promulgate rules under which the board shall classify the public schools of the state; provided that the appropriate scoring guides, instruments, and procedures used in determining the accreditation status of a district shall be subject to a public meeting upon notice in a newspaper of general circulation in each of the three most populous cities in the state and also a newspaper that is a certified minority business enterprise or woman-owned business enterprise in each of the two most populous cities in the state, and notice to each district board of education, each superintendent of a school district, and to the speaker of the house of representatives, the president pro tem of the senate, and the members of the joint committee on education, at least fourteen days in advance of the meeting, which shall be conducted by the department of elementary and secondary education not less than ninety days prior to their application in accreditation, with all comments received to be reported to the state board of education;” ;and**

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 72, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“162.081. 1. Whenever any school district in this state fails or refuses in any school year to provide for the minimum school term required by section 163.021 or is classified unaccredited [for two successive school years by the state board of education, its corporate organization shall lapse. The corporate organization of any school district that is classified as unaccredited shall lapse on June thirtieth of the

second full school year of such unaccredited classification after the school year during which the unaccredited classification is initially assigned. The territory theretofore embraced within any district that lapses pursuant to this section or any portion thereof may be attached to any district for school purposes by the state board of education; but no school district, except a district classified as unaccredited pursuant to section 163.023 and section 160.538 shall lapse where provision is lawfully made for the attendance of the pupils of the district at another school district that is classified as provisionally accredited or accredited by the state board of education], **the state board of education shall, upon a district's initial classification or reclassification as unaccredited:**

**(1) Review the governance of the district to establish the conditions under which the existing school board shall continue to govern; or**

**(2) Determine the date the district shall lapse and determine an alternative governing structure for the district.**

2. [Prior to or] **If** at the time any school district in this state shall [lapse, but after the school district has been] **be** classified as unaccredited, the department of elementary and secondary education shall conduct [a] **at least two public [hearing] hearings** at a location in the unaccredited school district **regarding the accreditation status of the school district. The hearings shall provide an opportunity to convene community resources that may be useful or necessary in supporting the school district as it attempts to return to accredited status, continues under revised governance, or plans for continuity of educational services and resources upon its attachment to a neighboring district. The department may request the attendance of stakeholders and district officials to review the district's plan to return to accredited status, if any; offer technical assistance; and facilitate and coordinate community resources. Such hearings shall be conducted at least twice annually for every year in which the district remains unaccredited or provisionally accredited.** [The purpose of the hearing shall be to:

(1) Review any plan by the district to return to accredited status; or

(2) Offer any technical assistance that can be provided to the district.

3. Except as otherwise provided in section 162.1100, in a metropolitan school district or an urban school district containing most or all of a city with a population greater than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and in any other school district if the local board of education does not anticipate a return to accredited status, the state board of education may appoint a special administrative board to supervise the financial operations, maintain and preserve the financial assets or, if warranted, continue operation of the educational programs within the district or what provisions might otherwise be made in the best interest of the education of the children of the district. The special administrative board shall consist of two persons who are residents of the school district, who shall serve without compensation, and a professional administrator, who shall chair the board and shall be compensated, as determined by the state board of education, in whole or in part with funds from the district.

4.] **3.** Upon [lapse of the district] **classification of a district as unaccredited**, the state board of education may:

**(1) Allow continued governance by the existing school district board of education under terms and conditions established by the state board of education; or**

**(2) Lapse the corporate organization of the unaccredited district and:**

(a) Appoint a special administrative board, [if such a board has not already been appointed, and authorize the special administrative board to retain the authority granted to a board of education] for the operation of all or part of the district. **The number of members of the special administrative board shall not be less than five, the majority of whom shall be residents of the district. The members of the special administrative board shall reflect the population characteristics of the district and shall collectively possess strong experience in school governance, management and finance, and leadership. Within fourteen days after the appointment by the state board of education, the special administrative board shall organize by the election of a president, vice president, secretary and a treasurer, with their duties and organization as enumerated in section 162.301. The special administrative board shall appoint a superintendent of schools to serve as the chief executive officer of the school district and to have all powers and duties of any other general superintendent of schools in a seven-director school district. Any special administrative board appointed under this section shall be responsible for the operation of the district until such time that the district is classified by the state board of education as provisionally accredited for at least two successive academic years, after which time the state board of education may provide for a transition pursuant to section 162.083; or**

[2] (b) **Determine an alternative governing structure for the district including, at a minimum:**

a. **A rationale for the decision to use an alternative form of governance and in the absence of the district's achievement of full accreditation, the state board of education shall review and recertify the alternative form of governance every three years;**

b. **A method for the residents of the district to provide public comment after a stated period of time or upon achievement of specified academic objectives;**

c. **Expectations for progress on academic achievement, which shall include an anticipated time line for the district to reach full accreditation; and**

d. **Annual reports to the general assembly and the governor on the progress towards accreditation of any district that has been declared unaccredited and is placed under an alternative form of governance, including a review of the effectiveness of the alternative governance; or**

(c) Attach the territory of the lapsed district to another district or districts for school purposes; or

[3] (d) Establish one or more school districts within the territory of the lapsed district, with a governance structure [consistent with the laws applicable to districts of a similar size] **specified by the state board of education**, with the option of permitting a district to remain intact for the purposes of assessing, collecting, and distributing property taxes, to be distributed equitably on a weighted average daily attendance basis, but to be divided for operational purposes, which shall take effect sixty days after the adjournment of the regular session of the general assembly next following the state board's decision unless a statute or concurrent resolution is enacted to nullify the state board's decision prior to such effective date. [The special administrative board may retain the authority granted to a board of education for the operation of the lapsed school district under the laws of the state in effect at the time of the lapse.

5.] **4. If the state board of education chooses, upon a district's initial classification as unaccredited, to allow the district to remain under the continued governance of the existing school district board of education under terms and conditions established by the state board of education in subsection 3 of this section, the state board of education shall annually review such decision under the terms of this section for so long as the district remains unaccredited or provisionally accredited, with consideration**

**given to the following:**

**(1) If the unaccredited district earns an improved score of at least five points in academic achievement on the department's annual performance report as compared to the score it earned in the prior year or if the score is sufficient for accredited status, the state board of education may continue to allow the district to remain under the continued governance of the existing school district board of education under terms and conditions established by the state board of education;**

**(2) If the unaccredited district does not earn an improved score of at least five points in academic achievement on the department's annual performance report as compared to the score it earned in the prior year or has a score that is insufficient for accredited status, then the state board of education shall proceed under subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section;**

**(3) In no case shall a district remain under the continued governance of the existing school district board of education if it suffers three consecutive years of unaccredited status. In such cases of continuous unaccredited status, the state board of education shall immediately proceed under subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section.**

**5. A special administrative board appointed under this section shall retain the authority granted to a board of education for the operation of the lapsed school district under the laws of the state in effect at the time of the lapse and may enter into contracts with accredited school districts or other education service providers in order to deliver high quality educational programs to the residents of the district. If a student graduates while attending a school building in the district that is operated under a contract with an accredited school district as specified under this subsection, the student shall receive his or her diploma from the accredited school district. The authority of the special administrative board shall expire at the end of the third full school year following its appointment, unless extended by the state board of education. If the lapsed district is reassigned, the special administrative board shall provide an accounting of all funds, assets and liabilities of the lapsed district and transfer such funds, assets, and liabilities of the lapsed district as determined by the state board of education. Neither the special administrative board nor its members or employees shall be deemed to be the state or a state agency for any purpose, including section 105.711, et seq. The state of Missouri, its agencies and employees, shall be absolutely immune from liability for any and all acts or omissions relating to or in any way involving the lapsed district, the special administrative board, its members or employees. Such immunities, and immunity doctrines as exist or may hereafter exist benefitting boards of education, their members and their employees shall be available to the special administrative board, its members and employees.**

6. [Upon recommendation of the special administrative board, the state board of education may assign the funds, assets and liabilities of the lapsed district to another district or districts. Upon assignment, all authority of the special administrative board shall transfer to the assigned districts.

7.] Neither the special administrative board nor any district or other entity assigned territory, assets or funds from a lapsed district shall be considered a successor entity for the purpose of employment contracts, unemployment compensation payment pursuant to section 288.110, or any other purpose.

[8.] 7. If additional teachers are needed by a district as a result of increased enrollment due to the annexation of territory of a lapsed or dissolved district, such district shall grant an employment interview to any permanent teacher of the lapsed or dissolved district upon the request of such permanent teacher.

[9. (1) The governing body of a school district, upon an initial declaration by the state board of education that such district is provisionally accredited, may, and, upon an initial declaration by the state board of education that such district is unaccredited, shall develop a plan to be submitted to the voters of the school district to divide the school district if the district cannot attain accreditation within three years of the initial declaration that such district is unaccredited. In the case of such a district being declared unaccredited, such plan shall be presented to the voters of the district before the district lapses. In the case of such a district being declared provisionally accredited, such plan may be presented before the close of the current accreditation cycle.

(2) The plan may provide that the school district shall remain intact for the purposes of assessing, collecting and distributing taxes for support of the schools, and the governing body of the district shall develop a plan for the distribution of such taxes equitably on a per-pupil basis if the district selects this option.

(3) The makeup of the new districts shall be racially balanced as far as the proportions of students allow.

(4) If a majority of the district's voters approve the plan, the state board of education shall cooperate with the local board of education to implement the plan, which may include use of the provisions of this section to provide an orderly transition to new school districts and achievement of accredited status for such districts.

10.] **8.** In the event that a school district with an enrollment in excess of five thousand pupils lapses, no school district shall have all or any part of such lapsed school district attached without the approval of the board of the receiving school district.

162.083. 1. The state board of education may appoint additional members to any special administrative board appointed under section 162.081.

2. The state board of education may set a final term of office for any member of a special administrative board, after which a successor member shall be elected by the voters of the district.

(1) All final terms of office for members of the special administrative board established under this section shall expire on June thirtieth.

(2) The election of a successor member shall occur on the general municipal election day immediately prior to the expiration of the final term of office.

(3) The election shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the election laws applicable to the school district.

3. Nothing in this section shall be construed as barring an otherwise qualified member of the special administrative board from standing for an elected term on the board.

4. [If the state board of education appoints a successor member to replace the chair of the special administrative board, the serving members of the special administrative board shall be authorized to appoint a superintendent of schools and contract for his or her services.

5.] On a date set by the state board of education, any district operating under the governance of a special administrative board shall return to local governance, and continue operation as a school district as otherwise authorized by law.

**162.1300. If a change in school district boundary lines occurs under section 162.223, 162.431, 162.441, or 162.451, or by action of the state board of education under section 162.081, including**

**attachment of a school district’s territory to another district or dissolution, such that a school district receives additional students as a result of such change, the statewide assessment scores and all other performance data for those students whom the district received shall not be used for three years when calculating the performance of the receiving district for three school years for purposes of the Missouri school improvement program.” ; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

### **MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR**

The following message was received from the Governor, reading of which was waived:

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI  
JEFFERSON CITY  
65102  
May 14, 2013

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE  
97<sup>TH</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FIRST REGULAR SESSION  
STATE OF MISSOURI

Herewith I return to you Senate Bill No. 350 entitled:

#### **AN ACT**

To repeal sections 135.010, 135.025, and 135.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to funds for vulnerable persons.

I disapprove of Senate Bill No. 350. My reasons for disapproval are as follows:

Senate Bill No. 350 is not comprehensive tax credit reform. Instead, it eliminates only part of a single program – the renters’ portion of the Property Tax Credit – that assists low income seniors and disabled individuals.

Effective tax credit reform must be broad-based and designed to ensure that all tax credit programs provide a strong return for taxpayers, our communities and our economy. Such an approach is fiscally prudent and would build upon the State of Missouri’s strong financial foundation. Senate Bill No. 350 does not constitute comprehensive tax credit reform.

Moreover, savings from the repeal of the renters’ portion of the Property Tax Credit would not be used to assist Missouri seniors. Instead, the fiscal year 2014 budget directs savings that would be realized from the program’s repeal to programs unrelated to seniors. Thus, under Senate Bill No. 350, seniors would lose their existing tax benefit and those savings would be directed elsewhere. Such a scenario is not acceptable.

In accordance with the above stated reasons for disapproval, I am returning Senate Bill No. 350 without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,  
Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon  
Governor

On motion of Senator Richard, the Senate recessed until 7:30 p.m.

### **RECESS**

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by Senator Pearce.

### **MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE**

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House

conferees on **SS** for **HCS** for **HB 199**, as amended, are allowed to exceed the differences.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HCS** for **SB 127**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House grants the Senate further conference on **HCS** for **SB 330**, as amended.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 45**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **SCS** for **SB 248**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HCS** for **SB 161**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS**, as amended, for **HCS** for **HBs 374** and **434** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House conferees on **HCS** for **HBs 256, 33** and **305**, as amended, are allowed to exceed the differences.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House conferees on **HCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SB 1**, as amended, are allowed to exceed the differences.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has reappointed the following conferees. Representatives: Burlison, Keeney, Kratkey to work with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SB 330**, as amended.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker

has appointed the following Conference Committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SB 327**, as amended. Representatives: Haahr, Cornejo, and Roorda.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following Conference Committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 45**, as amended. Representatives: Hough, Elmer, and Colona.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following Conference Committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SB 161**, as amended. Representatives: Stream, Richardson, and McNeil.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following Conference Committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SB 127**, as amended. Representatives: Lichtenegger, Barnes, and Kirkton.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following Conference Committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HA 1** and **HA 2** to **SCS** for **SB 248**. Representatives: Fraker, Crawford, and Kratky.

### CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Pro Tem Dempsey appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **HCS** for **SB 127**, as amended: Senators Sater, Wasson, Romine, Holsman and Sifton.

President Pro Tem Dempsey appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **HCS** for **SB 161**, as amended: Senators Pearce, Rupp, Wallingford, Curls and Walsh.

President Pro Tem Dempsey appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **SB 248**, as amended: Senators Wasson, Dixon, Cunningham, Justus and McKenna.

President Pro Tem Dempsey reappointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **HCS** for **SB 330**, as amended: Senators Wasson, Cunningham, Sater, Keaveny and Sifton.

### REFERRALS

President Pro Tem Dempsey referred **HCS** for **HB 653**, with **SCS**; **HCS** for **HB 986**, with **SCS**; and **HCS** for **HB 343**, with **SCS**, to the Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight.

### PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator Keaveny moved that **SB 99**, with **HCS**, as amended, be taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

**HCS** for **SB 99**, as amended, was taken up.

Senator Keaveny moved that **HCS** for **SB 99**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed by the

following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	McKenna
Munzlinger	Nasheed	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Sater	Schaaf
Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—31	

NAYS—Senators

Kraus Nieves—2

Absent—Senator Rupp—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Keaveny, **HCS for SB 99**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	McKenna
Munzlinger	Nasheed	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Sater	Schaaf
Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—31	

NAYS—Senators

Kraus Nieves—2

Absent—Senator Rupp—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

The emergency clause was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla
McKenna	Munzlinger	Nasheed	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Sater
Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—32

NAYS—Senator Nieves—1

Absent—Senator Rupp—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Keaveny, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Keaveny moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Bill ordered enrolled.

Senator Silvey moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 256**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Kehoe moved that **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SJR 16**, with **HCS**, as amended, be taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

**HCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SJR 16**, as amended, was taken up.

Senator Kehoe moved that **HCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SJR 16**, as amended, be adopted.

Senator Lager assumed the Chair.

Senator Kraus assumed the Chair.

Senator Nieves assumed the Chair.

At the request of Senator Kehoe, his motion to adopt **HCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SJR 16**, as amended, was withdrawn, which placed the joint resolution back on the calendar.

Senator Rupp, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **HCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SB 1**, as amended, moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE BILL NO. 1

The Conference Committee appointed on House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1, with House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, begs leave to report that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the House recede from its position on House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1, as amended;

2. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1;

3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1 be Third Read and Finally Passed.

**FOR THE SENATE:**

/s/ Scott T. Rupp  
 /s/ Mike Cunningham  
 /s/ Michael L. Parson  
 /s/ Scott Sifton  
 /s/ Gina Walsh

**FOR THE HOUSE:**

/s/ Todd Richardson  
 /s/ Bill Lant  
 Stephen Webber

Senator Rupp moved that the above conference committee report be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	McKenna
Munzlinger	Nasheed	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp
Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—32

NAYS—Senator Kraus—1

Absent—Senator Sater—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Rupp, **CCS for HCS for SS No. 2 for SCS for SB 1**, entitled:

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
 HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
 SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR  
 SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
 SENATE BILL NO. 1**

An Act to repeal sections 287.020, 287.067, 287.120, 287.140, 287.150, 287.200, 287.210, 287.220, 287.280, 287.610, 287.715, 287.745, and 287.955, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fourteen new sections relating to workers' compensation, with an existing penalty provision and an effective date.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	McKenna
Munzlinger	Nasheed	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp
Sater	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh
Wasson—33							

NAYS—Senator Kraus—1

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Rupp, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Rupp moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Richard moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

### **INTRODUCTIONS OF GUESTS**

Senator Schaaf introduced to the Senate, the Physician of the Day, Dr. Ann Romaker, Kansas City.

On motion of Senator Richard the Senate adjourned under the rules.

### SENATE CALENDAR

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SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 2013

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### FORMAL CALENDAR

### VETOED BILLS

HCS for SCS for SB 182-Kehoe, et al

SB 350-Dempsey

### HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

HCS#2 for HJR 14

HCS for HB 727

HCS for HB 717

### SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 375-Nieves, with SCS

SB 52-Munzlinger and Romine, with SCS

### HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

1. HCS for HB 473 (Lager)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)

2. HCS for HB 215, with SCS (Dixon)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 3. HCS for HJR 5 & 12, with SCS (Kraus)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)       | 10. HCS for HB 505, with SCS (Dixon)                           |
| 4. HCS for HBs 48 & 216 (Kraus)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)               | 11. HCS for HB 161, with SCS                                   |
| 5. HJR 16-McCaherty, et al, with SCS<br>(Schaaf) (In Fiscal Oversight) | 12. HB 336-Hinson, et al (Silvey)                              |
| 6. HCS for HB 320 (Lager) (In Fiscal Oversight)                        | 13. HCS for HB 653, with SCS (Pearce)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight) |
| 7. HCS for HB 114 (Brown)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)                     | 14. HCS for HB 306, with SCA 1 & SCA 2<br>(Pearce)             |
| 8. HCS for HB 349 (Kehoe)  | 15. HCS for HB 986, with SCS (Wasson)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight) |
| 9. HCS for HB 388, with SCS (Parson)                                   | 16. HCS for HB 343, with SCS (Kraus)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)  |

INFORMAL CALENDAR

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| SB 3-Rupp, with SA 1 (pending)                           | SB 272-Nieves, with SA 2 (pending)              |
| SB 13-Schaefer, with SCS                                 | SB 285-Romine                                   |
| SB 21-Dixon  | SB 291-Rupp                                     |
| SB 22-Dixon  | SB 292-Rupp                                     |
| SB 30-Brown, with SCS                                    | SB 308-Schaaf                                   |
| SB 48-Lamping  | SB 315-Pearce                                   |
| SB 53-Lamping  | SB 325-Nieves                                   |
| SB 61-Keaveny, with SCA 1 (pending)                      | SB 339-Romine                                   |
| SB 65-Dixon, with SCS                                    | SB 343-Parson                                   |
| SB 78-Lamping, with SCS, SS for SCS &<br>SA 1 (pending)  | SB 364-Parson                                   |
| SB 82-Schaefer, with SCS                                 | SB 371-Munzlinger, with SCS                     |
| SB 109-Brown, with SCS                                   | SB 377-Dixon                                    |
| SB 133-Keaveny and Holsman, with SCS &<br>SA 1 (pending) | SB 383-Wallingford                              |
| SB 141-Dempsey   | SB 396-Holsman and Chappelle-Nadal, with<br>SCS |
| SB 167-Sater and Wallingford, with SCS                   | SB 403-Rupp, with SCS                           |
| SB 174-Parson, with SCS                                  | SB 410-Kehoe                                    |
| SB 175-Wallingford                                       | SB 419-Lager, with SCS                          |
| SB 207-Kehoe, et al, with SCS                            | SB 423-Nasheed                                  |
| SB 231-Munzlinger, with SA 1 (pending)                   | SB 441-Dempsey                                  |
| SB 239-Emery, with SCS & SA 2 (pending)                  | SB 448-Schmitt and Keaveny                      |
| SB 250-Schaaf, with SCS                                  | SB 455-Nieves, with SCS                         |
| SB 259-Schaaf, with SCS                                  | SJR 2-Lager                                     |

## HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

HB 53-Gatschenberger (Rupp)	HB 274-Brattin, et al, with SCS (Brown)
HB 55-Flanigan and Allen, with SCS (Schaefer)	HB 278-Brattin, et al (Emery)
HB 85-Kelley (127), et al (Dixon)	HCS for HB 345, with SCS (Lager)
SCS for HB 103-Kelley (127), et al (Munzlinger) (In Fiscal Oversight)	HB 346-Molendorp (Wasson)
HCS for HB 110, with SCS (Kraus)	HCS for HBs 404 & 614, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending) (Kehoe)
HB 112-Burlison, with SA 2 (pending) (Brown)	HB 409-Love and Remole, with SS (pending) (Parson)
HB 116-Dugger, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 2 (pending) (Dixon)	HB 428-Schatz, with SCS (Wasson)
HCS for HB 117, with SCS (Wasson)	HB 432-Funderburk, et al, with SCS & SA 1 (pending) (Lager)
HCS for HB 128 (Kraus)	HCS for HB 440, with SCS (Munzlinger)
HCS for HB 134, with SCS (Schmitt)	HB 450-Carpenter, et al, with SCS (Silvey)
HB 142-Dugger, with SCS (Walsh)	HCS for HB 457, with SCS (Rupp)
HB 148-Davis, et al, with SCS (Brown)	HCS for HBs 593 & 695 (Schaaf)
HCS for HB 168 (Kraus)	HCS for HB 611, with SCS (Kraus)
HCS for HB 175, with SCS (Parson)	HB 625-Burlison, with SCS (Wasson)
HB 184-Cox, et al (Parson)	HB 650-Ross, et al, with SCS (Munzlinger)
HCS for HB 194 (Parson)	HCS for HB 722, with SCS (Lamping)
HB 196-Lauer, et al, with SCS, SA 1 & point of order (pending) (Romine)	

## SENATE BILLS WITH HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SS#2 for SCS for SBs 26, 11 & 31-Kraus, with HCS, as amended	SB 222-Lamping, with HCS, as amended
SB 110-Brown, with HCS, as amended	SS for SB 252-Kraus, with HCS, as amended
SS for SCS for SB 114-Schmitt, with HA 1, as amended	SCS for SB 302-Wasson, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 3 & HA 4
SS for SCS for SB 125-Nasheed, with HA 1, as amended	SS#2 for SCS for SJR 16-Kehoe, with HCS, as amended

BILLS IN CONFERENCE AND BILLS  
CARRYING REQUEST MESSAGES

## In Conference

SS#2 for SCS for SB 1-Rupp, with HCS, as amended (Senate adopted CCR and passed CCS)	SCS for SB 9-Pearce, with HCS, as amended SCS for SB 17-Munzlinger and Romine, with HCS, as amended
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SCS for SB 33-Lamping, with HA 1, HA 2,  
HA 3, HA 4, HA 5 & HA 6

SCS for SB 36-Wallingford and Sifton,  
with HA 1

(Senate adopted CCR and passed CCS)

SB 41-Munzlinger, with HCS, as amended

SCS for SB 42-Munzlinger, with HCS,  
as amended

SB 43-Munzlinger, with HCS, as amended  
(Senate adopted CCR and passed CCS)

SCS for SB 45-Dixon, with HCS, as amended

SB 57-Romine, with HCS, as amended

SB 77-Lamping, with HA 1

SB 90-McKenna, with HCS, as amended

SB 127-Sater, with HCS, as amended

SCS for SB 157 & SB 102-Sater, with HCS,  
as amended

SB 161-Pearce, with HCS, as amended

SCS for SB 248-Wasson, with HA 1 & HA 2

SS for SB 262-Curls, with HCS, as amended

SB 327-Dixon, with HA 1

SB 330-Wasson, with HCS, as amended  
(Further conference granted)

HCS for HB 199, with SS, as amended  
(Lamping)

HCS for HBs 256, 33 & 305, with SA 2 &  
SA 3 (Kehoe)

HB 307-Riddle, et al, with SS for SCS,  
as amended (Schmitt)

HCS#2 for HB 698, with SCS, as amended  
(Schmitt)

HCS for HB 1035, with SCS, as amended  
(Schmitt)

Requests to Recede or Grant Conference

SCS for SB 256-Silvey, with HCS,  
as amended

(Senate requests House recede or  
grant conference)

HCS for HBs 374 & 434, with SS for SCS,  
as amended (Dixon)

(House requests Senate recede or  
grant conference)

RESOLUTIONS

Reported from Committee

HCR 25-Allen (Sifton)

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