## SENATE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

## SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

## SENATE BILL NO. 553

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 67.398, 67.410, 143.783, 302.321, 302.341, 347.048, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, 479.359, and 479.360, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eleven new sections relating to local government, with existing penalty provisions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 Section A. Sections 67.398, 67.410, 143.783, 302.321,
- 2 302.341, 347.048, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, 479.359, and
- 3 479.360, RSMo, are repealed and eleven new sections enacted in
- 4 lieu thereof, to be known as sections 67.398, 67.410, 143.783,
- 5 302.321, 302.341, 347.048, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, 479.359,
- and 479.360, to read as follows:
- 7 67.398. 1. The governing body of any city or village, or
- 8 any county having a charter form of government, or any county of
- 9 the first classification that contains part of a city with a
- 10 population of at least three hundred thousand inhabitants, may
- 11 enact ordinances to provide for the abatement of a condition of
- 12 any lot or land that has the presence of a nuisance including,
- 13 but not limited to, debris of any kind, weed cuttings, cut,
- 14 fallen, or hazardous trees and shrubs, overgrown vegetation and
- 15 noxious weeds which are seven inches or more in height, rubbish
- and trash, lumber not piled or stacked twelve inches off the

ground, rocks or bricks, tin, steel, parts of derelict cars or trucks, broken furniture, any flammable material which may endanger public safety or any material or condition which is unhealthy or unsafe and declared to be a public nuisance.

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- 2. The governing body of any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may enact ordinances for the abatement of a condition of any lot or land that has vacant buildings or structures open to entry.
- Any ordinance authorized by this section shall provide for service to the owner of the property [and, if the property is not owner-occupied, to any occupant of the property] of a written notice specifically describing each condition of the lot or land declared to be a public nuisance, and which notice shall identify what action will remedy the public nuisance. Unless a condition presents an immediate, specifically identified risk to the public health or safety, the notice shall provide a reasonable time, not less than ten days, in which to abate or commence removal of each condition identified in the notice. Written notice may be given by personal service or by first-class mail to [both the occupant of the property at the property address and] the owner at the last known address of the owner[, if not the same]. Upon a failure of the owner to pursue the removal or abatement of such nuisance without unnecessary delay, the building commissioner or designated officer may cause the condition which constitutes the nuisance to be removed or abated. If the building commissioner or designated officer causes such condition to be removed or abated, the cost of such removal or abatement and the proof of

2 city clerk or officer in charge of finance who shall cause the certified cost to be included in a special tax bill or added to 3 the annual real estate tax bill, at the collecting official's 4 5 option, for the property and the certified cost shall be 6 collected by the city collector or other official collecting 7 taxes in the same manner and procedure for collecting real estate 8 taxes. If the certified cost is not paid, the tax bill shall be 9 considered delinquent, and the collection of the delinquent bill 10 shall be governed by the laws governing delinquent and back

notice to the owner of the property shall be certified to the

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paid.

- 15 67.410. 1. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, any ordinance enacted pursuant to section 67.400 shall:
  - (1) Set forth those conditions detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the residents of the city, town, village, or county the existence of which constitutes a nuisance;

The tax bill from the date of its issuance shall be

deemed a personal debt against the owner and shall also be a lien

on the property from the date the tax bill is delinquent until

- (2) Provide for duties of inspectors with regard to such buildings or structures and shall provide for duties of the building commissioner or designated officer or officers to supervise all inspectors and to hold hearings regarding such buildings or structures;
- (3) Provide for service of adequate notice of the declaration of nuisance, which notice shall specify that the property is to be vacated, if such be the case, reconditioned or removed, listing a reasonable time for commencement; and may

provide that such notice be served either by personal service 1 2 [or], by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by a 3 private delivery service, which is substantially equivalent to certified mail, but if service cannot be had by either of these 4 5 modes of service, then service may be had by publication. 6 ordinances shall further provide that the owner, occupant, 7 lessee, mortgagee, agent, and all other persons having an 8 interest in the building or structure as shown by the land 9 records of the recorder of deeds of the county wherein the land

is located shall be made parties;

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(4) Provide that upon failure to commence work of reconditioning or demolition within the time specified or upon failure to proceed continuously with the work without unnecessary delay, the building commissioner or designated officer or officers shall call and have a full and adequate hearing upon the matter, giving the affected parties at least ten days' written notice of the hearing. Any party may be represented by counsel, and all parties shall have an opportunity to be heard. After the hearings, if the evidence supports a finding that the building or structure is a nuisance or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the city, town, village, or county, the building commissioner or designated officer or officers shall issue an order making specific findings of fact, based upon competent and substantial evidence, which shows the building or structure to be a nuisance and detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the city, town, village, or county and ordering the building or structure to be demolished and removed, or repaired. If the evidence does not support a finding

- that the building or structure is a nuisance or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the city, town, village, or county, no order shall be issued;
- Provide that if the building commissioner or other 5 designated officer or officers issue an order whereby the 6 building or structure is demolished, secured, or repaired, or the 7 property is cleaned up, the cost of performance shall be 8 certified to the city clerk or officer in charge of finance, who 9 shall cause a special tax bill or assessment therefor against the 10 property to be prepared and collected by the city collector or 11 other official collecting taxes, unless the building or structure 12 is demolished, secured or repaired by a contractor pursuant to an 13 order issued by the city, town, village, or county and such 14 contractor files a mechanic's lien against the property where the 15 dangerous building is located. The contractor may enforce this 16 lien as provided in sections 429.010 to 429.360. Except as 17 provided in subsection 3 of this section, at the request of the taxpayer the tax bill may be paid in installments over a period 18 19 of not more than ten years. The tax bill from date of its 20 issuance shall be deemed a personal debt against the property 21 owner and shall also be a lien on the property until paid. A 22 city not within a county or a city with a population of at least 23 four hundred thousand located in more than one county, 24 notwithstanding any charter provision to the contrary, may, by 25 ordinance, provide that upon determination by the city that a 26 public benefit will be gained the city may discharge the special 27 tax bill, including the costs of tax collection, accrued interest 28 and attorneys fees, if any.

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

- (1) The insurer shall withhold from the covered claim payment up to twenty-five percent of the covered claim payment, and shall pay such moneys to the city to deposit into an interest-bearing account. Any named mortgagee on the insurance policy shall maintain priority over any obligation under the order or ordinance;
- (2) The city or county shall release the proceeds and any interest which has accrued on such proceeds received under subdivision (1) of this subsection to the insured or as the terms of the policy and endorsements thereto provide within thirty days after receipt of such insurance moneys, unless the city or county has instituted legal proceedings under the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section. If the city or county has proceeded under the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section, all moneys in excess of that necessary to comply with the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section for the removal, securing, repair and cleanup of the building or structure, and the lot on which it is located, less salvage value, shall be paid to the insured;

- 1 (3) If there are no proceeds of any insurance policy as set 2 forth in this subsection, at the request of the taxpayer, the tax 3 bill may be paid in installments over a period of not more than 4 ten years. The tax bill from date of its issuance shall be a 5 lien on the property until paid;
  - (4) This subsection shall apply to fire, explosion, or other casualty loss claims arising on all buildings and structures;

- (5) This subsection does not make the city or county a party to any insurance contract, and the insurer is not liable to any party for any amount in excess of the proceeds otherwise payable under its insurance policy.
- 3. The governing body of any city not within a county and the governing body of any city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants which is located in more than one county may enact their own ordinances pursuant to section 67.400 and are exempt from subsections 1 and 2 of this section.
- 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 82.300, any city may prescribe and enforce and collect fines and penalties for a breach of any ordinance enacted pursuant to section 67.400 or this section and to punish the violation of such ordinance by a fine or imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment. Such fine may not exceed one thousand dollars, unless the owner of the property is not also a resident of the property, then such fine may not exceed two thousand dollars.
- 5. The ordinance may also provide that a city not within a county or a city with a population of at least three hundred fifty thousand located in more than one county may seek to

recover the cost of demolition prior to the occurrence of 1 2 demolition, as described in this subsection. The ordinance may provide that if the building commissioner or other designated 3 4 officer or officers issue an order whereby the building or 5 structure is ordered to be demolished, secured or repaired, and 6 the owner has been given an opportunity for a hearing to contest 7 such order, then the building commissioner or other designated 8 officer or officers may solicit no less than two independent bids 9 for such demolition work. The amount of the lowest bid, 10 including offset for salvage value, if any, plus reasonable anticipated costs of collection, including attorney's fees, shall 11 12 be certified to the city clerk or officer in charge of finance, 13 who shall cause a special tax bill to be issued against the 14 property owner to be prepared and collected by the city collector 15 or other official collecting taxes. The municipal clerk or other 16 officer in charge of finance shall discharge the special tax bill 17 upon documentation by the property owner of the completion of the 18 ordered repair or demolition work. Upon determination by the 19 municipal clerk or other officer in charge of finance that a 20 public benefit is secured prior to payment of the special tax 21 bill, the municipal clerk or other officer in charge of finance 22 may discharge the special tax bill upon the transfer of the 23 property. The payment of the special tax bill shall be held in 24 an interest-bearing account. Upon full payment of the special 25 tax bill, the building commissioner or other designated officer 26 or officers shall, within one hundred twenty days thereafter, 27 cause the ordered work to be completed, and certify the actual 28 cost thereof, including the cost of tax bill collection and

- 1 attorney's fees, to the city clerk or other officer in charge of
- 2 finance who shall, if the actual cost differs from the paid
- 3 amount by greater than two percent of the paid amount, refund the
- 4 excess payment, if any, to the payor, or if the actual amount is
- 5 greater, cause a special tax bill or assessment for the
- 6 difference against the property to be prepared and collected by
- 7 the city collector or other official collecting taxes. If the
- 8 building commissioner or other designated officer or officers
- 9 shall not, within one hundred twenty days after full payment,
- 10 cause the ordered work to be completed, then the full amount of
- 11 the payment, plus interest, shall be repaid to the payor. Except
- 12 as provided in subsection 2 of this section, at the request of
- 13 the taxpayer the tax bill for the difference may be paid in
- installments over a period of not more than ten years. The tax
- bill for the difference from the date of its issuance shall be
- deemed a personal debt against the property owner and shall also
- be a lien on the property until paid.
- 18 143.783. 1. Any state agency or court pursuant to
- 19 subdivision (5) of section 479.353 may submit to the department
- any debt in excess of twenty-five dollars for collection through
- setoff, under the procedure established by sections 143.782 to
- 22 143.788, except in cases where such collection would result in a
- loss of federal funds or federal assistance.
- 2. Upon request of any state agency or court, the
- department shall set off any refund, as defined in section
- 26 143.782, against the sum certified by that state agency or court
- as provided in sections 143.782 to 143.788 provided that the
- department shall not be required to set off any refund if the

- 1 cost of the determination of the refund exceeds the amount of the refund.
- 3. The department has priority, pursuant to section
  4 143.781, over every other state agency or court for collection by
  5 setoff under sections 143.782 to 143.788.
- 4. The collection remedy authorized by sections 143.782 to 143.788 is in addition to and not in substitution for any other remedy available by law.

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- 302.321. 1. A person commits the offense of driving while revoked if such person operates a motor vehicle on a highway when such person's license or driving privilege has been cancelled, suspended, or revoked under the laws of this state or any other state, excluding a person whose license is suspended solely pursuant to section 302.341, and acts with criminal negligence with respect to knowledge of the fact that such person's driving privilege has been cancelled, suspended, or revoked.
- 17 2. Any person convicted of driving while revoked is quilty of a misdemeanor. A first violation of this section shall be 18 punishable as a class D misdemeanor. A second or third violation 19 20 of this section shall be punishable as a class A misdemeanor. 21 Any person with no prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts as 22 defined in section 302.525, convicted a fourth or subsequent time 23 of driving while revoked or a county or municipal ordinance of 24 driving while suspended or revoked where the defendant was 25 represented by or waived the right to an attorney in writing, and 26 where the prior three driving-while-revoked offenses occurred 27 within ten years of the date of occurrence of the present 28 offense; and any person with a prior alcohol-related enforcement

- contact as defined in section 302.525, convicted a third or 1 2 subsequent time of driving while revoked or a county or municipal ordinance of driving while suspended or revoked where the 3 defendant was represented by or waived the right to an attorney 5 in writing, and where the prior two driving-while-revoked 6 offenses occurred within ten years of the date of occurrence of 7 the present offense and where the person received and served a 8 sentence of ten days or more on such previous offenses is quilty 9 of a class E felony. Except upon conviction as a first offense, 10 no court shall suspend the imposition of sentence as to such a person nor sentence such person to pay a fine in lieu of a term 11 12 of imprisonment, nor shall such person be eliqible for parole or 13 probation until such person has served a minimum of forty-eight 14 consecutive hours of imprisonment, unless as a condition of such 15 parole or probation, such person performs at least ten days 16 involving at least forty hours of community service under the 17 supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a 18 recognized program for community service. Driving while revoked 19 is a class E felony on the second or subsequent conviction 20 pursuant to section 577.010 or a fourth or subsequent conviction 21 for any other offense. Prior pleas of quilty and prior findings 22 of guilty shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as 23 required by section 558.021.
- 3. A person who operates a motor vehicle while such

  person's license is suspended solely pursuant to section 302.341

  shall be deemed to not have a valid license pursuant to section

  302.020.
- 28 302.341. 1. If a Missouri resident charged with a moving

traffic violation of this state or any county or municipality of 1 2 this state fails to dispose of the charges of which the resident is accused through authorized prepayment of fine and court costs 3 and fails to appear on the return date or at any subsequent date 5 to which the case has been continued, or without good cause fails 6 to pay any fine or court costs assessed against the resident for 7 any such violation within the period of time specified or in such 8 installments as approved by the court or as otherwise provided by 9 law, any court having jurisdiction over the charges shall within 10 ten days of the failure to comply inform the defendant by ordinary mail at the last address shown on the court records that 11 12 the court will order the director of revenue to suspend the 13 defendant's driving privileges if the charges are not disposed of 14 and fully paid within thirty days from the date of mailing. 15 Thereafter, if the defendant fails to timely act to dispose of 16 the charges and fully pay any applicable fines and court costs, 17 the court shall notify the director of revenue of such failure and of the pending charges against the defendant. Upon receipt 18 19 of this notification, the director shall suspend the license of 20 the driver, effective immediately, and provide notice of the 21 suspension to the driver at the last address for the driver shown 22 on the records of the department of revenue. Such suspension 23 shall remain in effect until the court with the subject pending 24 charge requests setting aside the noncompliance suspension 25 pending final disposition, or satisfactory evidence of 26 disposition of pending charges and payment of fine and court 27 costs, if applicable, is furnished to the director by the 28 individual. The filing of financial responsibility with the

- bureau of safety responsibility, department of revenue, shall not
  be required as a condition of reinstatement of a driver's license
  suspended solely under the provisions of this section.
- 2. Except as provided in subdivision (5) of section

  479.353, the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to minor traffic violations as defined in section 479.350.
- 347.048. 1. (1) Any limited liability company that owns and rents or leases real property, or owns unoccupied real property, located within:

- (a) Any home rule city with a population of more than four hundred thousand inhabitants which is located in more than one county; [or]
  - (b) Any home rule city with more than one hundred sixteen thousand but fewer than one hundred fifty-five thousand inhabitants; or
- 16 (c) Any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty17 five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants;

shall file with that city's clerk an affidavit listing the name and street address of at least one natural person who has management control and responsibility for the real property owned and leased or rented by the limited liability company, or owned by the limited liability company and unoccupied.

(2) Within thirty days following the cessation of management control and responsibility of any natural person named in an affidavit described in this section, the limited liability company shall file a successor affidavit listing the name and street address of a natural person successor.

2. No limited liability company shall be charged a fee for filing an affidavit or successor affidavit required under this section.

- 3. If a limited liability company required by this section to file an affidavit or a successor affidavit fails or refuses to file such completed affidavit with the appropriate clerk, any person who is adversely affected by the failure or refusal or the home rule city may petition the circuit court in the county where the property is located to direct the execution and filing of such document.
- 479.020. 1. Any city, town or village, including those operating under a constitutional or special charter, may, and cities with a population of four hundred thousand or more shall, provide by ordinance or charter for the selection, tenure and compensation of a municipal judge or judges consistent with the provisions of this chapter who shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine all violations against the ordinances of the municipality. The method of selection of municipal judges shall be provided by charter or ordinance. Each municipal judge shall be selected for a term of not less than two years as provided by charter or ordinance.
- 2. Except where prohibited by charter or ordinance, the municipal judge may be a part-time judge and may serve as municipal judge in more than one municipality.
- 3. No person shall serve as a municipal judge of any municipality with a population of seven thousand five hundred or more or of any municipality in a county of the first class with a charter form of government unless the person is licensed to

practice law in this state unless, prior to January 2, 1979, such person has served as municipal judge of that same municipality for at least two years.

- 4. Notwithstanding any other statute, a municipal judge need not be a resident of the municipality or of the circuit in which the municipal judge serves except where ordinance or charter provides otherwise. Municipal judges shall be residents of Missouri.
- 5. Judges selected under the provisions of this section shall be municipal judges of the circuit court and shall be divisions of the circuit court of the circuit in which the municipality, or major geographical portion thereof, is located. The judges of these municipal divisions shall be subject to the rules of the circuit court which are not inconsistent with the rules of the supreme court. The presiding judge of the circuit shall have general administrative authority over the judges and court personnel of the municipal divisions within the circuit.
  - 6. No municipal judge shall hold any other office in the municipality which the municipal judge serves as judge. The compensation of any municipal judge and other court personnel shall not be dependent in any way upon the number of cases tried, the number of guilty verdicts reached or the amount of fines imposed or collected.
- 7. Municipal judges shall be at least twenty-one years of age. No person shall serve as municipal judge after that person has reached that person's seventy-fifth birthday.
- 8. Within six months after selection for the position, each municipal judge who is not licensed to practice law in this state

- 1 shall satisfactorily complete the course of instruction for
- 2 municipal judges prescribed by the supreme court. The state
- 3 courts administrator shall certify to the supreme court the names
- 4 of those judges who satisfactorily complete the prescribed
- 5 course. If a municipal judge fails to complete satisfactorily
- 6 the prescribed course within six months after the municipal
- 7 judge's selection as municipal judge, the municipal judge's
- 8 office shall be deemed vacant and such person shall not
- 9 thereafter be permitted to serve as a municipal judge, nor shall
- any compensation thereafter be paid to such person for serving as
- 11 municipal judge.
- 12 [9. No municipal judge shall serve as a municipal judge in
- more than five municipalities at one time.]
- 14 479.350. For purposes of sections 479.350 to 479.372, the
- 15 following terms mean:
- 16 (1) "Annual general operating revenue", revenue that can be
- used to pay any bill or obligation of a county, city, town, or
- 18 village, including general sales tax; general use tax; general
- 19 property tax; fees from licenses and permits; unrestricted user
- 20 fees; fines, court costs, bond forfeitures, and penalties.
- 21 Annual general operating revenue does not include <u>revenues</u>
- designated by the Missouri Constitution, state statute, or
- federal law for a specific purpose, including designated sales or
- use taxes; restricted user fees; grant funds; funds expended by a
- 25 political subdivision for technological assistance in collecting,
- 26 storing, and disseminating criminal history record information
- 27 and facilitating criminal identification activities for the
- 28 purpose of sharing criminal justice-related information among

political subdivisions; or other revenue designated for a
specific purpose;

- 3 (2) "Court costs", costs, fees, or surcharges which are
  4 retained by a county, city, town, or village upon a finding of
  5 guilty or plea of guilty, and shall exclude any costs, fees, or
  6 surcharges disbursed to the state or other entities by a county,
  7 city, town, or village and any certified costs, not including
  8 fines added to the annual real estate tax bill or a special tax
  9 bill under section 67.398, 67.402, or 67.451;
  - traffic ordinance violation prosecuted that does not involve an accident or injury, that does not involve the operation of a commercial motor vehicle, and for which no points are assessed by the department of revenue or the department of revenue is authorized to assess one to four points to a person's driving record upon conviction. Minor traffic violation shall include amended charges for any minor traffic violation. Minor traffic violation shall exclude a violation for exceeding the speed limit by more than nineteen miles per hour or a violation occurring within a construction zone or school zone;
  - (4) "Municipal ordinance violation", a municipal or county ordinance violation prosecuted for which penalties are authorized by statute under sections 64.160, 64.200, 64.295, 64.487, 64.690, 64.895, 67.398, 71.285, 89.120, and 89.490. Municipal ordinance violation shall include amended charges for municipal ordinance violations.
- 27 479.353. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, 28 the following conditions shall apply to minor traffic violations

1 and municipal ordinance violations:

- 2 (1) [The court shall not assess a fine, if combined with 3 the amount of court costs, totaling in excess of:
  - (a) Two hundred twenty-five dollars for minor traffic violations; and
    - (b) For municipal ordinance violations committed within a twelve-month period beginning with the first violation: two hundred dollars for the first municipal ordinance violation, two hundred seventy-five dollars for the second municipal ordinance violation, three hundred fifty dollars for the third municipal ordinance violation, and four hundred fifty dollars for the fourth and any subsequent municipal ordinance violations;
    - (2) The court shall not sentence a person to confinement, except the court may sentence a person to confinement for any violation involving alcohol or controlled substances, violations endangering the health or welfare of others, or eluding or giving false information to a law enforcement officer;
    - [(3)] (2) A person shall not be placed in confinement for failure to pay a fine unless such nonpayment violates terms of probation or unless the due process procedures mandated by Missouri supreme court rule 37.65 or its successor rule are strictly followed by the court;
    - [(4)] (3) Court costs that apply shall be assessed against the defendant unless the court finds that the defendant is indigent based on standards set forth in determining such by the presiding judge of the circuit. Such standards shall reflect model rules and requirements to be developed by the supreme court; [and]

- [(5)] (4) No court costs shall be assessed if the defendant is found to be indigent under subdivision [(4)] (3) of this section or if the case is dismissed; and
- 4 (5) In the event a person charged with a minor traffic
  5 violation or municipal ordinance violation fails to appear in
  6 court after having been summoned to appear, and if the court
  7 finds that there is not good cause for such nonappearance, then
  8 the court may:
  - (a) Order the director of the department of revenue to suspend the defendant's driving privileges, in accordance with subsection 302.341;

- (b) Assess a civil penalty, and upon failure to pay such penalty, the court may submit the debt to the department of revenue for collection through set off against the defendant's Missouri income tax refund, in accordance with section 143.783; or
- 17 <u>(c) Order the defendant to complete a period of community</u>
  18 service.
  - 479.359. 1. Every county, city, town, and village shall annually calculate the percentage of its annual general operating revenue received from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs for municipal ordinance violations and minor traffic violations, including amended charges for any municipal ordinance violations and minor traffic violations, whether the violation was prosecuted in municipal court, associate circuit court, or circuit court, occurring within the county, city, town, or village. If the percentage is more than thirty percent, the excess amount shall be sent to the director of the department of

- 1 revenue. The director of the department of revenue shall set
- 2 forth by rule a procedure whereby excess revenues as set forth in
- 3 this section shall be sent to the department of revenue. The
- 4 department of revenue shall distribute these moneys annually to
- 5 the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all
- fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of this state
- 7 are distributed.
- 8 2. Beginning January 1, 2016, the percentage specified in
- 9 subsection 1 of this section shall be reduced from thirty percent
- 10 to twenty percent, unless any county, city, town, or village has
- 11 a fiscal year beginning on any date other than January first, in
- which case the reduction shall begin on the first day of the
- immediately following fiscal year except that any county with a
- 14 charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty
- thousand inhabitants and any city, town, or village with
- 16 boundaries found within such county shall be reduced from thirty
- 17 percent to twelve and one-half percent.
- 18 3. An addendum to the annual financial report submitted to
- 19 the state auditor under section 105.145 by the county, city,
- town, or village that has chosen to have a municipal court
- 21 division shall contain an accounting of:
- 22 (1) Annual general operating revenue as defined in section
- 23 479.350;
- 24 (2) The total revenues from fines, bond forfeitures, and
- 25 court costs for municipal ordinance violations and minor traffic
- violations occurring within the county, city, town, or village,
- 27 including amended charges from any municipal ordinance violations
- 28 and minor traffic violations;

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

- (4) Said addendum shall be certified and signed by a representative with knowledge of the subject matter as to the accuracy of the addendum contents, under oath and under the penalty of perjury, and witnessed by a notary public.
- 4. On or before December 31, [2015] 2018, the state auditor shall set forth by rule a procedure for including the addendum information required by this section. The rule shall also allow reasonable opportunity for demonstration of compliance without unduly burdensome calculations by allowing any county, city, town, or village that receives from fines, bond forfeitures, and court costs in all municipal court cases during the reporting year in an amount that is less than the limit set forth in subsection 2 of this section of its annual general operating revenue to file a statement with the state auditor confirming such facts, and such statement will constitute compliance with the provisions of this section.
- 479.360. 1. Every county, city, town, and village shall file with the state auditor, together with its report due under section 105.145, its certification of its substantial compliance signed by its municipal judge with the municipal court procedures set forth in this subsection during the preceding fiscal year.

The procedures to be adopted and certified include the following:

released:

- (1) Defendants in custody pursuant to an initial arrest warrant issued by a municipal court have an opportunity to be heard by a judge in person, by telephone, or video conferencing as soon as practicable and not later than forty-eight hours on minor traffic violations and not later than seventy-two hours on other violations and, if not given that opportunity, are
- (2) Defendants in municipal custody shall not be held more than twenty-four hours without a warrant after arrest;
  - (3) Defendants are not detained in order to coerce payment of fines and costs unless found to be in contempt after strict compliance by the court with the due process procedures mandated by Missouri supreme court rule 37.65 or its successor rule;
  - (4) The municipal court has established procedures to allow indigent defendants to present evidence of their financial condition and takes such evidence into account if determining fines and costs and establishing related payment requirements;
  - (5) The municipal court only assesses fines and costs as authorized by law;
- (6) No additional charge shall be issued for the failure to appear for a minor traffic violation;
  - (7) The municipal court conducts proceedings in a courtroom that is open to the public and large enough to reasonably accommodate the public, parties, and attorneys;
- 26 (8) The municipal court makes use of alternative payment plans;
  - (9) The municipal court makes use of community service

- alternatives [for which no associated costs are charged to the defendant]; and
- 3 (10) The municipal court has adopted an electronic payment 4 system or payment by mail for the payment of minor traffic 5 violations.
- 2. On or before December 31, [2015] 2018, the state auditor shall set forth by rule a procedure for including the addendum information required by this section. The rule shall also allow reasonable opportunity for demonstration of compliance.