SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 1005

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR SIFTON.

Read 1st time February 15, 2018, and ordered printed.

6406S.01I

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal sections 302.574 and 479.500, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to driver's license revocation proceedings for refusals to submit to chemical tests, with existing penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 302.574 and 479.500, RSMo, are repealed and two new

- 2 sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 302.574 and 479.500, to
- 3 read as follows:
 - 302.574. 1. If a person who was operating a vehicle refuses upon the
- 2 request of the officer to submit to any chemical test under section 577.041, the
- 3 officer shall, on behalf of the director of revenue, serve the notice of license
- 4 revocation personally upon the person and shall take possession of any license to
- 5 operate a vehicle issued by this state which is held by that person. The officer
- 6 shall issue a temporary permit, on behalf of the director of revenue, which is valid
- 7 for fifteen days and shall also give the person notice of his or her right to file a
- 8 petition for review to contest the license revocation.
- 9 2. Such officer shall make a certified report under penalties of perjury for
- 10 making a false statement to a public official. The report shall be forwarded to the
- 11 director of revenue and shall include the following:
- 12 (1) That the officer has:
- 13 (a) Reasonable grounds to believe that the arrested person was driving a
- 14 motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition; or
- 15 (b) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under
- 16 the age of twenty-one years, was driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol
- 17 content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or

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

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- 18 (c) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the 19 age of twenty-one years, was committing a violation of the traffic laws of the 20 state, or political subdivision of the state, and such officer has reasonable grounds 21 to believe, after making such stop, that the person had a blood alcohol content of 22 two-hundredths of one percent or greater;
 - (2) That the person refused to submit to a chemical test;
- 24 (3) Whether the officer secured the license to operate a motor vehicle of 25 the person;
 - (4) Whether the officer issued a fifteen-day temporary permit;
- 27 (5) Copies of the notice of revocation, the fifteen-day temporary permit, 28 and the notice of the right to file a petition for review. The notices and permit 29 may be combined in one document; and
- 30 (6) Any license, which the officer has taken into possession, to operate a 31 motor vehicle.
 - 3. Upon receipt of the officer's report, the director shall revoke the license of the person refusing to take the test for a period of one year; or if the person is a nonresident, such person's operating permit or privilege shall be revoked for one year; or if the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, an order shall be issued denying the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of one year.
 - 4. If a person's license has been revoked because of the person's refusal to submit to a chemical test, such person may petition for a hearing before a circuit division or associate division of the court in the county in which the arrest or stop occurred. Pursuant to local court rule promulgated pursuant to section 15 of article V of the Missouri Constitution, the case may also be assigned to a traffic judge pursuant to section 479.500. The person may request such court to issue an order staying the revocation until such time as the petition for review can be heard. If the court, in its discretion, grants such stay, it shall enter the order upon a form prescribed by the director of revenue and shall send a copy of such order to the director. Such order shall serve as proof of the privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state and the director shall maintain possession of the person's license to operate a motor vehicle until termination of any revocation under this section. Upon the person's request, the clerk of the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the county and the prosecutor shall appear at the hearing on behalf of the director of revenue. At the hearing, the court shall determine only:

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- 54 (1) Whether the person was arrested or stopped;
- 55 (2) Whether the officer had:

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- 56 (a) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person was driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition; or 57
- 58 (b) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol 59 content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or 60
- 61 (c) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the 62 age of twenty-one years, was committing a violation of the traffic laws of the 63 state, or political subdivision of the state, and such officer had reasonable grounds to believe, after making such stop, that the person had a blood alcohol 65 content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater; and
 - (3) Whether the person refused to submit to the test.
 - 5. If the court determines any issue not to be in the affirmative, the court shall order the director to reinstate the license or permit to drive.
- 69 6. Requests for review as provided in this section shall go to the head of 70 the docket of the court wherein filed.
- 71 7. No person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended 72or revoked under the provisions of this section shall have that license reinstated until such person has participated in and successfully completed a substance 74 abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010, or a program 75 determined to be comparable by the department of mental health. Assignment recommendations, based upon the needs assessment as described in subdivision 76 77 (24) of section 302.010, shall be delivered in writing to the person with written 78 notice that the person is entitled to have such assignment recommendations reviewed by the court if the person objects to the recommendations. The person 79 may file a motion in the associate division of the circuit court of the county in 80 which such assignment was given, on a printed form provided by the state courts 81 administrator, to have the court hear and determine such motion under the 82 provisions of chapter 517. The motion shall name the person or entity making 83 the needs assessment as the respondent and a copy of the motion shall be served 84 upon the respondent in any manner allowed by law. Upon hearing the motion, 85 86 the court may modify or waive any assignment recommendation that the court 87 determines to be unwarranted based upon a review of the needs assessment, the person's driving record, the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the 88 89 likelihood of the person committing a similar offense in the future, except that

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90 the court may modify but [may] shall not waive the assignment to an education 91 or rehabilitation program of a person determined to be a prior or persistent offender as defined in section 577.001, or of a person determined to have operated 92 a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of fifteen-hundredths of one percent 93 or more by weight. Compliance with the court determination of the motion shall 94 satisfy the provisions of this section for the purpose of reinstating such person's 95 license to operate a motor vehicle. The respondent's personal appearance at any 96 hearing conducted under this subsection shall not be necessary unless directed 97 98 by the court.

- 8. The fees for the substance abuse traffic offender program, or a portion thereof, to be determined by the division of [alcohol and drug abuse] behavioral health of the department of mental health, shall be paid by the person enrolled in the program. Any person who is enrolled in the program shall pay, in addition to any fee charged for the program, a supplemental fee to be determined by the department of mental health for the purposes of funding the substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 302.010. The administrator of the program shall remit to the division of [alcohol and drug abuse] behavioral health of the department of mental health on or before the fifteenth day of each month the supplemental fee for all persons enrolled in the program, less two percent for administrative costs. Interest shall be charged on any unpaid balance of the supplemental fees due to the division of [alcohol and drug abuse] behavioral health under this section, and shall accrue at a rate not to exceed the annual rates established under the provisions of section 32.065, plus three percentage points. The supplemental fees and any interest received by the department of mental health under this section shall be deposited in the mental health earnings fund, which is created in section 630.053.
- 9. Any administrator who fails to remit to the division of [alcohol and drug abuse] behavioral health of the department of mental health the supplemental fees and interest for all persons enrolled in the program under this section shall be subject to a penalty equal to the amount of interest accrued on the supplemental fees due to the division under this section. If the supplemental fees, interest, and penalties are not remitted to the division of [alcohol and drug abuse] behavioral health of the department of mental health within six months of the due date, the attorney general of the state of Missouri shall initiate appropriate action for the collection of said fees and accrued interest. The court shall assess attorneys' fees and court costs against any delinquent program.

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10. Any person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked under this section and who has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact, as defined in section 302.525, shall be required to file proof with the director of revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of license reinstatement. Such ignition interlock device shall further be required to be maintained on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of not less than six months immediately following the date of reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the ignition interlock device has registered any confirmed blood alcohol concentration readings above the alcohol setpoint established by the department of transportation or that the person has tampered with or circumvented the ignition interlock device within the last three months of the six-month period of required installation of the ignition interlock device, then the period for which the person [must] shall maintain the ignition interlock device following the date of reinstatement shall be extended until the person has completed three consecutive months with no violations as described in this section. If the person fails to maintain such proof with the director as required by this section, the license shall be rerevoked until proof as required by this section is filed with the director, and the person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

- 11. The revocation period of any person whose license and driving privilege has been revoked under this section and who has filed proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue in accordance with chapter 303 and is otherwise eligible shall be terminated by a notice from the director of revenue after one year from the effective date of the revocation. Unless proof of financial responsibility is filed with the department of revenue, the revocation shall remain in effect for a period of two years from its effective date. If the person fails to maintain proof of financial responsibility in accordance with chapter 303, the person's license and driving privilege shall be rerevoked.
- 12. A person commits the offense of failure to maintain proof with the Missouri department of revenue if, when required to do so, he or she fails to file proof with the director of revenue that any vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device or fails to file proof of financial responsibility with the department of revenue in accordance with chapter 303. The offense of failure to maintain proof with the Missouri department of revenue is a class A misdemeanor.

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479.500. 1. In the twenty-first judicial circuit, a majority of the circuit judges, en banc, may establish a traffic court, which shall be a division of the circuit court, and may authorize the appointment of not more than three municipal judges who shall be known as traffic judges. The traffic judges shall be appointed by a traffic court judicial commission consisting of the presiding judge of the circuit, who shall be the chair, one circuit judge elected by the circuit judges, one associate circuit judge elected by the associate circuit judges of the circuit, and two members appointed by the county executive of St. Louis County, each of whom shall represent one of the two political parties casting the highest 9 10 number of votes at the next preceding gubernatorial election. The procedures and 11 operations of the traffic court judicial commission shall be established by circuit 12 court rule.

- 2. Traffic judges may be authorized to act as commissioners to hear in the first instance nonfelony violations of state law involving motor vehicles, and such other offenses as may be provided by circuit court rule. Traffic judges may also be authorized to hear in the first instance violations of county and municipal ordinances involving motor vehicles, and other county ordinance violations, as provided by circuit court rule.
- 3. In the event that a county municipal court is established pursuant to section 66.010 which takes jurisdiction of county ordinance violations the circuit court may then authorize the appointment of no more than two traffic judges authorized to hear municipal ordinance violations other than county ordinance violations, and to act as commissioner to hear in the first instance nonfelony violations of state law involving motor vehicles, and such other offenses as may be provided by rule. These traffic court judges also may be authorized to act as commissioners to hear in the first instance petitions to review decisions of the department of revenue or the director of revenue filed pursuant to sections 302.309 and 302.311 and, prior to January 1, 2002, pursuant to sections 302.535 and 302.750.
- 4. After January 1, 2002, traffic judges, in addition to the authority provided in subsection 3 of this section, may be authorized by local court rule adopted pursuant to Article V, Section 15 of the Missouri Constitution to conduct proceedings pursuant to sections 302.535, 302.574, and 302.750, subject to procedures that preserve a meaningful hearing before a judge of the circuit court, as follows:
 - (1) Conduct the initial call docket and accept uncontested dispositions of

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37 petitions to review;

- 38 (2) The petitioner shall have the right to the de novo hearing before a 39 judge of the circuit court, except that, at the option of the petitioner, traffic judges 40 may hear in the first instance such petitions for review.
- 5. In establishing a traffic court, the circuit may be divided into such sectors as may be established by a majority of the circuit and associate circuit judges, en banc. The traffic court in each sector shall hear those cases arising within the territorial limits of the sector unless a case arising within another sector is transferred as provided by operating procedures.
 - 6. Traffic judges shall be licensed to practice law in this state and shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the circuit and associate circuit judges, en banc, and shall be residents of St. Louis County, and shall receive from the state as annual compensation an amount equal to one-third of the annual compensation of an associate circuit judge. Each judge shall devote approximately one-third of his working time to the performance of his duties as a traffic judge. Traffic judges shall not accept or handle cases in their practice of law which are inconsistent with their duties as a traffic judge and shall not be a judge or prosecutor for any other court. Traffic judges shall not be considered state employees and shall not be members of the state employees' or judicial retirement system or be eligible to receive any other employment benefit accorded state employees or judges.
 - 7. A majority of the judges, en banc, shall establish operating procedures for the traffic court which shall provide for regular sessions in the evenings after 6:00 p.m. and for Saturday or other sessions as efficient operation and convenience to the public may require. Proceedings in the traffic court, except when a judge is acting as a commissioner pursuant to this section, shall be conducted as provided in supreme court rule 37. The hearing shall be before a traffic judge without jury, and the judge shall assume an affirmative duty to determine the merits of the evidence presented and the defenses of the defendant and may question parties and witnesses. In the event a jury trial is requested, the cause shall be certified to the circuit court for trial by jury as otherwise provided by law. Clerks and computer personnel shall be assigned as needed for the efficient operation of the court.
 - 8. In establishing operating procedure, provisions shall be made for appropriate circumstances whereby defendants may enter not guilty pleas and obtain trial dates by telephone or written communication without personal

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appearance, or to plead guilty and deliver by mail or electronic transfer or other approved method the specified amount of the fine and costs as otherwise provided by law, within a specified period of time.

- 9. Operating procedures shall be provided for electronic recording of proceedings, except that if adequate recording equipment is not provided at county expense, then, in that event, a person aggrieved by a judgment of a traffic judge or commissioner shall have the right of a trial de novo. The procedures for perfecting the right of a trial de novo shall be the same as that provided under sections 512.180 to 512.320, except that the provisions of subsection 2 of section 512.180 shall not apply to such cases.
- 83 10. The circuit court shall only have the authority to appoint two 84 commissioners with the jurisdiction provided in subsection 3 of this section.
 - 11. All costs to establish and operate a county municipal court under section 66.010 and this section shall be borne by such county.

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