

# Journal of the Senate

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

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SIXTIETH DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 4, 2021

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Senator Rowden in the Chair.

The Reverend Carl Gauck offered the following prayer:

“Faith comes by hearing and hearing by the Word of God.” (Romans 10:17)

Heavenly Father, we are in the midst of this week and ask that we may make good use of it. Grant that we having heard Your word, we are more open to hear the words of our colleagues and desire to know what is required of us to help them make happen what is most necessary to be done. Grant us Your Grace, O Lord, so we are open always to Your spirit’s prompting and always with courage to move forward what is right and proper to be completed. 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.

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

Present—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Brown	Burlison
Cierpiot	Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins
Hough	Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Moon	Mosley	O’Laughlin
Onder	Razer	Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden
Schatz	Schupp	Washington	White	Wieland	Williams—34	

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS**

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Eigel, Arthur and Washington.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Hoskins, Arthur and May.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 4**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Riddle, Arthur and Razer.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 5**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Hoskins, Arthur and Williams.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 6**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Crawford, Arthur and Washington.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 7**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Cierpiot, Arthur and Washington.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 8**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Luetkemeyer, Arthur and May.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 9**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Eslinger, Arthur and Washington.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 10**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Hoskins, Arthur and Washington.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 11**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Luetkemeyer, Washington and May.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 12**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Brown, Rizzo and Arthur.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 15**: Senators Hegeman, Hough, Crawford, Arthur and Williams.

**HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING**

The following Bills were read the 2nd time and referred to the Committees indicated:

**HCS** for **HB 242**—Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment.

**HB 353**—Small Business and Industry.

**HCS** for **HB 839**—Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety.

**HB 381**—Local Government and Elections.

**HB 338**—Local Government and Elections.

**HCS for HB 443**—Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources.

**HB 1061**—Economic Development.

**HCS for HB 508**—Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources.

President Pro Tem Schatz assumed the Chair.

### **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

Senator Koenig, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred **HB 554**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Burlison, Chairman of the Committee on Small Business and Industry, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Small Business and Industry, to which was referred **HCS for HB 649**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Eigel, Chairman of the Committee on General Laws, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on General Laws, to which was referred **HCS for HB 350**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on General Laws, to which was referred **HCS for HB 402**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Rowden assumed the Chair.

### **HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING**

**HCS for HB 59**, with **SCS**, entitled:

An Act to amend chapters 578 and 590, RSMo, by adding thereto two new sections relating to protection of first responders, with penalty provisions and a delayed effective date to certain sections.

Was taken up by Senator Luetkemeyer.

**SCS for HCS for HB 59**, entitled:

#### **SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 59**

An Act to repeal sections 84.400, 565.240, 590.030, and 590.070, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eleven new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions.

Was taken up.

Senator Luetkemeyer moved that **SCS for HCS for HB 59** be adopted.

Senator Luetkemeyer offered **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 59**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 59

An Act to repeal sections 27.010, 50.327, 56.380, 56.455, 57.280, 57.317, 84.400, 105.950, 149.071, 149.076, 191.677, 214.392, 217.010, 217.030, 217.250, 217.270, 217.362, 217.364, 217.455, 217.541, 217.650, 217.655, 217.660, 217.690, 217.692, 217.695, 217.710, 217.735, 217.829, 313.800, 313.805, 313.812, 455.010, 455.032, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 488.029, 544.170, 544.665, 545.940, 549.500, 556.046, 557.051, 558.011, 558.026, 558.031, 558.046, 559.026, 559.105, 559.106, 559.115, 559.125, 559.600, 559.602, 559.607, 565.003, 565.240, 566.145, 571.030, 575.095, 575.155, 575.157, 575.205, 575.206, 589.042, 590.030, 590.070, 650.055, and 650.058, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eighty-six new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions.

Senator Luetkemeyer moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 59** be adopted.

Senator Schatz offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 59, Page 43, Section 217.845, Line 9, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“311.660. The supervisor of liquor control shall have the authority to suspend or revoke for cause all such licenses; and to make the following regulations, without limiting the generality of provisions empowering the supervisor of liquor control as in this chapter set forth as to the following matters, acts and things:

(1) Fix and determine the nature, form and capacity of all packages used for containing intoxicating liquor of any kind, to be kept or sold under this law;

(2) Prescribe an official seal and label and determine the manner in which such seal or label shall be attached to every package of intoxicating liquor so sold under this law; this includes prescribing different official seals or different labels for the different classes, varieties or brands of intoxicating liquor;

(3) Prescribe all forms, applications and licenses and such other forms as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, except that when a licensee substantially complies with all requirements for the renewal of a license by the date on which the application for renewal is due, such licensee shall be permitted at least an additional ten days from the date notice is sent that the application is deficient, in which to complete the application;

(4) Prescribe the terms and conditions of the licenses issued and granted under this law;

(5) Prescribe the nature of the proof to be furnished and conditions to be observed in the issuance of duplicate licenses, in lieu of those lost or destroyed;

(6) Establish rules and regulations for the conduct of the business carried on by each specific licensee under the license, and such rules and regulations if not obeyed by every licensee shall be grounds for the revocation or suspension of the license;

(7) The right to examine books, records and papers of each licensee and to hear and determine complaints against any licensee;

(8) To issue subpoenas and all necessary processes and require the production of papers, to administer oaths and to take testimony;

(9) Prescribe all forms of labels to be affixed to all packages containing intoxicating liquor of any kind; [and]

**(10) To refer to the Missouri gaming commission, Missouri state highway patrol, and local law enforcement agencies any suspected illegal gambling activity punishable under chapter 572 being conducted on the premises of a location licensed under this chapter; and**

(11) To make such other rules and regulations as are necessary and feasible for carrying out the provisions of this chapter, as are not inconsistent with this law.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Schatz moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Schatz offered SA 1 to SA 1:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Amendment No. 1 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 59, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after “page” the following: “1, section title, line 16, by inserting after “provisions” the following: “with an emergency clause for certain sections”; and

Further amend said bill, page”; and

Further amend said amendment, page 2, section 311.660, line 49 by inserting after “chapter” the following: “, **which shall be investigated under section 43.380**”; and further amend said amendment, line 52 by striking “”; and” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“311.680. 1. Whenever it shall be shown, or whenever the supervisor of liquor control has knowledge, that a person licensed hereunder has not at all times kept an orderly place or house, or has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, the supervisor of liquor control may warn, place on probation on such terms and conditions as the supervisor of liquor control deems appropriate for a period not to exceed twelve months, suspend or revoke the license of that person, but the person shall have ten days’ notice of the application to warn, place on probation, suspend or revoke the person’s license prior to the order of warning, probation, revocation or suspension issuing.

2. Any wholesaler licensed pursuant to this chapter in lieu of, or in addition to, the warning, probation, suspension or revocation authorized in subsection 1 of this section, may be assessed a civil penalty by the supervisor of liquor control of not less than one hundred dollars or more than twenty-five hundred dollars for each violation.

3. Any solicitor licensed pursuant to this chapter in lieu of the suspension or revocation authorized in subsection 1 of this section may be assessed a civil penalty or fine by the supervisor of liquor control of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for each violation.

4. Any retailer with less than five thousand occupant capacity licensed pursuant to this chapter in lieu of the suspension or revocation authorized by subsection 1 of this section may be assessed a civil penalty or fine by the supervisor of liquor control of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each violation.

5. Any retailer with five thousand or more occupant capacity licensed pursuant to this chapter in lieu of the suspension or revocation authorized by subsection 1 of this section, may be assessed a civil penalty or fine by the supervisor of liquor control of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for each violation.

**6. (1) Upon notification by the Missouri gaming commission or a law enforcement agency of possession of a gambling device, as defined pursuant to section 572.010, by a person licensed pursuant to this chapter, the supervisor of liquor control shall suspend or revoke the license of such person on such terms and conditions as the supervisor of liquor control deems appropriate, provided such person shall be given ten days to remove such gambling device from the premises prior to the supervisor of liquor control taking action pursuant to this subsection. Upon a second or subsequent notification pursuant to this subsection of the possession of a gambling device by a person licensed pursuant to this chapter, the supervisor of liquor control shall not be required to give such person ten days to remove such gambling device from the premises prior to taking action pursuant to this subsection.**

**(2) The supervisor of liquor control shall, by no later than August 15, 2021, provide written or electronic notice to all persons licensed pursuant to this chapter informing such persons of the provisions of this subsection and section 311.720.**

7. Any aggrieved person may appeal to the administrative hearing commission in accordance with section 311.691.

[7.] **8.** In order to encourage the early resolution of disputes between the supervisor of liquor control and licensees, the supervisor of liquor control, prior to issuing an order of warning, probation, revocation, suspension, or fine, shall provide the licensee with the opportunity to meet or to confer with the supervisor of liquor control, or his or her designee, concerning the alleged violations. At least ten days prior to such meeting or conference, the supervisor shall provide the licensee with notice of the time and place of such meeting or conference, and the supervisor of liquor control shall also provide the licensee with a written description of the specific conduct for which discipline is sought, a citation of the law or rules allegedly violated, and, upon request, copies of any violation report or any other documents which are the basis for such action. Any order of warning, probation, revocation, suspension, or fine shall be effective no sooner than thirty days from the date of such order.

311.710. 1. In addition to the penalties and proceedings for suspension or revocation of licenses provided for in this chapter, and without limiting them, proceedings for the suspension or revocation of any license authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor at retail may be brought in the circuit court of any county in this state, or in the city of St. Louis, in which the licensed premises are located and such proceedings may be brought by the sheriff or any peace officer of that county or by any eight or more persons who are taxpaying citizens of the county or city for any of the following offenses:

(1) Selling, giving or otherwise supplying intoxicating liquor to a habitual drunkard or to any person who is under or apparently under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(2) Knowingly permitting any prostitute, degenerate, or dissolute person to frequent the licensed premises;

(3) Permitting on the licensed premises any disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, or any lewd, immoral or improper entertainment, conduct or practices;

(4) Selling, offering for sale, possessing or knowingly permitting the consumption on the licensed premises of any kind of intoxicating liquors, the sale, possession or consumption of which is not authorized under his license;

(5) Selling, giving, or otherwise supplying intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years;

(6) Selling, giving or otherwise supplying intoxicating liquors between the hours of 12:00 midnight Saturday night and 12:00 midnight Sunday night;

**(7) Permitting on the licensed premises any form of gambling device punishable under chapter 572.**

2. Provided, that said taxpaying citizen shall submit in writing, under oath, by registered United States mail to the supervisor of liquor control a joint complaint, stating the name of the licensee, the name under which the licensee's business is conducted and the address of the licensed premises, setting out in general the character and nature of the offense or offenses charged, together with the names and addresses of the witnesses by whom proof thereof is expected to be made; and provided, that after a period of thirty days after the mailing of such complaint to the supervisor of liquor control the person therein complained of shall not have been cited by the supervisor to appear and show cause why his license should not be suspended or revoked then they shall file with the circuit clerk of the county or city in which the premises are located a copy of the complaint on file with the supervisor of liquor control.

3. If, pursuant to the receipt of such complaint by the supervisor of liquor control, the licensee appears and shows cause why his license should not be suspended or revoked at a hearing held for that purpose by the supervisor and either the complainants or the licensee consider themselves aggrieved with the order of the supervisor then, after a request in writing by either the complainants or the licensee, the supervisor shall certify to the circuit clerk of the county or city in which the licensed premises are located a copy of the original complaint filed with him, together with a copy of the transcript of the evidence adduced at the hearing held by him. Such certification by the supervisor shall not act as a supersedeas of any order made by him.

4. Upon receipt of such complaint, whether from the complainant directly or from the supervisor of liquor control, the court shall set a date for an early hearing thereon and it shall be the duty of the circuit clerk to cause to be delivered by registered United States mail to the prosecuting attorney of the county or to the circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis and to the licensee copies of the complaint and he shall, at the same time, give notice of the time and place of the hearing. Such notice shall be delivered to the prosecuting attorney or to the circuit attorney and to the licensee at least fifteen days prior to the date of the hearing.

5. The complaint shall be heard by the court without a jury and if there has been a prior hearing thereon by the supervisor of liquor control then the case shall be heard de novo and both the complainants and the licensee may produce new and additional evidence material to the issues.

6. If the court shall find upon the hearing that the offense or offenses charged in the complaint have been

established by the evidence, the court shall order the suspension or revocation of the license but, in so doing, shall take into consideration whatever order, if any, may have been made in the premises by the supervisor of liquor control. If the court finds that to revoke the license would be unduly severe, then the court may suspend the license for such period of time as the court deems proper.

7. The judgment of the court in no event shall be superseded or stayed during pendency of any appeal therefrom.

8. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney to prosecute diligently and without delay any such complaints coming to him by virtue of this section.

9. The jurisdiction herein conferred upon the circuit courts to hear and determine complaints for the suspension or revocation of licenses in the manner provided in this section shall not be exclusive and any authority conferred upon the supervisor of liquor control to revoke or suspend licenses shall remain in full force and effect, and the suspension or revocation of a license as provided in this section shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other revocation or suspension provided by this chapter.

10. Costs accruing because of such hearings in the circuit court shall be taxed in the same manner as criminal costs.

311.720. Conviction in any court of any violation of this chapter, or any felony violation of chapter 195 **or chapter 572**, in the course of business, shall have the effect of automatically revoking the license of the person convicted, and such revocation shall continue operative until said case is finally disposed of, and if the defendant is finally acquitted, he may apply for and receive a license hereunder, upon paying the regular license charge therefor, in the same manner as though he had never had a license hereunder; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to violations of section 311.070, and violations of said section shall be punished only as therein provided.

313.004. 1. There is hereby created the “Missouri Gaming Commission” consisting of five members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member of the Missouri gaming commission shall be a resident of this state. No member shall have pled guilty to or shall have been convicted of a felony or gambling-related offense. Not more than three members shall be affiliated with the same political party. No member of the commission shall be an elected official. The overall membership of the commission shall reflect experience in law enforcement, civil and criminal investigation and financial principles.

2. The initial members of the commission shall be appointed within thirty days of April 29, 1993. Of the members first appointed, one shall be appointed for a one-year term, two shall be appointed for a two-year term and two shall be appointed for a three-year term. Thereafter, all members appointed shall serve for a three-year term. No person shall serve as a member more than six years. The governor shall designate one of the members as the chair. The governor may remove any member of the commission from office for malfeasance or neglect of duty in office. The governor may also replace any member of the commission, with the advice and consent of the senate, when any responsibility concerning the state lottery, pari-mutuel wagering or any other form of gaming is placed under the jurisdiction of the commission.

3. The commission shall meet at least quarterly in accordance with its rules. In addition, special meetings may be called by the chair or any two members of the commission upon twenty-four-hour written notice to each member. No action of the commission shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which



at least three of the five members are present and shall vote in favor thereof.

4. The commission shall perform all duties and have all the powers and responsibilities conferred and imposed upon it relating to excursion gambling boats and, after June 30, 1994, the lawful operation of the game of bingo under this chapter. Within the commission, there shall be established a division of gambling and after June 30, 1994, the division of bingo. Subject to appropriations, the commission may hire an executive director and any employees as it may deem necessary to carry out the commission's duties. The commission shall have authority to require investigations of any employee or applicant for employment as deemed necessary and use such information or any other information in the determination of employment. The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations establishing a code of ethics for its employees which shall include, but not be limited to, restrictions on which employees shall be prohibited from participating in or wagering on any game or gaming operation subject to the jurisdiction of the commission. The commission shall determine if any other employees of the commission or any licensee of the commission shall participate or wager in any operation under the jurisdiction of the commission.

5. On April 29, 1993, all the authority, powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, property, matters pending and all other pertinent vestiges of the state tourism commission relating to the regulation of excursion gambling boats and, after June 30, 1994, of the department of revenue relating to the regulation of the game of bingo shall be transferred to the Missouri gaming commission.

6. The commission shall be assigned to the department of public safety as a type III division, but the director of the department of public safety has no supervision, authority or control over the actions or decisions of the commission.

7. Members of the Missouri gaming commission shall receive as compensation, the amount of one hundred dollars for every day in which the commission holds a meeting, when such meeting is subject to the recording of minutes as provided in chapter 610, and shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The chair shall receive as additional compensation one hundred dollars for each month such person serves on the commission in that capacity.

8. No member or employee of the commission shall be appointed or continue to be a member or employee who is licensed by the commission as an excursion gambling boat operator or supplier and no member or employee of the commission shall be appointed or continue to be a member or employee who is related to any person within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity who is licensed by the commission as an excursion gambling boat operator or supplier. The commission shall determine by rule and regulation appropriate restrictions on the relationship of members and employees of the commission to persons holding or applying for occupational licenses from the commission or to employees of any licensee of the commission. No peace officer, as defined by section 590.010, who is designated to have direct regulator authority related to excursion gambling boats shall be employed by any excursion gambling boat or supplier licensed by the commission while employed as a peace officer. No member or employee of the commission or any employee of the state attorney general's office or the state highway patrol who has direct authority over the regulation or investigation of any applicant or licensee of the commission or any peace officer of any city or county which has approved excursion boat gambling shall accept any gift or gratuity from an applicant or licensee while serving as a member or while under such employment. Any person knowingly in violation of the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Any such member, officer or employee who personally or whose prohibited relative knowingly violates the provisions of this subsection, in addition to the foregoing penalty, shall, upon conviction, immediately and

thereupon forfeit his office or employment.

9. The commission may enter into agreements with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Internal Revenue Service, the state attorney general, **the Missouri state highway patrol**, or any state, federal or local agency the commission deems necessary to carry out the duties of the commission, **including investigations relating to and the enforcement of the provisions of chapter 572 relating to illegal gambling**. No state agency shall count employees used in any agreements entered into with the commission against any personnel cap authorized by any statute. Any consideration paid by the commission for the purpose of entering into, or to carry out, any agreement shall be considered an administrative expense of the commission. When such agreements are entered into for responsibilities relating to excursion gambling boats, **or for the purpose of investigating illegal gambling pursuant to chapter 572 utilizing existing Missouri state highway patrol personnel assigned to enforce the regulations of licensed gaming activities governed by chapter 313**, the commission shall require excursion gambling boat licensees to pay for such services under rules and regulations of the commission. The commission may provide by rules and regulations for the offset of any prize or winnings won by any person making a wager subject to the jurisdiction of the commission, when practical, when such person has an outstanding debt owed the state of Missouri.

10. No person who has served as a member or employee of the commission, as a member of the general assembly, as an elected or appointed official of the state or of any city or county of this state in which the licensing of excursion gambling boats has been approved in either the city or county or both or any employee of the state highway patrol designated by the superintendent of the highway patrol or any employee of the state attorney general's office designated by the state attorney general to have direct regulatory authority related to excursion gambling boats shall, while in such office or during such employment and during the first two years after termination of his office or position, obtain direct ownership interest in or be employed by any excursion gambling boat licensed by the commission or which has applied for a license to the commission or enter into a contractual relationship related to direct gaming activity. A "direct ownership interest" shall be defined as any financial interest, equitable interest, beneficial interest, or ownership control held by the public official or employee, or such person's family member related within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity, in any excursion gambling boat operation or any parent or subsidiary company which owns or operates an excursion gambling boat or as a supplier to any excursion gambling boat which has applied for or been granted a license by the commission, provided that a direct ownership interest shall not include any equity interest purchased at fair market value or equity interest received as consideration for goods and services provided at fair market value of less than one percent of the total outstanding shares of stock of any publicly traded corporation or certificates of partnership of any limited partnership which is listed on a regulated stock exchange or automated quotation system. Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a class E felony. Any such member, officer or employee who personally and knowingly violates the provisions of this subsection, in addition to the foregoing penalty, shall, upon conviction, immediately and thereupon forfeit his office or employment. For purposes of this subsection, "appointed official" shall mean any official of this state or of any city or county authorized under subsection 10 of section 313.812 appointed to a position which has discretionary powers over the operations of any licensee or applicant for licensure by the commission. This shall only apply if the appointed official has a direct ownership interest in an excursion gambling boat licensed by the commission or which has applied for a license to the commission to be docked within the jurisdiction of his or her appointment. No elected or appointed official, his or her spouse or dependent child

shall, while in such office or within two years after termination of his or her office or position, be employed by an applicant for an excursion gambling boat license or an excursion gambling boat licensed by the commission. Any other person related to an elected or appointed official within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity employed by an applicant for an excursion gambling boat license or excursion gambling boat licensed by the commission shall disclose this relationship to the commission. Such disclosure shall be in writing and shall include who is employing such individual, that person's relationship to the elected or appointed official, and a job description for which the person is being employed. The commission may require additional information as it may determine necessary.

11. The commission may enter into contracts with any private entity the commission deems necessary to carry out the duties of the commission, other than criminal law enforcement, provision of legal counsel before the courts and other agencies of this state, and the enforcement of liquor laws. The commission may require provisions for special auditing requirements, investigations and restrictions on the employees of any private entity with which a contract is entered into by the commission.

12. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 610 to the contrary, all criminal justice records shall be available to any agency or commission responsible for licensing or investigating applicants or licensees applying to any gaming commission of this state.

**13. (1) The commission shall establish a telephone contact number, which shall be prominently displayed on the commission's website, to receive reports of suspected illegal gambling activities. Upon the receipt of such report, the commission shall refer such reports to the Missouri state highway patrol for investigation pursuant to this section. The commission shall notify the subject of such investigation within thirty days of receiving a report under this subsection.**

**(2) The superintendent of the highway patrol shall initiate investigations of potential violations punishable under chapter 572, including referrals made by the Missouri gaming commission pursuant to this section.**

**(3) Upon the request of a prosecuting or circuit attorney, the attorney general shall aid a prosecuting or circuit attorney in prosecuting violations referred by the superintendent of the highway patrol.**

**(4) Local law enforcement agencies shall notify the supervisor of liquor control, the state lottery commission, and the Missouri gaming commission of all investigations of potential violations punishable under chapter 572.**

**(5) The provisions of this subsection shall not preclude or hinder the ability of a local law enforcement agency to conduct investigations into potential violations punishable under chapter 572 or any other crime or criminal activity in its jurisdiction.**

**(6) Any person or establishment licensed under this chapter that is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation punishable under chapter 572, and any affiliated company of such person or establishment, shall be permanently prohibited from being licensed to participate in any way in a program implementing video lottery gaming terminals should such a program be implemented in this state.**

313.255. 1. The director shall issue, suspend, revoke, and renew licenses for lottery game retailers pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the commission. Such rules shall specify that at least ten percent of all licenses awarded to lottery game retailers in constitutional charter cities not within a county

and constitutional charter cities with a population of at least four hundred fifty thousand not located wholly within a county of the first class with a charter form of government shall be awarded to minority-owned and -controlled business enterprises. Licensing rules and regulations shall include requirements relating to the financial responsibility of the licensee, the accessibility of the licensee's place of business or activity to the public, the sufficiency of existing licenses to serve the public interest, the volume of expected sales, the security and efficient operation of the lottery, and other matters necessary to protect the public interest and trust in the lottery and to further the sales of lottery tickets or shares. Lottery game retailers shall be selected without regard to political affiliation.

2. The commission may sell lottery tickets at its office and at special events.

3. The commission shall require every retailer to post a bond, a bonding fee or a letter of credit in such amount as may be required by the commission, and upon licensure shall prominently display his license, or a copy thereof, as provided in the rules and regulations of the commission.

4. All licenses for lottery game retailers shall specify the place such sales shall take place.

5. A lottery game retailer license shall not be assignable or transferable.

6. A license shall be revoked upon a finding that the licensee:

(1) Has knowingly provided false or misleading information to the commission or its employees;

(2) Has been convicted of any felony; or

(3) Has endangered the security of the lottery.

7. A license may be suspended, revoked, or not renewed for any of the following causes:

(1) A change of business location;

(2) An insufficient sales volume;

(3) A delinquency in remitting money owed to the lottery; [or]

(4) Any violation of any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this section by the commission; **or**

**(5) Possession of a gambling device as defined pursuant to section 572.010.”; and**

Further amend said bill, page 117, Section 571.030, line 269, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“572.010. As used in this chapter the following terms mean:

(1) “Advance gambling activity”, a person advances gambling activity if, acting other than as a player, he or she engages in conduct that materially aids any form of gambling activity. Conduct of this nature includes but is not limited to conduct directed toward the creation or establishment of the particular game, lottery, contest, scheme, device or activity involved, toward the acquisition or maintenance of premises, paraphernalia, equipment or apparatus therefor, toward the solicitation or inducement of persons to participate therein, toward the actual conduct of the playing phases thereof, toward the arrangement or communication of any of its financial or recording phases, or toward any other phase of its operation. A person advances gambling activity if, having substantial proprietary control or other authoritative control over premises being used with his or her knowledge for purposes of gambling activity, he or she permits that activity to occur or continue or makes no effort to prevent its occurrence or continuation. The

supplying, servicing and operation of a licensed excursion gambling boat under sections 313.800 to 313.840 does not constitute advancing gambling activity;

(2) “Bookmaking”, advancing gambling activity by unlawfully accepting bets from members of the public as a business, rather than in a casual or personal fashion, upon the outcomes of future contingent events;

(3) “Contest of chance”, any contest, game, gaming scheme or gaming device in which the outcome depends in a material degree upon an element of chance, notwithstanding that the skill of the contestants may also be a factor therein;

(4) “Gambling”, a person engages in gambling when he or she stakes or risks something of value upon the outcome of a contest of chance or a future contingent event not under his or her control or influence, upon an agreement or understanding that he or she will receive something of value in the event of a certain outcome. Gambling does not include bona fide business transactions valid under the law of contracts, including but not limited to contracts for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or commodities, and agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance, including but not limited to contracts of indemnity or guaranty and life, health or accident insurance; nor does gambling include playing an amusement device that confers only an immediate right of replay not exchangeable for something of value. Gambling does not include any licensed activity, or persons participating in such games which are covered by sections 313.800 to 313.840;

(5) “Gambling device”, any device, machine, paraphernalia or equipment that is **not approved by the Missouri gaming commission or state lottery commission under the provisions of chapter 313 and that:**

**(a) Contains a random number generator where prize payout percentages are controlled or adjustable;**

**(b) Is used in any scenario where coins or cash prizes are involved or any scenario where a prize is converted to cash or monetary credit of any kind related to the use of the gambling device; or**

**(c) Is used or usable in the playing phases of any gambling activity, whether that activity consists of gambling between persons or gambling by a person with a machine, regardless of whether the machine or device or system or network of devices includes a preview of the outcome or whether the outcome is known, displayed, or capable of being known or displayed to the user;**

**Any device not described in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this subdivision that a reasonable person would believe is usable or can be made readily usable in gambling or any phases of gambling activity shall be prima facie evidence of a gambling device and may be subject to seizure by any peace officer in this state.** However, lottery tickets, policy slips and other items used in the playing phases of lottery and policy schemes are not gambling devices within this definition;

(6) “Gambling record”, any article, instrument, record, receipt, ticket, certificate, token, slip or notation used or intended to be used in connection with unlawful gambling activity;

(7) “Lottery” or “policy”, an unlawful gambling scheme in which for a consideration the participants are given an opportunity to win something of value, the award of which is determined by chance;

(8) “Player”, a person who engages in any form of gambling solely as a contestant or bettor, without

receiving or becoming entitled to receive any profit therefrom other than personal gambling winnings, and without otherwise rendering any material assistance to the establishment, conduct or operation of the particular gambling activity. A person who gambles at a social game of chance on equal terms with the other participants therein does not otherwise render material assistance to the establishment, conduct or operation thereof by performing, without fee or remuneration, acts directed toward the arrangement or facilitation of the game, such as inviting persons to play, permitting the use of premises therefor and supplying cards or other equipment used therein. A person who engages in “bookmaking” as defined in subdivision (2) of this section is not a player;

(9) “Professional player”, a player who engages in gambling for a livelihood or who has derived at least twenty percent of his or her income in any one year within the past five years from acting solely as a player;

(10) “Profit from gambling activity”, a person profits from gambling activity if, other than as a player, he or she accepts or receives money or other property pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any person whereby he participates or is to participate in the proceeds of gambling activity;

(11) “Slot machine”, a gambling device that as a result of the insertion of a coin or other object operates, either completely automatically or with the aid of some physical act by the player, in such a manner that, depending upon elements of chance, **from the perspective of a player or a reasonable person, it may eject something of value, regardless of whether the machine or device or system or network of devices includes a preview of the outcome or whether the outcome is known, displayed, or capable of being known or displayed to the user.** A device so constructed or readily adaptable or convertible to such use is no less a slot machine because it is not in working order or because some mechanical act of manipulation or repair is required to accomplish its adaptation, conversion or workability. Nor is it any less a slot machine because apart from its use or adaptability as such it may also sell or deliver something of value on a basis other than chance;

(12) “Something of value”, any money or property, any token, object or article exchangeable for money or property, or any form of credit or promise directly or indirectly contemplating transfer of money or property or of any interest therein or involving extension of a service, entertainment or a privilege of playing at a game or scheme without charge;

(13) “Unlawful”, not specifically authorized by law.

572.015. 1. Nothing in this chapter prohibits constitutionally authorized activities under Article III, Sections 39(a) to 39(f) of the Missouri Constitution.

**2. For the purposes of this section and Article III, Section 39(f) of the Missouri Constitution, the following terms shall mean:**

(1) **“Net proceeds”, the gross amount paid for tickets for a raffle or sweepstakes minus the payment of prizes and administrative expenses. Administrative expenses relating to the purchase or rental of supplies and equipment utilized in conducting the raffle or sweepstakes shall not be in excess of the reasonable market purchase price or reasonable market rental rate for such supplies and equipment, and in no case shall such administrative expenses be based on a percentage of proceeds;**

(2) **“Raffle” or “sweepstakes”, the award by chance of one or more prizes to one or more persons among a group of persons who have paid or promised something of value in exchange for a ticket that represents one or more equal chances to win a prize, and for which all tickets have been sold prior to the selection of a winner or winners;**

**(3) “Sponsor”, the offering of a raffle or sweepstakes by an organization recognized as charitable or religious pursuant to federal law in which the entire net proceeds of such raffle or sweepstakes shall be exclusively devoted to the lawful purposes of the organization permitted to conduct the raffle or sweepstakes.**

572.100. The general assembly by enacting this chapter intends to preempt any other regulation of the area covered by this chapter. No governmental subdivision or agency may enact or enforce a law that regulates or makes any conduct in the area covered by this chapter an offense, or the subject of a criminal or civil penalty or sanction of any kind, **except for the revocation, suspension, or denial by the Missouri lottery commission, the Missouri gaming commission, or the division of alcohol and tobacco control of a license issued under chapter 311 or 313.** The term “gambling”, as used in this chapter, does not include licensed activities under sections 313.800 to 313.840.”; and

Further amend said bill, page 138, section 217.660, line 8, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Section B. Because of the need to eliminate illegal gambling activity in this state, the repeal and reenactment of sections 311.660, 311.680, 311.710, 311.720, 313.004, 313.255, 572.010, 572.015, and 572.100 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 311.660, 311.680, 311.710, 311.720, 313.004, 313.255, 572.010, 572.015, and 572.100 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and”.

Senator Schatz moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Moon raised a point of order that **SA 1 to SA 1** is out of order as it goes beyond the scope of the underlying bill.

President Pro Tem Schatz referred the point of order to the Committee on Parliamentary Procedure.

Senator Bernskoetter assumed the Chair.

On behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, Senator Rizzo ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Eslinger assumed the Chair.

At the request of Senator Schatz, **SA 1 to SA 1** was withdrawn.

Senator Schatz offered **SA 2 to SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Amendment No. 1 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 59, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after “page” the following: “1, section title, line 16,

by inserting after “provisions” the following: “with an emergency clause for certain sections”; and

Further amend said bill, page”; and

Further amend said amendment, page 2, section 311.660, line 49 by inserting after “chapter” the following: “, **which shall be investigated pursuant to section 43.380**”; and further amend said amendment, line 52 by striking “”; and” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“311.680. 1. Whenever it shall be shown, or whenever the supervisor of liquor control has knowledge, that a person licensed hereunder has not at all times kept an orderly place or house, or has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, the supervisor of liquor control may warn, place on probation on such terms and conditions as the supervisor of liquor control deems appropriate for a period not to exceed twelve months, suspend or revoke the license of that person, but the person shall have ten days’ notice of the application to warn, place on probation, suspend or revoke the person’s license prior to the order of warning, probation, revocation or suspension issuing.

2. Any wholesaler licensed pursuant to this chapter in lieu of, or in addition to, the warning, probation, suspension or revocation authorized in subsection 1 of this section, may be assessed a civil penalty by the supervisor of liquor control of not less than one hundred dollars or more than twenty-five hundred dollars for each violation.

3. Any solicitor licensed pursuant to this chapter in lieu of the suspension or revocation authorized in subsection 1 of this section may be assessed a civil penalty or fine by the supervisor of liquor control of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for each violation.

4. Any retailer with less than five thousand occupant capacity licensed pursuant to this chapter in lieu of the suspension or revocation authorized by subsection 1 of this section may be assessed a civil penalty or fine by the supervisor of liquor control of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each violation.

5. Any retailer with five thousand or more occupant capacity licensed pursuant to this chapter in lieu of the suspension or revocation authorized by subsection 1 of this section, may be assessed a civil penalty or fine by the supervisor of liquor control of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for each violation.

**6. (1) Upon notification by the Missouri gaming commission or a law enforcement agency of possession of a gambling device, as defined pursuant to section 572.010, by a person licensed pursuant to this chapter, the supervisor of liquor control shall suspend or revoke the license of such person on such terms and conditions as the supervisor of liquor control deems appropriate, provided such person shall be given ten days to remove such gambling device from the premises prior to the supervisor of liquor control taking action pursuant to this subsection. Upon a second or subsequent notification pursuant to this subsection of the possession of a gambling device by a person licensed pursuant to this chapter, the supervisor of liquor control shall not be required to give such person ten days to remove such gambling device from the premises prior to taking action pursuant to this subsection.**

**(2) The supervisor of liquor control shall, by no later than August 15, 2021, provide written or electronic notice to all persons licensed pursuant to this chapter informing such persons of the provisions of this subsection and section 311.720.**

7. Any aggrieved person may appeal to the administrative hearing commission in accordance with section 311.691.

[7.] **8.** In order to encourage the early resolution of disputes between the supervisor of liquor control and



licensees, the supervisor of liquor control, prior to issuing an order of warning, probation, revocation, suspension, or fine, shall provide the licensee with the opportunity to meet or to confer with the supervisor of liquor control, or his or her designee, concerning the alleged violations. At least ten days prior to such meeting or conference, the supervisor shall provide the licensee with notice of the time and place of such meeting or conference, and the supervisor of liquor control shall also provide the licensee with a written description of the specific conduct for which discipline is sought, a citation of the law or rules allegedly violated, and, upon request, copies of any violation report or any other documents which are the basis for such action. Any order of warning, probation, revocation, suspension, or fine shall be effective no sooner than thirty days from the date of such order.

311.710. 1. In addition to the penalties and proceedings for suspension or revocation of licenses provided for in this chapter, and without limiting them, proceedings for the suspension or revocation of any license authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor at retail may be brought in the circuit court of any county in this state, or in the city of St. Louis, in which the licensed premises are located and such proceedings may be brought by the sheriff or any peace officer of that county or by any eight or more persons who are taxpaying citizens of the county or city for any of the following offenses:

(1) Selling, giving or otherwise supplying intoxicating liquor to a habitual drunkard or to any person who is under or apparently under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(2) Knowingly permitting any prostitute, degenerate, or dissolute person to frequent the licensed premises;

(3) Permitting on the licensed premises any disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, or any lewd, immoral or improper entertainment, conduct or practices;

(4) Selling, offering for sale, possessing or knowingly permitting the consumption on the licensed premises of any kind of intoxicating liquors, the sale, possession or consumption of which is not authorized under his license;

(5) Selling, giving, or otherwise supplying intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years;

(6) Selling, giving or otherwise supplying intoxicating liquors between the hours of 12:00 midnight Saturday night and 12:00 midnight Sunday night;

**(7) Permitting on the licensed premises any form of gambling device punishable pursuant to chapter 572.**

2. Provided, that said taxpaying citizen shall submit in writing, under oath, by registered United States mail to the supervisor of liquor control a joint complaint, stating the name of the licensee, the name under which the licensee's business is conducted and the address of the licensed premises, setting out in general the character and nature of the offense or offenses charged, together with the names and addresses of the witnesses by whom proof thereof is expected to be made; and provided, that after a period of thirty days after the mailing of such complaint to the supervisor of liquor control the person therein complained of shall not have been cited by the supervisor to appear and show cause why his license should not be suspended or revoked then they shall file with the circuit clerk of the county or city in which the premises are located a copy of the complaint on file with the supervisor of liquor control.

3. If, pursuant to the receipt of such complaint by the supervisor of liquor control, the licensee appears

and shows cause why his license should not be suspended or revoked at a hearing held for that purpose by the supervisor and either the complainants or the licensee consider themselves aggrieved with the order of the supervisor then, after a request in writing by either the complainants or the licensee, the supervisor shall certify to the circuit clerk of the county or city in which the licensed premises are located a copy of the original complaint filed with him, together with a copy of the transcript of the evidence adduced at the hearing held by him. Such certification by the supervisor shall not act as a supersedeas of any order made by him.

4. Upon receipt of such complaint, whether from the complainant directly or from the supervisor of liquor control, the court shall set a date for an early hearing thereon and it shall be the duty of the circuit clerk to cause to be delivered by registered United States mail to the prosecuting attorney of the county or to the circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis and to the licensee copies of the complaint and he shall, at the same time, give notice of the time and place of the hearing. Such notice shall be delivered to the prosecuting attorney or to the circuit attorney and to the licensee at least fifteen days prior to the date of the hearing.

5. The complaint shall be heard by the court without a jury and if there has been a prior hearing thereon by the supervisor of liquor control then the case shall be heard de novo and both the complainants and the licensee may produce new and additional evidence material to the issues.

6. If the court shall find upon the hearing that the offense or offenses charged in the complaint have been established by the evidence, the court shall order the suspension or revocation of the license but, in so doing, shall take into consideration whatever order, if any, may have been made in the premises by the supervisor of liquor control. If the court finds that to revoke the license would be unduly severe, then the court may suspend the license for such period of time as the court deems proper.

7. The judgment of the court in no event shall be superseded or stayed during pendency of any appeal therefrom.

8. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney to prosecute diligently and without delay any such complaints coming to him by virtue of this section.

9. The jurisdiction herein conferred upon the circuit courts to hear and determine complaints for the suspension or revocation of licenses in the manner provided in this section shall not be exclusive and any authority conferred upon the supervisor of liquor control to revoke or suspend licenses shall remain in full force and effect, and the suspension or revocation of a license as provided in this section shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other revocation or suspension provided by this chapter.

10. Costs accruing because of such hearings in the circuit court shall be taxed in the same manner as criminal costs.

311.720. Conviction in any court of any violation of this chapter, or any felony violation of chapter 195 **or chapter 572**, in the course of business, shall have the effect of automatically revoking the license of the person convicted, and such revocation shall continue operative until said case is finally disposed of, and if the defendant is finally acquitted, he may apply for and receive a license hereunder, upon paying the regular license charge therefor, in the same manner as though he had never had a license hereunder; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to violations of section 311.070, and violations of said section shall be punished only as therein provided.

313.004. 1. There is hereby created the “Missouri Gaming Commission” consisting of five members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member of the Missouri gaming

commission shall be a resident of this state. No member shall have pled guilty to or shall have been convicted of a felony or gambling-related offense. Not more than three members shall be affiliated with the same political party. No member of the commission shall be an elected official. The overall membership of the commission shall reflect experience in law enforcement, civil and criminal investigation and financial principles.

2. The initial members of the commission shall be appointed within thirty days of April 29, 1993. Of the members first appointed, one shall be appointed for a one-year term, two shall be appointed for a two-year term and two shall be appointed for a three-year term. Thereafter, all members appointed shall serve for a three-year term. No person shall serve as a member more than six years. The governor shall designate one of the members as the chair. The governor may remove any member of the commission from office for malfeasance or neglect of duty in office. The governor may also replace any member of the commission, with the advice and consent of the senate, when any responsibility concerning the state lottery, pari-mutuel wagering or any other form of gaming is placed under the jurisdiction of the commission.

3. The commission shall meet at least quarterly in accordance with its rules. In addition, special meetings may be called by the chair or any two members of the commission upon twenty-four-hour written notice to each member. No action of the commission shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which at least three of the five members are present and shall vote in favor thereof.

4. The commission shall perform all duties and have all the powers and responsibilities conferred and imposed upon it relating to excursion gambling boats and, after June 30, 1994, the lawful operation of the game of bingo under this chapter. Within the commission, there shall be established a division of gambling and after June 30, 1994, the division of bingo. Subject to appropriations, the commission may hire an executive director and any employees as it may deem necessary to carry out the commission's duties. The commission shall have authority to require investigations of any employee or applicant for employment as deemed necessary and use such information or any other information in the determination of employment. The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations establishing a code of ethics for its employees which shall include, but not be limited to, restrictions on which employees shall be prohibited from participating in or wagering on any game or gaming operation subject to the jurisdiction of the commission. The commission shall determine if any other employees of the commission or any licensee of the commission shall participate or wager in any operation under the jurisdiction of the commission.

5. On April 29, 1993, all the authority, powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, property, matters pending and all other pertinent vestiges of the state tourism commission relating to the regulation of excursion gambling boats and, after June 30, 1994, of the department of revenue relating to the regulation of the game of bingo shall be transferred to the Missouri gaming commission.

6. The commission shall be assigned to the department of public safety as a type III division, but the director of the department of public safety has no supervision, authority or control over the actions or decisions of the commission.

7. Members of the Missouri gaming commission shall receive as compensation, the amount of one hundred dollars for every day in which the commission holds a meeting, when such meeting is subject to the recording of minutes as provided in chapter 610, and shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The chair shall receive as additional compensation one hundred dollars for each month such person serves on the commission in that capacity.

8. No member or employee of the commission shall be appointed or continue to be a member or

employee who is licensed by the commission as an excursion gambling boat operator or supplier and no member or employee of the commission shall be appointed or continue to be a member or employee who is related to any person within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity who is licensed by the commission as an excursion gambling boat operator or supplier. The commission shall determine by rule and regulation appropriate restrictions on the relationship of members and employees of the commission to persons holding or applying for occupational licenses from the commission or to employees of any licensee of the commission. No peace officer, as defined by section 590.010, who is designated to have direct regulator authority related to excursion gambling boats shall be employed by any excursion gambling boat or supplier licensed by the commission while employed as a peace officer. No member or employee of the commission or any employee of the state attorney general's office or the state highway patrol who has direct authority over the regulation or investigation of any applicant or licensee of the commission or any peace officer of any city or county which has approved excursion boat gambling shall accept any gift or gratuity from an applicant or licensee while serving as a member or while under such employment. Any person knowingly in violation of the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Any such member, officer or employee who personally or whose prohibited relative knowingly violates the provisions of this subsection, in addition to the foregoing penalty, shall, upon conviction, immediately and thereupon forfeit his office or employment.

9. The commission may enter into agreements with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Internal Revenue Service, the state attorney general, **the Missouri state highway patrol**, or any state, federal or local agency the commission deems necessary to carry out the duties of the commission, **including investigations relating to and the enforcement of the provisions of chapter 572 relating to illegal gambling**. No state agency shall count employees used in any agreements entered into with the commission against any personnel cap authorized by any statute. Any consideration paid by the commission for the purpose of entering into, or to carry out, any agreement shall be considered an administrative expense of the commission. When such agreements are entered into for responsibilities relating to excursion gambling boats, **or for the purpose of investigating illegal gambling pursuant to chapter 572 utilizing existing Missouri state highway patrol personnel assigned to enforce the regulations of licensed gaming activities governed by chapter 313**, the commission shall require excursion gambling boat licensees to pay for such services under rules and regulations of the commission. The commission may provide by rules and regulations for the offset of any prize or winnings won by any person making a wager subject to the jurisdiction of the commission, when practical, when such person has an outstanding debt owed the state of Missouri.

10. No person who has served as a member or employee of the commission, as a member of the general assembly, as an elected or appointed official of the state or of any city or county of this state in which the licensing of excursion gambling boats has been approved in either the city or county or both or any employee of the state highway patrol designated by the superintendent of the highway patrol or any employee of the state attorney general's office designated by the state attorney general to have direct regulatory authority related to excursion gambling boats shall, while in such office or during such employment and during the first two years after termination of his office or position, obtain direct ownership interest in or be employed by any excursion gambling boat licensed by the commission or which has applied for a license to the commission or enter into a contractual relationship related to direct gaming activity. A "direct ownership interest" shall be defined as any financial interest, equitable interest, beneficial interest, or ownership control held by the public official or employee, or such person's family member related within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity, in any excursion gambling boat operation or any parent or

subsidiary company which owns or operates an excursion gambling boat or as a supplier to any excursion gambling boat which has applied for or been granted a license by the commission, provided that a direct ownership interest shall not include any equity interest purchased at fair market value or equity interest received as consideration for goods and services provided at fair market value of less than one percent of the total outstanding shares of stock of any publicly traded corporation or certificates of partnership of any limited partnership which is listed on a regulated stock exchange or automated quotation system. Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a class E felony. Any such member, officer or employee who personally and knowingly violates the provisions of this subsection, in addition to the foregoing penalty, shall, upon conviction, immediately and thereupon forfeit his office or employment. For purposes of this subsection, "appointed official" shall mean any official of this state or of any city or county authorized under subsection 10 of section 313.812 appointed to a position which has discretionary powers over the operations of any licensee or applicant for licensure by the commission. This shall only apply if the appointed official has a direct ownership interest in an excursion gambling boat licensed by the commission or which has applied for a license to the commission to be docked within the jurisdiction of his or her appointment. No elected or appointed official, his or her spouse or dependent child shall, while in such office or within two years after termination of his or her office or position, be employed by an applicant for an excursion gambling boat license or an excursion gambling boat licensed by the commission. Any other person related to an elected or appointed official within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity employed by an applicant for an excursion gambling boat license or excursion gambling boat licensed by the commission shall disclose this relationship to the commission. Such disclosure shall be in writing and shall include who is employing such individual, that person's relationship to the elected or appointed official, and a job description for which the person is being employed. The commission may require additional information as it may determine necessary.

11. The commission may enter into contracts with any private entity the commission deems necessary to carry out the duties of the commission, other than criminal law enforcement, provision of legal counsel before the courts and other agencies of this state, and the enforcement of liquor laws. The commission may require provisions for special auditing requirements, investigations and restrictions on the employees of any private entity with which a contract is entered into by the commission.

12. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 610 to the contrary, all criminal justice records shall be available to any agency or commission responsible for licensing or investigating applicants or licensees applying to any gaming commission of this state.

**13. (1) The commission shall establish a telephone contact number, which shall be prominently displayed on the commission's website, to receive reports of suspected illegal gambling activities. Upon the receipt of such report, the commission shall refer such reports to the Missouri state highway patrol for investigation pursuant to this section. The commission shall notify the subject of such investigation within thirty days of receiving a report under this subsection.**

**(2) The superintendent of the highway patrol shall initiate investigations of potential violations punishable pursuant to chapter 572, including referrals made by the Missouri gaming commission pursuant to this section.**

**(3) Upon the request of a prosecuting or circuit attorney, the attorney general shall aid a prosecuting or circuit attorney in prosecuting violations referred by the superintendent of the highway patrol.**

**(4) Local law enforcement agencies shall notify the supervisor of liquor control, the state lottery commission, and the Missouri gaming commission of all investigations of potential violations punishable pursuant to chapter 572.**

**(5) The provisions of this subsection shall not preclude or hinder the ability of a local law enforcement agency to conduct investigations into potential violations punishable pursuant to chapter 572 or any other crime or criminal activity in its jurisdiction.**

**(6) Any person or establishment licensed under this chapter that is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation punishable pursuant to chapter 572, and any affiliated company of such person or establishment, shall be permanently prohibited from being licensed to participate in any way in a program implementing video lottery gaming terminals should such a program be implemented in this state.**

313.255. 1. The director shall issue, suspend, revoke, and renew licenses for lottery game retailers pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the commission. Such rules shall specify that at least ten percent of all licenses awarded to lottery game retailers in constitutional charter cities not within a county and constitutional charter cities with a population of at least four hundred fifty thousand not located wholly within a county of the first class with a charter form of government shall be awarded to minority-owned and -controlled business enterprises. Licensing rules and regulations shall include requirements relating to the financial responsibility of the licensee, the accessibility of the licensee's place of business or activity to the public, the sufficiency of existing licenses to serve the public interest, the volume of expected sales, the security and efficient operation of the lottery, and other matters necessary to protect the public interest and trust in the lottery and to further the sales of lottery tickets or shares. Lottery game retailers shall be selected without regard to political affiliation.

2. The commission may sell lottery tickets at its office and at special events.

3. The commission shall require every retailer to post a bond, a bonding fee or a letter of credit in such amount as may be required by the commission, and upon licensure shall prominently display his license, or a copy thereof, as provided in the rules and regulations of the commission.

4. All licenses for lottery game retailers shall specify the place such sales shall take place.

5. A lottery game retailer license shall not be assignable or transferable.

6. A license shall be revoked upon a finding that the licensee:

- (1) Has knowingly provided false or misleading information to the commission or its employees;
- (2) Has been convicted of any felony; or
- (3) Has endangered the security of the lottery.

7. A license may be suspended, revoked, or not renewed for any of the following causes:

- (1) A change of business location;
- (2) An insufficient sales volume;
- (3) A delinquency in remitting money owed to the lottery; [or]
- (4) Any violation of any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this section by the commission; **or**

**(5) Possession of a gambling device as defined pursuant to section 572.010.”; and**

Further amend said bill, page 117, Section 571.030, line 269, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“572.010. As used in this chapter the following terms mean:

(1) “Advance gambling activity”, a person advances gambling activity if, acting other than as a player, he or she engages in conduct that materially aids any form of gambling activity. Conduct of this nature includes but is not limited to conduct directed toward the creation or establishment of the particular game, lottery, contest, scheme, device or activity involved, toward the acquisition or maintenance of premises, paraphernalia, equipment or apparatus therefor, toward the solicitation or inducement of persons to participate therein, toward the actual conduct of the playing phases thereof, toward the arrangement or communication of any of its financial or recording phases, or toward any other phase of its operation. A person advances gambling activity if, having substantial proprietary control or other authoritative control over premises being used with his or her knowledge for purposes of gambling activity, he or she permits that activity to occur or continue or makes no effort to prevent its occurrence or continuation. The supplying, servicing and operation of a licensed excursion gambling boat under sections 313.800 to 313.840 does not constitute advancing gambling activity;

(2) “Bookmaking”, advancing gambling activity by unlawfully accepting bets from members of the public as a business, rather than in a casual or personal fashion, upon the outcomes of future contingent events;

(3) “Contest of chance”, any contest, game, gaming scheme or gaming device in which the outcome depends in a material degree upon an element of chance, notwithstanding that the skill of the contestants may also be a factor therein;

(4) “Gambling”, a person engages in gambling when he or she stakes or risks something of value upon the outcome of a contest of chance or a future contingent event not under his or her control or influence, upon an agreement or understanding that he or she will receive something of value in the event of a certain outcome. Gambling does not include bona fide business transactions valid under the law of contracts, including but not limited to contracts for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or commodities, and agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance, including but not limited to contracts of indemnity or guaranty and life, health or accident insurance; nor does gambling include playing an amusement device that confers only an immediate right of replay not exchangeable for something of value. Gambling does not include any licensed activity, or persons participating in such games which are covered by sections 313.800 to 313.840;

(5) “Gambling device”, any device, machine, paraphernalia or equipment that is **not approved by the Missouri gaming commission or state lottery commission under the provisions of chapter 313 and that:**

**(a) Contains a random number generator where prize payout percentages are controlled or adjustable;**

**(b) Is used in any scenario where coins or cash prizes are involved or any scenario where a prize is converted to cash or monetary credit of any kind related to the use of the gambling device; or**

**(c) Is used or usable in the playing phases of any gambling activity, whether that activity consists of**

gambling between persons or gambling by a person with a machine, **regardless of whether the machine or device or system or network of devices includes a preview of the outcome or whether the outcome is known, displayed, or capable of being known or displayed to the user;**

**Any device not described in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this subdivision that a reasonable person would believe is usable or can be made readily usable in gambling or any phases of gambling activity shall be prima facie evidence of a gambling device and may be subject to seizure by any peace officer in this state.** However, lottery tickets, policy slips and other items used in the playing phases of lottery and policy schemes are not gambling devices within this definition;

(6) “Gambling record”, any article, instrument, record, receipt, ticket, certificate, token, slip or notation used or intended to be used in connection with unlawful gambling activity;

(7) “Lottery” or “policy”, an unlawful gambling scheme in which for a consideration the participants are given an opportunity to win something of value, the award of which is determined by chance;

(8) “Player”, a person who engages in any form of gambling solely as a contestant or bettor, without receiving or becoming entitled to receive any profit therefrom other than personal gambling winnings, and without otherwise rendering any material assistance to the establishment, conduct or operation of the particular gambling activity. A person who gambles at a social game of chance on equal terms with the other participants therein does not otherwise render material assistance to the establishment, conduct or operation thereof by performing, without fee or remuneration, acts directed toward the arrangement or facilitation of the game, such as inviting persons to play, permitting the use of premises therefor and supplying cards or other equipment used therein. A person who engages in “bookmaking” as defined in subdivision (2) of this section is not a player;

(9) “Professional player”, a player who engages in gambling for a livelihood or who has derived at least twenty percent of his or her income in any one year within the past five years from acting solely as a player;

(10) “Profit from gambling activity”, a person profits from gambling activity if, other than as a player, he or she accepts or receives money or other property pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any person whereby he participates or is to participate in the proceeds of gambling activity;

(11) “Slot machine”, a gambling device that as a result of the insertion of a coin or other object operates, either completely automatically or with the aid of some physical act by the player, in such a manner that, depending upon elements of chance, **from the perspective of a player or a reasonable person,** it may eject something of value, **regardless of whether the machine or device or system or network of devices includes a preview of the outcome or whether the outcome is known, displayed, or capable of being known or displayed to the user.** A device so constructed or readily adaptable or convertible to such use is no less a slot machine because it is not in working order or because some mechanical act of manipulation or repair is required to accomplish its adaptation, conversion or workability. Nor is it any less a slot machine because apart from its use or adaptability as such it may also sell or deliver something of value on a basis other than chance;

(12) “Something of value”, any money or property, any token, object or article exchangeable for money or property, or any form of credit or promise directly or indirectly contemplating transfer of money or property or of any interest therein or involving extension of a service, entertainment or a privilege of playing at a game or scheme without charge;

(13) “Unlawful”, not specifically authorized by law.



572.015. **1.** Nothing in this chapter prohibits constitutionally authorized activities under Article III, Sections 39(a) to 39(f) of the Missouri Constitution.

**2.** For the purposes of this section and Article III, Section 39(f) of the Missouri Constitution, the following terms shall mean:

**(1) “Net proceeds”, the gross amount paid for tickets for a raffle or sweepstakes minus the payment of prizes and administrative expenses. Administrative expenses relating to the purchase or rental of supplies and equipment utilized in conducting the raffle or sweepstakes shall not be in excess of the reasonable market purchase price or reasonable market rental rate for such supplies and equipment, and in no case shall such administrative expenses be based on a percentage of proceeds;**

**(2) “Raffle” or “sweepstakes”, the award by chance of one or more prizes to one or more persons among a group of persons who have paid or promised something of value in exchange for a ticket that represents one or more equal chances to win a prize, and for which all tickets have been sold prior to the selection of a winner or winners;**

**(3) “Sponsor”, the offering of a raffle or sweepstakes by an organization recognized as charitable or religious pursuant to federal law in which the entire net proceeds of such raffle or sweepstakes shall be exclusively devoted to the lawful purposes of the organization permitted to conduct the raffle or sweepstakes.**

572.100. The general assembly by enacting this chapter intends to preempt any other regulation of the area covered by this chapter. No governmental subdivision or agency may enact or enforce a law that regulates or makes any conduct in the area covered by this chapter an offense, or the subject of a criminal or civil penalty or sanction of any kind, **except for the revocation, suspension, or denial by the Missouri lottery commission, the Missouri gaming commission, or the division of alcohol and tobacco control of a license issued under chapter 311 or 313.** The term “gambling”, as used in this chapter, does not include licensed activities under sections 313.800 to 313.840.”; and

Further amend said bill, page 138, section 217.660, line 8, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Section B. Because of the need to eliminate illegal gambling activity in this state, the repeal and reenactment of sections 311.660, 311.680, 311.710, 311.720, 313.004, 313.255, 572.010, 572.015, and 572.100 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 311.660, 311.680, 311.710, 311.720, 313.004, 313.255, 572.010, 572.015, and 572.100 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and”.

Senator Schatz moved that the above amendment be adopted.

At the request of Senator Luetkemeyer, **HCS for HB 59**, with **SCS, SS for SCS, SA 1 and SA 2 to SA1** (pending), was placed on the Informal Calendar.

### **MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE**

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

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SCS for HCS for HB 15**. Representatives: Smith (163),

Deaton, Richey, Merideth, Unsicker.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS#2** for **SCS** for **HB 273**, as amended, 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 has taken up and passed **HCS** for **HB 1358**, entitled:

An Act to amend chapter 192, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to contagious diseases, with an emergency clause.

Emergency Clause Adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Read 1st time.

On motion of Senator Rowden, the Senate recessed until 1:30 p.m.

### **RECESS**

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

### **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** for **SB 6**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 303.220, 304.153, 319.131, 375.018, 375.246, 376.421, 379.120, 382.010, 382.110, 382.230, 384.043, 385.220, and 385.320, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-seven new sections relating to insurance.

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 **HB 1008**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 415.415, 431.202, and 456.4-419, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof five new sections relating to financial transactions.

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 **HB 764**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 415.415, 493.050, and 493.070, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to newspapers.

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 adopted **SS**, as amended, for **HCS** for **HB 574** and has taken up and passed **SS** for **HCS** for **HB 574**, as amended.

**PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Wieland moved that **SS** for **SB 6**, with **HCS**, be taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

**HCS** for **SS** for **SB 6** was taken up.

Senator Wieland moved that **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 6** be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Brown	Burlison
Cierpiot	Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Hegeman	Hoskins	Koenig
May	Moon	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Onder	Razer	Rehder
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Gannon	Hough	Luetkemeyer—3
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Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

Pursuant to Senate Rule 91, Senator Luetkemeyer excused himself from voting on the 3rd reading of **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 6**.

On motion of Senator Wieland, **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 6** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Brown	Burlison
Cierpiot	Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Hegeman	Hoskins	Koenig
May	Moon	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Onder	Razer	Rehder

Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Gannon	Hough—2
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Absent with leave—Senators—None

Excused from voting—Senator Luetkemeyer—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

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

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

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

Bill ordered enrolled.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Crawford moved that the conferees on **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 271**, be allowed to exceed the differences on Section 394.020, which motion prevailed.

Senator Riddle moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HB 273**, as amended, and grant the House a conference thereon and that the conferees be allowed to exceed the differences on Section 436.263, which motion prevailed.

### REFERRALS

President Pro Tem Schatz referred **HCS** for **HB 402** to the Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight.

### HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

At the request of Senator Hoskins, **HCS** for **HB 529**, with **SCS**, was placed on the Informal Calendar.

**HCS** for **HB 697**, with **SCS**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 67.2800, 67.2810, and 67.2815, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eight new sections relating to property assessment contracts for energy efficiency, with penalty provisions.

Was taken up by Senator Crawford.

**SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 697**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 697

An Act to repeal sections 67.2800, 67.2810, and 67.2815, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eight new

sections relating to property assessment contracts for energy efficiency.

Was taken up.

Senator Crawford moved that **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 697** be adopted.

Senator Crawford offered **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 697**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 697

An Act to repeal sections 67.2800, 67.2810, and 67.2815, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eight new sections relating to property assessment contracts for energy efficiency.

Senator Crawford moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 697** be adopted.

Senator Hough assumed the Chair.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Bean assumed the Chair.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator May offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 697, Pages 9-10, Section 67.2815, Lines 104-126, by striking all of said lines; and

Further amend said bill, Section 67.2817, page 13, line 63 by striking all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**of the true value in money, as determined by the assessor pursuant to chapter 137, plus ten percent of such amount, of the benefitted property prior to the**”; and further amend line 70 by inserting immediately after “upon” the following: “**, if such product exists**”; and

Further amend said bill and section, pages 15-16, lines 129-142, by striking all of said lines; and

Further amend said bill, Section 67.2818, page 16, lines 13-16 by striking all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**true value in money, as determined by the assessor pursuant to chapter 137, plus ten percent of such amount.**”; and further amend lines 22-25 by striking all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**true value in money, as determined by the assessor pursuant to chapter 137, plus ten percent of such amount.**”.

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

Senator Crawford moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 697**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Crawford, **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 697**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

## YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Brown	Burlison
Cierpiot	Crawford	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer
Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senator Moon—1

Absent—Senators

Eigel                Washington—2

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

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

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

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

At the request of Senator Crawford, **HB 604**, with **SCS**, was placed on the Informal Calendar.**HCS for HJR 35**, entitled:

Joint Resolution submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment repealing Section 15 of Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri, and adopting one new section in lieu thereof relating to the state treasurer’s ability to invest.

Was taken up by Senator Schatz.

On motion of Senator Schatz, **HCS for HJR 35** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

## YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Brown	Burlison
Cierpiot	Crawford	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Moon	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder
Razer	Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz
Schupp	White	Wieland	Williams—32			

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Eigel                Washington—2

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Schatz, title to the joint resolution was agreed to.

Senator Schatz moved that the vote by which the joint resolution passed be reconsidered.

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

At the request of Senator Burlison, **HB 542**, was placed on the Informal Calendar.

At the request of Senator Hoskins, **HB 948**, with **SCS**, was placed on the Informal Calendar.

At the request of Senator Wieland, **HB 249**, was placed on the Informal Calendar.

**HCS** for **HB 685**, with **SCS**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 27.010, 51.050, 55.060, 58.030, 60.010, 77.230, 79.080, 162.291, 190.050, 204.610, 247.060, 249.140, 321.130, and 483.010, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fifteen new sections relating to certain public offices.

Was taken up by Senator Brown.

**SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 685**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 685

An Act to repeal sections 27.010, 50.166, 51.050, 55.060, 58.030, 59.021, 59.100, 60.010, 77.230, 79.080, 105.465, 162.291, 190.050, 204.610, 247.060, 249.140, 321.130, 451.040, and 483.010, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty new sections relating to certain public officers, with an existing penalty provision.

Was taken up.

Senator Brown moved that **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 685** be adopted.

Senator Brattin offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 685, Page 3, Section 50.166, Line 29, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“50.530. As used in sections 50.530 to 50.745:

(1) “Accounting officer” means county auditor in counties of the first and second classifications and the county clerks in counties of the third and fourth classifications;

(2) “Budget officer” means such person, as may, from time to time, be appointed by the county commission of counties of the first classification except in counties of the first classification with a population of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants according to the official United States Census of 1970 the county auditor shall be the chief budget officer, the presiding commissioner of the county commission in counties of the second classification, unless the county commission designates the county clerk as budget officer, and the county clerk in counties of the third and fourth classification. [Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision to the contrary, in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-two thousand but fewer than eighty-two thousand one hundred inhabitants, the

presiding commissioner shall be the budget officer unless the county commission designates the county clerk as the budget officer.]”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Eslinger assumed the Chair.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Brown moved that **SCS for HCS for HB 685**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Brown, **SCS for HCS for HB 685**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Brown	Burlison	Crawford
Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig
Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer	Rehder
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schupp	Washington	White
Wieland	Williams—30					

NAYS—Senator Moon—1

Absent—Senators

Bean	Cierpiot	Schatz—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 Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

**HCS for HB 529**, with **SCS**, entitled:

An Act to repeal section 41.152, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to biodiesel fuel, with a penalty provision.

Was taken up by Senator Hoskins.

**SCS for HCS for HB 529**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 529

An Act to amend chapter 135, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to biodiesel fuel.

Was taken up.

Senator Hoskins moved that **SCS for HCS for HB 529** be adopted.



Senator Hoskins offered **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 529**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 529

An Act to amend chapter 135, RSMo, by adding thereto two new sections relating to a tax credit for the sale of certain fuel.

Senator Hoskins moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 529** be adopted.

Senator Hoskins offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 529, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 3-4, by striking “a tax credit for the sale of certain fuel” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “tax credits”; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section A, line 3, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“33.282. 1. Subject to appropriation the office of administration shall develop a tax expenditure budget for submission to the general assembly in conjunction with the submission of the state budget as required in section 33.280. The tax expenditure budget shall indicate, on an annual basis, the reduction in revenue collections for each fiscal year as a result of each deduction, exemption, credit or other tax preference as may be authorized by law, and shall indicate, where appropriate, the tax source of each state-funded program. Periodically the tax expenditure budget shall include a cost-benefit analysis of the following:

- (1) The neighborhood assistance program, sections 32.100 to 32.125;
- (2) Tax increment financing, sections 99.800 to 99.865;
- (3) Export and infrastructure funding, sections 100.250 to 100.297;
- (4) Credit for new expanded business facility, sections 135.100 to 135.150;
- (5) Enterprise zones, sections 135.200 to 135.256;
- (6) Main street program, sections 251.470 to 251.485;
- (7) Economic development districts, sections 251.500 to 251.510;
- (8) Rural economic development, sections 620.155 to 620.165;
- (9) Export development, sections 620.170 to 620.174;
- (10) Small business incubator program, section 620.495; and
- (11) Other programs as may be practical.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 32.057, the department of revenue shall not release information as part of the tax expenditure budget in a manner that would allow the identification of any individual taxpayer.

2. On or before October first of each year each state department authorized by law to offer deductions, exemptions, credits or other tax preferences shall submit to the budget director the estimated amount of such tax expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July first of the following year and a cost/benefit analysis of such tax expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. Such estimates and analysis shall be in the manner and

form prescribed by the budget director and shall be submitted by the budget director to the chairman of the senate appropriations committee and the chairman of the house budget committee by January first of each year.

[3. No new tax credits, except the senior citizens property tax credit as referenced in chapter 135, shall be issued or certified for any tax year beginning after July first of the following year unless the estimate of such credits have been reviewed and approved by a majority of the senate appropriations committee and the house budget committee.]”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Eigel offered **SA 2**, which was read:

#### SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 529, Page 4, Section 135.775, Line 42, by striking “twenty” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**sixteen**”.

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

At the request of Senator Hoskins, **HCS** for **HB 529**, with **SCS**, and **SS** for **SCS**, as amended (pending), was placed on the Informal Calendar.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

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

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS#2** for **SCS** for **HB 273**, as amended. Representatives: Hannegan, Knight, Christofanelli, Brown (27), Lewis (25).

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#2** for **SB 26**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 67.030, 84.400, 557.045, and 574.085, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seven new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions.

With House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 1, House Amendment No. 2 to House Amendment No. 1, House Amendment No. 3 to House Amendment No. 1, House Amendment No. 1, as amended, House Amendment No. 2, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 3, House Amendment No. 2 to House Amendment No. 3, House Amendment No. 3, as amended, House Amendment Nos. 4, 5, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 6, House Amendment No. 2 to House Amendment No. 6, House Amendment No. 6, as amended, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 7, House Amendment No. 2 to House Amendment No. 7, House Amendment No. 7, as amended, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 8, House Amendment No. 2 to House Amendment No. 8, House Amendment No. 8, as amended, House Amendment No. 10, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 11, House Amendment No. 3 to House Amendment No. 11, House Amendment No. 11, as amended, House Amendment Nos. 12, 13, House Amendment No. 2 to House Amendment No. 14, House Amendment No. 3 to House Amendment No. 14, House Amendment No. 4 to House Amendment No. 14,

House Amendment No. 5 to House Amendment No. 14, House Amendment No. 14, as amended, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 15, House Amendment No. 15, as amended, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 16, House Amendment No. 16, as amended, House Amendment No. 17, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 18, House Amendment No. 18, as amended, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 19, House Amendment No. 19, as amended, House Amendment Nos. 20 and 21.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Amendment No. 1 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 5, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“regarding a license issued by the director under this chapter.**

**15. A law enforcement agency that has substantially similar or greater procedures shall be deemed in compliance with this section.”; and”; 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 House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting immediately after the phrase “Senate Bill No. 26,” on said line the following;

“Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“56.380. It is unlawful for the circuit attorneys or the assistant circuit attorneys of the courts of this state having jurisdiction of criminals within cities in this state having a population of seven hundred thousand inhabitants or more to contract for, directly or indirectly, or to accept, receive or take any fee, reward, promise or undertaking, or gift or valuable thing of any kind whatsoever, except the salary of his office prescribed by law, for aiding, advising, promoting or procuring any indictment, true bill or legal process of any kind whatsoever against any person or party, or for aiding, promoting, counseling or procuring the detection, discovery, apprehension, prosecution or conviction of any person upon any charge whatsoever, or for aiding, advising or counseling of or concerning, or for procuring, promoting or effecting the discovery or recovery, by any means whatever, of any valuable thing which is secreted or detained from the possession of the owner or lawful custodian thereof. Any officer who is convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment by the state department of corrections [and human resources] for not more than seven years and in addition shall forfeit his office.

56.455. In addition to his other duties, the circuit attorney of the City of St. Louis shall make a detailed report of all information in his possession pertaining to each person committed to the state penitentiary by the circuit court of the City of St. Louis to the director of the state department of corrections [and human resources] and to the state [board of probation and] parole **board**. The report shall include such information as may be requested by such director or board and shall include a summary of such evidence as to the prior convictions of the convict, his mental condition, education and other personal background information which is available to the circuit attorney as well as the date of the crime for which the convict was sentenced, whether he was tried or pleaded guilty, and such facts as are available as to the aggravating or

mitigating circumstances of the crime. The circuit attorney may include in the report his recommendation as to whether the convict should be kept in a maximum security institution. The report shall be transmitted within twenty days after the date of the conviction or at such other time as is prescribed by the director of the department of corrections [and human resources] or [board of probation and] parole **board.**”]; and

Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“105.950. 1. Until June 30, 2000, the commissioner of administration and the directors of the departments of revenue, social services, agriculture, economic development, corrections, labor and industrial relations, natural resources, and public safety shall continue to receive the salaries they received on August 27, 1999, subject to annual adjustments as provided in section 105.005.

2. On and after July 1, 2000, the salary of the directors of the above departments shall be set by the governor within the limits of the salary ranges established pursuant to this section and the appropriation for that purpose. Salary ranges for department directors and members of the [board of probation and] parole **board** shall be set by the personnel advisory board after considering the results of a study periodically performed or administered by the office of administration. Such salary ranges shall be published yearly in an appendix to the revised statutes of Missouri.

3. Each of the above salaries shall be increased by any salary adjustment provided pursuant to the provisions of section 105.005.

149.071. Any person who shall, without the authorization of the director of revenue, make or manufacture, or who shall falsely or fraudulently forge, counterfeit, reproduce, restore, or process any stamp, impression, copy, facsimile, or other evidence for the purpose of indicating the payment of the tax levied by this chapter, or who shall knowingly or by a deceptive act use or pass, or tender as true, or affix, impress, or imprint, by use of any device, rubber stamp or by any other means, or any package containing cigarettes, any unauthorized, false, altered, forged, counterfeit or previously used stamp, impressions, copies, facsimiles or other evidence of cigarette tax payment, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment by the state department of corrections [and human resources] for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years.

149.076. 1. No manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer shall fail or refuse to make any return required by the director, or refuse to permit the director or his duly authorized representatives to examine records, papers, files and equipment pertaining to the person’s business made taxable by this chapter. No person shall make an incomplete, false or fraudulent return under this chapter, or attempt to do anything to evade full disclosure of the facts or to avoid the payment in whole or in part of the tax or interest due.

2. Any person who files a false report or application or makes a false entry in any record relating to the purchase and sale of cigarettes shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment by the state department of corrections [and human resources] for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years.

214.392. 1. The division shall:

(1) Recommend prosecution for violations of the provisions of sections 214.270 to 214.410 to the appropriate prosecuting, circuit attorney or to the attorney general;

(2) Employ, within limits of the funds appropriated, such employees as are necessary to carry out the

provisions of sections 214.270 to 214.410;

(3) Be allowed to convey full authority to each city or county governing body the use of inmates controlled by the department of corrections and the [board of probation and] parole **board** to care for abandoned cemeteries located within the boundaries of each city or county;

(4) Exercise all budgeting, purchasing, reporting and other related management functions;

(5) Be authorized, within the limits of the funds appropriated, to conduct investigations, examinations, or audits to determine compliance with sections 214.270 to 214.410;

(6) The division may promulgate rules necessary to implement the provisions of sections 214.270 to 214.516, including but not limited to:

(a) Rules setting the amount of fees authorized pursuant to sections 214.270 to 214.516. The fees shall be set at a level to produce revenue that shall not substantially exceed the cost and expense of administering sections 214.270 to 214.516. All moneys received by the division pursuant to sections 214.270 to 214.516 shall be collected by the director who shall transmit such moneys to the department of revenue for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the endowed care cemetery audit fund created in section 193.265;

(b) Rules to administer the inspection and audit provisions of the endowed care cemetery law;

(c) Rules for the establishment and maintenance of the cemetery registry pursuant to section 214.283.

2. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2001, shall be invalid and void.

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 **board**;

(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, involuntary manslaughter in the first or second degree, kidnapping, kidnapping in the first degree, 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] **division of probation and parole**;

(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.

217.030. The director shall appoint the directors of the divisions of the department[, except the chairman of the parole board who shall be appointed by the governor]. Division directors shall serve at the pleasure of the director[, except the chairman of the parole board who shall serve in the capacity of chairman at the pleasure of the governor]. The director of the department shall be the appointing authority under chapter 36 to employ such administrative, technical and other personnel who may be assigned to the department generally rather than to any of the department divisions or facilities and whose employment is necessary for the performance of the powers and duties of the department.

217.250. Whenever any offender is afflicted with a disease which is terminal, or is advanced in age to the extent that the offender is in need of long-term nursing home care, or when confinement will necessarily greatly endanger or shorten the offender’s life, the correctional center’s physician shall certify such facts to the chief medical administrator, stating the nature of the disease. The chief medical administrator with the approval of the director will then forward the certificate to the [board of probation and] parole **board** who in their discretion may grant a medical parole or at their discretion may recommend to the governor the granting or denial of a commutation.

217.270. All correctional employees shall:

(1) Grant to members of the state [board of probation and] parole **board** or its properly accredited representatives access at all reasonable times to any offender;

(2) Furnish to the board the reports that the board requires concerning the conduct and character of any offender in their custody; and

(3) Furnish any other facts deemed pertinent by the board in the determination of whether an offender shall be paroled.

217.362. 1. The department of corrections shall design and implement an intensive long-term program for the treatment of chronic nonviolent offenders with serious substance abuse addictions who have not pleaded guilty to or been convicted of a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061.

2. Prior to sentencing, any judge considering an offender for this program shall notify the department.

The potential candidate for the program shall be screened by the department to determine eligibility. The department shall, by regulation, establish eligibility criteria and inform the court of such criteria. The department shall notify the court as to the offender's eligibility and the availability of space in the program. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, except as provided for in section 558.019, if an offender is eligible and there is adequate space, the court may sentence a person to the program which shall consist of institutional drug or alcohol treatment for a period of at least twelve and no more than twenty-four months, as well as a term of incarceration. The department shall determine the nature, intensity, duration, and completion criteria of the education, treatment, and aftercare portions of any program services provided. Execution of the offender's term of incarceration shall be suspended pending completion of said program. Allocation of space in the program may be distributed by the department in proportion to drug arrest patterns in the state. If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible or that there is no space available, the court shall consider other authorized dispositions.

3. Upon successful completion of the program, the [board] **division** of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence.

4. If it is determined by the department that the offender has not successfully completed the program, or that the offender is not cooperatively participating in the program, the offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised. Failure of an offender to complete the program shall cause the offender to serve the sentence prescribed by the court and void the right to be considered for probation on this sentence.

5. An offender's first incarceration in a department of corrections program pursuant to this section prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term pursuant to the provisions of section 558.019.

217.364. 1. The department of corrections shall establish by regulation the "Offenders Under Treatment Program". The program shall include institutional placement of certain offenders, as outlined in subsection 3 of this section, under the supervision and control of the department of corrections. The department shall establish rules determining how, when and where an offender shall be admitted into or removed from the program.

2. As used in this section, the term "offenders under treatment program" means a one-hundred-eighty-day institutional correctional program for the monitoring, control and treatment of certain substance abuse offenders and certain nonviolent offenders followed by placement on parole with continued supervision.

3. The following offenders may participate in the program as determined by the department:

(1) Any nonviolent offender who has not previously been remanded to the department and who has been found guilty of violating the provisions of chapter 195 or 579 or whose substance abuse was a precipitating or contributing factor in the commission of his offense; or

(2) Any nonviolent offender who has pled guilty or been found guilty of a crime which did not involve the use of a weapon, and who has not previously been remanded to the department.

4. This program shall be used as an intermediate sanction by the department. The program may include education, treatment and rehabilitation programs. If an offender successfully completes the institutional phase of the program, the department shall notify the [board of probation and] parole **board** within thirty days of completion. Upon notification from the department that the offender has successfully completed the

program, the [board of probation and] parole **board** may at its discretion release the offender on parole as authorized in subsection 1 of section 217.690.

5. The availability of space in the institutional program shall be determined by the department of corrections.

6. If the offender fails to complete the program, the offender shall be taken out of the program and shall serve the remainder of his sentence with the department.

7. Time spent in the program shall count as time served on the sentence.

217.455. The request provided for in section 217.450 shall be delivered to the director, who shall forthwith:

(1) Certify the term of commitment under which the offender is being held, the time already served, the time remaining to be served on the sentence, the time of parole eligibility of the offender, and any decisions of the state [board of probation and] parole **board** relating to the offender; and

(2) Send by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, one copy of the request and certificate to the court and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed.

217.541. 1. The department shall by rule establish a program of house arrest. The director or his designee may extend the limits of confinement of offenders serving sentences for class D or E felonies who have one year or less remaining prior to release on parole, conditional release, or discharge to participate in the house arrest program.

2. The offender referred to the house arrest program shall remain in the custody of the department and shall be subject to rules and regulations of the department pertaining to offenders of the department until released on parole or conditional release by the state [board of probation and] parole **board**.

3. The department shall require the offender to participate in work or educational or vocational programs and other activities that may be necessary to the supervision and treatment of the offender.

4. An offender released to house arrest shall be authorized to leave his place of residence only for the purpose and time necessary to participate in the program and activities authorized in subsection 3 of this section.

5. The [board] **division** of probation and parole shall supervise every offender released to the house arrest program and shall verify compliance with the requirements of this section and such other rules and regulations that the department shall promulgate and may do so by remote electronic surveillance. If any probation/parole officer has probable cause to believe that an offender under house arrest has violated a condition of the house arrest agreement, the probation/parole officer may issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender. The probation/parole officer may effect the arrest or may deputize any officer with the power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a copy of the warrant which shall outline the circumstances of the alleged violation. The warrant delivered with the offender by the arresting officer to the official in charge of any jail or other detention facility to which the offender is brought shall be sufficient legal authority for detaining the offender. An offender arrested under this section shall remain in custody or incarcerated without consideration of bail. The director or his designee, upon recommendation of the probation and parole officer, may direct the return of any offender from house arrest to a correctional facility of the department for reclassification.



6. Each offender who is released to house arrest shall pay a percentage of his wages, established by department rules, to a maximum of the per capita cost of the house arrest program. The money received from the offender shall be deposited in the inmate fund and shall be expended to support the house arrest program.

217.650. As used in sections 217.650 to 217.810, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms mean:

(1) ["Board", the state board of probation and parole;

(2) "Chairman", chairman of the board of probation and] **"Chair", the chair of the parole board, who shall be appointed by the governor;**

[ (3) ] (2) "Diversionary program", a program designed to utilize alternatives to incarceration undertaken under the supervision of the [board] **division of probation and parole** after commitment of an offense and prior to arraignment;

[ (4) ] (3) "Parole", the release of an offender to the community by the court or the state [board of probation and] parole **board** prior to the expiration of his term, subject to conditions imposed by the court or the **parole** board and to its supervision **by the division of probation and parole;**

(4) **"Parole board", the state board of parole;**

(5) "Prerelease program", a program relating to an offender's preparation for, or orientation to, supervision by the [board] **division of probation and parole** immediately prior to or immediately after assignment of the offender to the [board] **division of probation and parole** for supervision;

(6) "Pretrial program", a program relating to the investigation or supervision of persons referred or assigned to the [board] **division of probation and parole** prior to their conviction;

(7) "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] **division of probation and parole;**

(8) "Recognizance program", a program relating to the release of an individual from detention who is under arrest for an offense for which he may be released as provided in section 544.455.

217.655. 1. The parole board shall be responsible for determining whether a person confined in the department shall be paroled or released conditionally as provided by section 558.011. The **parole** board shall receive administrative support from the division of probation and parole. The division of probation and parole shall provide supervision to all persons referred by the circuit courts of the state as provided by sections 217.750 and 217.760. The **parole** board shall exercise independence in making decisions about individual cases, but operate cooperatively within the department and with other agencies, officials, courts, and stakeholders to achieve systemic improvement including the requirements of this section.

2. The **parole** board shall adopt parole guidelines to:

(1) Preserve finite prison capacity for the most serious and violent offenders;

(2) Release supervision-manageable cases consistent with section 217.690;

(3) Use finite resources guided by validated risk and needs assessments;

- (4) Support a seamless reentry process;
- (5) Set appropriate conditions of supervision; and
- (6) Develop effective strategies for responding to violation behaviors.

3. The **parole** board shall collect, analyze, and apply data in carrying out its responsibilities to achieve its mission and end goals. The **parole** board shall establish agency performance and outcome measures that are directly responsive to statutory responsibilities and consistent with agency goals for release decisions, supervision, revocation, recidivism, and caseloads.

4. The **parole** board shall publish parole data, including grant rates, revocation and recidivism rates, length of time served, and successful supervision completions, and other performance metrics.

5. The **chair of the board** shall **employ such employees as necessary to carry out the chair's responsibilities, shall serve as the appointing authority over such employees, and shall** provide for appropriate training to members and staff, including communication skills.

6. The division of probation and parole shall provide such programs as necessary to carry out its responsibilities consistent with its goals and statutory obligations.

217.665. 1. Beginning August 28, 1996, the parole board shall consist of seven members appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

2. Beginning August 28, 1996, members of the board shall be persons of recognized integrity and honor, known to possess education and ability in decision making through career experience and other qualifications for the successful performance of their official duties. Not more than four members of the board shall be of the same political party.

3. At the expiration of the term of each member and of each succeeding member, the governor shall appoint a successor who shall hold office for a term of six years and until his successor has been appointed and qualified. Members may be appointed to succeed themselves.

4. Vacancies occurring in the office of any member shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.

5. The governor shall designate one member of the board as [chairman] **chair** and one member as vice [chairman] **chair**. The [chairman] **chair** shall establish the duties and responsibilities of the members of the board and supervise their performance and may require reports from any member as to his or her conduct and exercise of duties. In the event of the [chairman's] **chair's** removal, death, resignation, or inability to serve, the vice [chairman] **chair** shall act as [chairman] **chair** upon written order of the governor or [chairman] **chair**.

6. Members of the board shall devote full time to the duties of their office and before taking office shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Missouri. The oath shall be signed in the office of the secretary of state.

7. The annual compensation for each member of the board whose term commenced before August 28, 1999, shall be forty-five thousand dollars plus any salary adjustment, including prior salary adjustments, provided pursuant to section 105.005. Salaries for board members whose terms commence after August 27, 1999, shall be set as provided in section 105.950; provided, however, that the compensation of a board member shall not be increased during the member's term of office, except as provided in section 105.005.

In addition to compensation provided by law, the members shall be entitled to reimbursement for necessary travel and other expenses incurred pursuant to section 33.090.

8. Any person who served as a member of the board of probation and parole prior to July 1, 2000, shall be made, constituted, appointed and employed by the board of trustees of the state employees' retirement system as a special consultant on the problems of retirement, aging and other state matters. As compensation for such services, such consultant shall not be denied use of any unused sick leave, or the ability to receive credit for unused sick leave pursuant to chapter 104, provided such sick leave was maintained by the board of probation and parole in the regular course of business prior to July 1, 2000, but only to the extent of such sick leave records are consistent with the rules promulgated pursuant to section 36.350. Nothing in this section shall authorize the use of any other form of leave that may have been maintained by the board prior to July 1, 2000.

217.690. 1. All releases or paroles shall issue upon order of the **parole** board, duly adopted.

2. Before ordering the parole of any offender, the **parole** board shall conduct a validated risk and needs assessment and evaluate the case under the rules governing parole that are promulgated by the **parole** board. The **parole** board shall then have the offender appear before a hearing panel and shall conduct a personal interview with him, unless waived by the offender, or if the guidelines indicate the offender may be paroled without need for an interview. The guidelines and rules shall not allow for the waiver of a hearing if a victim requests a hearing. The appearance or presence may occur by means of a videoconference at the discretion of the **parole** board. A parole may be ordered for the best interest of society when there is a reasonable probability, based on the risk assessment and indicators of release readiness, that the person can be supervised under parole supervision and successfully reintegrated into the community, not as an award of clemency; it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon. Every offender while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the department but shall be subject to the orders of the **parole** board.

3. The division of probation and parole has discretionary authority to require the payment of a fee, not to exceed sixty dollars per month, from every offender placed under division supervision on probation, parole, or conditional release, to waive all or part of any fee, to sanction offenders for willful nonpayment of fees, and to contract with a private entity for fee collections services. All fees collected shall be deposited in the inmate fund established in section 217.430. Fees collected may be used to pay the costs of contracted collections services. The fees collected may otherwise be used to provide community corrections and intervention services for offenders. Such services include substance abuse assessment and treatment, mental health assessment and treatment, electronic monitoring services, residential facilities services, employment placement services, and other offender community corrections or intervention services designated by the division of probation and parole to assist offenders to successfully complete probation, parole, or conditional release. The [board] **division of probation and parole** shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to sanctioning offenders and with respect to establishing, waiving, collecting, and using fees.

4. The **parole** board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to the eligibility of offenders for parole, the conduct of parole hearings or conditions to be imposed upon paroled offenders. Whenever an order for parole is issued it shall recite the conditions of such parole.

5. When considering parole for an offender with consecutive sentences, the minimum term for eligibility for parole shall be calculated by adding the minimum terms for parole eligibility for each of the consecutive sentences, except the minimum term for parole eligibility shall not exceed the minimum term for parole

eligibility for an ordinary life sentence.

6. Any offender under a sentence for first degree murder who has been denied release on parole after a parole hearing shall not be eligible for another parole hearing until at least three years from the month of the parole denial; however, this subsection shall not prevent a release pursuant to subsection 4 of section 558.011.

7. A victim who has requested an opportunity to be heard shall receive notice that the **parole** board is conducting an assessment of the offender's risk and readiness for release and that the victim's input will be particularly helpful when it pertains to safety concerns and specific protective measures that may be beneficial to the victim should the offender be granted release.

8. Parole hearings shall, at a minimum, contain the following procedures:

(1) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing may be accompanied by one other person;

(2) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing shall have the option of giving testimony in the presence of the inmate or to the hearing panel without the inmate being present;

(3) The victim or person representing the victim may call or write the parole board rather than attend the hearing;

(4) The victim or person representing the victim may have a personal meeting with a **parole** board member at the **parole** board's central office;

(5) The judge, prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and a representative of the local law enforcement agency investigating the crime shall be allowed to attend the hearing or provide information to the hearing panel in regard to the parole consideration; and

(6) The **parole** board shall evaluate information listed in the juvenile sex offender registry pursuant to section 211.425, provided the offender is between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, as it impacts the safety of the community.

9. The **parole** board shall notify any person of the results of a parole eligibility hearing if the person indicates to the **parole** board a desire to be notified.

10. The **parole** board may, at its discretion, require any offender seeking parole to meet certain conditions during the term of that parole so long as said conditions are not illegal or impossible for the offender to perform. These conditions may include an amount of restitution to the state for the cost of that offender's incarceration.

11. Special parole conditions shall be responsive to the assessed risk and needs of the offender or the need for extraordinary supervision, such as electronic monitoring. The **parole** board shall adopt rules to minimize the conditions placed on low-risk cases, to frontload conditions upon release, and to require the modification and reduction of conditions based on the person's continuing stability in the community. **Parole** board rules shall permit parole conditions to be modified by parole officers with review and approval by supervisors.

12. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the release of an offender on parole nor to reduce the sentence of an offender heretofore committed.

13. Beginning January 1, 2001, the **parole** board shall not order a parole unless the offender has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, or unless the **parole** board is satisfied that the offender, while committed to the custody of the department, has made an honest good-faith effort to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent; provided that the director may waive this requirement by certifying in writing to the **parole** board that the offender has actively participated in mandatory education programs or is academically unable to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent.

14. 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, 2005, shall be invalid and void.

217.692. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any offender incarcerated in a correctional institution serving any sentence of life with no parole for fifty years or life without parole, whose plea of guilt was entered or whose trial commenced prior to December 31, 1990, and who:

- (1) Pleaded guilty to or was found guilty of a homicide of a spouse or domestic partner;
- (2) Has no prior violent felony convictions;
- (3) No longer has a cognizable legal claim or legal recourse; and

(4) Has a history of being a victim of continual and substantial physical or sexual domestic violence that was not presented as an affirmative defense at trial or sentencing and such history can be corroborated with evidence of facts or circumstances which existed at the time of the alleged physical or sexual domestic violence of the offender, including but not limited to witness statements, hospital records, social services records, and law enforcement records;

shall be eligible for parole after having served fifteen years of such sentence when the **parole** board determines by using the guidelines established by this section that there is a strong and reasonable probability that the person will not thereafter violate the law.

2. The [board of probation and] **parole board** shall give a thorough review of the case history and prison record of any offender described in subsection 1 of this section. At the end of the **parole** board's review, the **parole** board shall provide the offender with a copy of a statement of reasons for its parole decision.

3. Any offender released under the provisions of this section shall be under the supervision of the [parole board] **division of probation and parole** for an amount of time to be determined by the **parole** board.

4. The parole board shall consider, but not be limited to the following criteria when making its parole decision:

- (1) Length of time served;
- (2) Prison record and self-rehabilitation efforts;

(3) Whether the history of the case included corroborative material of physical, sexual, mental, or emotional abuse of the offender, including but not limited to witness statements, hospital records, social service records, and law enforcement records;

- (4) If an offer of a plea bargain was made and if so, why the offender rejected or accepted the offer;
- (5) Any victim information outlined in subsection 8 of section 217.690 and section 595.209;
- (6) The offender's continued claim of innocence;
- (7) The age and maturity of the offender at the time of the **parole** board's decision;
- (8) The age and maturity of the offender at the time of the crime and any contributing influence affecting the offender's judgment;
- (9) The presence of a workable parole plan; and
- (10) Community and family support.

5. Nothing in this section shall limit the review of any offender's case who is eligible for parole prior to fifteen years, nor shall it limit in any way the parole board's power to grant parole prior to fifteen years.

6. Nothing in this section shall limit the review of any offender's case who has applied for executive clemency, nor shall it limit in any way the governor's power to grant clemency.

7. It shall be the responsibility of the offender to petition the **parole** board for a hearing under this section.

8. A person commits the crime of perjury if he or she, with the purpose to deceive, knowingly makes a false witness statement to the **parole** board. Perjury under this section shall be a class D felony.

9. In cases where witness statements alleging physical or sexual domestic violence are in conflict as to whether such violence occurred or was continual and substantial in nature, the history of such alleged violence shall be established by other corroborative evidence in addition to witness statements, as provided by subsection 1 of this section. A contradictory statement of the victim shall not be deemed a conflicting statement for purposes of this section.

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

- (1) "Chief law enforcement official", the county sheriff, chief of police or other public official responsible for enforcement of criminal laws within a county or city not within a county;
- (2) "County" includes a city not within a county;
- (3) "Offender", a person in the custody of the department or under the supervision of the [board] **division of probation and parole**.

2. Each offender to be released from custody of the department who will be under the supervision of the [board] **division of probation and parole**, except an offender transferred to another state pursuant to the interstate corrections compact, shall shortly before release be required to: complete a registration form indicating his intended address upon release, employer, parent's address, and such other information as may be required; submit to photographs; submit to fingerprints; or undergo other identification procedures including but not limited to hair samples or other identification indicia. All data and indicia of identification shall be compiled in duplicate, with one set to be retained by the department, and one set for the chief law enforcement official of the county of intended residence.

3. Any offender subject to the provisions of this section who changes his county of residence shall, in addition to notifying the [board] **division** of probation and parole, notify and register with the chief law

enforcement official of the county of residence within seven days after he changes his residence to that county.

4. Failure by an offender to register with the chief law enforcement official upon a change in the county of his residence shall be cause for revocation of the parole of the person except for good cause shown.

5. The department, the [board] **division of probation and parole**, and the chief law enforcement official shall cause the information collected on the initial registration and any subsequent changes in residence or registration to be recorded with the highway patrol criminal information system.

6. The director of the department of public safety shall design and distribute the registration forms required by this section and shall provide any administrative assistance needed to facilitate the provisions of this section.

217.710. 1. Probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the [board of probation and] parole **board**, who are certified pursuant to the requirements of subsection 2 of this section shall have the authority to carry their firearms at all times. The department of corrections shall promulgate policies and operating regulations which govern the use of firearms by probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the **parole board** when carrying out the provisions of sections 217.650 to 217.810. Mere possession of a firearm shall not constitute an employment activity for the purpose of calculating compensatory time or overtime.

2. The department shall determine the content of the required firearms safety training and provide firearms certification and recertification training for probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the [board of probation and] parole **board**. A minimum of sixteen hours of firearms safety training shall be required. In no event shall firearms certification or recertification training for probation and parole officers and supervisors exceed the training required for officers of the state highway patrol.

3. The department shall determine the type of firearm to be carried by the officers, supervisors and members of the [board of probation and] parole **board**.

4. Any officer, supervisor or member of the [board of probation and] parole **board** that chooses to carry a firearm in the performance of such officer's, supervisor's or member's duties shall purchase the firearm and holster.

5. The department shall furnish such ammunition as is necessary for the performance of the officer's, supervisor's and member's duties.

6. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is promulgated under the authority of this chapter, shall become effective only if the agency has fully complied with all of the requirements of chapter 536 including but not limited to, section 536.028, if applicable, after August 28, 1998. All rulemaking authority delegated prior to August 28, 1998, is of no force and effect and repealed as of August 28, 1998, however nothing in section 571.030 or this section shall be interpreted to repeal or affect the validity of any rule adopted and promulgated prior to August 28, 1998. If the provisions of section 536.028 apply, the provisions of this section are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to section 536.028 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule or portion of a rule are held unconstitutional or invalid, the purported grant of rulemaking authority and any rule so proposed and contained in the order of rulemaking shall be invalid and void, except that nothing in section 571.030 or this section shall affect the validity of any rule adopted and promulgated prior to August 28, 1998.

217.735. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the division of probation and parole shall supervise an offender for the duration of his or her natural life when the offender has been found guilty of an offense under:

(1) Section 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.067, 566.083, 566.100, 566.151, 566.212, 566.213, 568.020, 568.080, or 568.090 based on an act committed on or after August 28, 2006; or

(2) Section 566.068, 566.069, 566.210, 566.211, 573.200, or 573.205 based on an act committed on or after January 1, 2017, against a victim who was less than fourteen years old and the offender is a prior sex offender as defined in subsection 2 of this section.

2. For the purpose of this section, a prior sex offender is a person who has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of an offense contained in chapter 566 or violating section 568.020 when the person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with the victim, or violating subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045.

3. Subsection 1 of this section applies to offenders who have been granted probation, and to offenders who have been released on parole, conditional release, or upon serving their full sentence without early release. Supervision of an offender who was released after serving his or her full sentence will be considered as supervision on parole.

4. A mandatory condition of lifetime supervision of an offender under this section is that the offender be electronically monitored. Electronic monitoring shall be based on a global positioning system or other technology that identifies and records the offender's location at all times.

5. In appropriate cases as determined by a risk assessment, the **parole** board may terminate the supervision of an offender who is being supervised under this section when the offender is sixty-five years of age or older.

6. In accordance with section 217.040, the [board] **division of probation and parole** may adopt rules relating to supervision and electronic monitoring of offenders under this section.

217.829. 1. The department shall develop a form which shall be used by the department to obtain information from all offenders regarding their assets.

2. The form shall be submitted to each offender as of the date the form is developed and to every offender who thereafter is sentenced to imprisonment under the jurisdiction of the department. The form may be resubmitted to an offender by the department for purposes of obtaining current information regarding assets of the offender.

3. Every offender shall complete the form or provide for completion of the form and the offender shall swear or affirm under oath that to the best of his or her knowledge the information provided is complete and accurate. Any person who shall knowingly provide false information on said form to state officials or employees shall be guilty of the crime of making a false affidavit as provided by section 575.050.

4. Failure by an offender to fully, adequately and correctly complete the form may be considered by the [board of probation and] parole **board** for purposes of a parole determination, and in determining an offender's parole release date or eligibility and shall constitute sufficient grounds for denial of parole.

5. Prior to release of any offender from imprisonment, and again prior to release from the jurisdiction of the department, the department shall request from the offender an assignment of ten percent of any



wages, salary, benefits or payments from any source. Such an assignment shall be valid for the longer period of five years from the date of its execution, or five years from the date that the offender is released from the jurisdiction of the department or any of its divisions or agencies. The assignment shall secure payment of the total cost of care of the offender executing the assignment. The restrictions on the maximum amount of earnings subject to garnishment contained in section 525.030 shall apply to earnings subject to assignments executed pursuant to this subsection.

549.500. All documents prepared or obtained in the discharge of official duties by any member or employee of the [board of probation and] parole **board or employee of the division of probation and parole** shall be privileged and shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone other than members of the **parole** board and other authorized employees of the department pursuant to section 217.075. The **parole** board may at its discretion permit the inspection of the report or parts thereof by the offender or his attorney or other persons having a proper interest therein.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 557.045, Line 15, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“557.051. 1. A person who has been found guilty of an offense under chapter 566, or any sex offense involving a child under chapter 568 or 573, and who is granted a suspended imposition or execution of sentence or placed under the supervision of the [board] **division** of probation and parole shall be required to participate in and successfully complete a program of treatment, education and rehabilitation designed for perpetrators of sexual offenses. Persons required to attend a program under this section shall be required to follow all directives of the treatment program provider, and may be charged a reasonable fee to cover the costs of such program.

2. A person who provides assessment services or who makes a report, finding, or recommendation for any offender to attend any counseling or program of treatment, education or rehabilitation as a condition or requirement of probation following a finding of guilt for an offense under chapter 566, or any sex offense involving a child under chapter 568 or 573, shall not be related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to any person who has a financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the counseling or program of treatment, education or rehabilitation or any financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in any private entity which provides the counseling or program of treatment, education or rehabilitation. A person who violates this subsection shall thereafter:

(1) Immediately remit to the state of Missouri any financial income gained as a direct or indirect result of the action constituting the violation;

(2) Be prohibited from providing assessment or counseling services or any program of treatment, education or rehabilitation to, for, on behalf of, at the direction of, or in contract with the state [board] **division** of probation and parole or any office thereof; and

(3) Be prohibited from having any financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in any private entity which provides assessment or counseling services or any program of treatment, education or rehabilitation to, for, on behalf of, at the direction of, or in contract with the [state board] **division** of probation and parole or any office thereof.

3. The provisions of subsection 2 of this section shall not apply when the department of corrections has identified only one qualified service provider within reasonably accessible distance from the offender or when the only providers available within a reasonable distance are related within the third degree of

consanguinity or affinity to any person who has a financial interest in the service provider.

558.011. 1. The authorized terms of imprisonment, including both prison and conditional release terms, are:

(1) For a class A felony, a term of years not less than ten years and not to exceed thirty years, or life imprisonment;

(2) For a class B felony, a term of years not less than five years and not to exceed fifteen years;

(3) For a class C felony, a term of years not less than three years and not to exceed ten years;

(4) For a class D felony, a term of years not to exceed seven years;

(5) For a class E felony, a term of years not to exceed four years;

(6) For a class A misdemeanor, a term not to exceed one year;

(7) For a class B misdemeanor, a term not to exceed six months;

(8) For a class C misdemeanor, a term not to exceed fifteen days.

2. In cases of class D and E felonies, the court shall have discretion to imprison for a special term not to exceed one year in the county jail or other authorized penal institution, and the place of confinement shall be fixed by the court. If the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment for a term longer than one year upon a person convicted of a class D or E felony, it shall commit the person to the custody of the department of corrections.

3. (1) When a regular sentence of imprisonment for a felony is imposed, the court shall commit the person to the custody of the department of corrections for the term imposed under section 557.036, or until released under procedures established elsewhere by law.

(2) A sentence of imprisonment for a misdemeanor shall be for a definite term and the court shall commit the person to the county jail or other authorized penal institution for the term of his or her sentence or until released under procedure established elsewhere by law.

4. (1) Except as otherwise provided, a sentence of imprisonment for a term of years for felonies other than dangerous felonies as defined in section 556.061, and other than sentences of imprisonment which involve the individual's fourth or subsequent remand to the department of corrections shall consist of a prison term and a conditional release term. The conditional release term of any term imposed under section 557.036 shall be:

(a) One-third for terms of nine years or less;

(b) Three years for terms between nine and fifteen years;

(c) Five years for terms more than fifteen years; and the prison term shall be the remainder of such term. The prison term may be extended by the [board of probation and] parole **board** pursuant to subsection 5 of this section.

(2) "Conditional release" means the conditional discharge of an offender by the [board of probation and] parole **board**, subject to conditions of release that the **parole board** deems reasonable to assist the offender to lead a law-abiding life, and subject to the supervision under the [state board] **division** of probation and parole. The conditions of release shall include avoidance by the offender of any other offense, federal or

state, and other conditions that the **parole** board in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to assist the releasee in avoiding further violation of the law.

5. The date of conditional release from the prison term may be extended up to a maximum of the entire sentence of imprisonment by the [board of probation and] parole **board**. The director of any division of the department of corrections except the [board] **division** of probation and parole may file with the [board of probation and] parole **board** a petition to extend the conditional release date when an offender fails to follow the rules and regulations of the division or commits an act in violation of such rules. Within ten working days of receipt of the petition to extend the conditional release date, the [board of probation and] parole **board** shall convene a hearing on the petition. The offender shall be present and may call witnesses in his or her behalf and cross-examine witnesses appearing against the offender. The hearing shall be conducted as provided in section 217.670. If the violation occurs in close proximity to the conditional release date, the conditional release may be held for a maximum of fifteen working days to permit necessary time for the division director to file a petition for an extension with the **parole** board and for the **parole** board to conduct a hearing, provided some affirmative manifestation of an intent to extend the conditional release has occurred prior to the conditional release date. If at the end of a fifteen-working-day period a **parole** board decision has not been reached, the offender shall be released conditionally. The decision of the **parole** board shall be final.

558.026. 1. Multiple sentences of imprisonment shall run concurrently unless the court specifies that they shall run consecutively; except in the case of multiple sentences of imprisonment imposed for 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 felonies listed in this subsection. In such case, the sentence of imprisonment imposed for 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 **board** shall not be required for parole consideration.

558.031. 1. A sentence of imprisonment shall commence when a person convicted of an offense in this state is received into the custody of the department of corrections or other place of confinement where the offender is sentenced. Such person shall receive credit toward the service of a sentence of imprisonment for all time in prison, jail or custody after the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence, when the time in custody was related to that offense, except:

(1) Such credit shall only be applied once when sentences are consecutive;

(2) Such credit shall only be applied if the person convicted was in custody in the state of Missouri, unless such custody was compelled exclusively by the state of Missouri's action; and

(3) As provided in section 559.100.

2. The officer required by law to deliver a person convicted of an offense in this state to the department of corrections shall endorse upon the papers required by section 217.305 both the dates the offender was in custody and the period of time to be credited toward the service of the sentence of imprisonment, except as endorsed by such officer.

3. If a person convicted of an offense escapes from custody, such escape shall interrupt the sentence. The interruption shall continue until such person is returned to the correctional center where the sentence was being served, or in the case of a person committed to the custody of the department of corrections, to any correctional center operated by the department of corrections. An escape shall also interrupt the jail time credit to be applied to a sentence which had not commenced when the escape occurred.

4. If a sentence of imprisonment is vacated and a new sentence imposed upon the offender for that offense, all time served under the vacated sentence shall be credited against the new sentence, unless the time has already been credited to another sentence as provided in subsection 1 of this section.

5. If a person released from imprisonment on parole or serving a conditional release term violates any of the conditions of his or her parole or release, he or she may be treated as a parole violator. If the [board of probation and] parole **board** revokes the parole or conditional release, the paroled person shall serve the remainder of the prison term and conditional release term, as an additional prison term, and the conditionally released person shall serve the remainder of the conditional release term as a prison term, unless released on parole.

558.046. The sentencing court may, upon petition, reduce any term of sentence or probation pronounced by the court or a term of conditional release or parole pronounced by the [state board of probation and] parole **board** if the court determines that:

(1) The convicted person was:

(a) Convicted of an offense that did not involve violence or the threat of violence; and

(b) Convicted of an offense that involved alcohol or illegal drugs; and

(2) Since the commission of such offense, the convicted person has successfully completed a detoxification and rehabilitation program; and

(3) The convicted person is not:

(a) A prior offender, a persistent offender, a dangerous offender or a persistent misdemeanor offender as defined by section 558.016; or

(b) A persistent sexual offender as defined in section 566.125; or

(c) A prior offender, a persistent offender or a class X offender as defined in section 558.019.

559.026. Except in infraction cases, when probation is granted, the court, in addition to conditions imposed pursuant to section 559.021, may require as a condition of probation that the offender submit to a period of detention up to forty-eight hours after the determination by a probation or parole officer that the offender violated a condition of continued probation or parole in an appropriate institution at whatever time or intervals within the period of probation, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court shall designate, or the [board] **division** of probation and parole shall direct. Any person placed on probation in a county of the first class or second class or in any city with a population of five hundred thousand or more and detained as herein provided shall be subject to all provisions of section 221.170, even though he was not convicted and sentenced to a jail or workhouse.

(1) In misdemeanor cases, the period of detention under this section shall not exceed the shorter of thirty days or the maximum term of imprisonment authorized for the misdemeanor by chapter 558.

(2) In felony cases, the period of detention under this section shall not exceed one hundred twenty days.

(3) If probation is revoked and a term of imprisonment is served by reason thereof, the time spent in a jail, half-way house, honor center, workhouse or other institution as a detention condition of probation shall be credited against the prison or jail term served for the offense in connection with which the detention condition was imposed.

559.105. 1. Any person who has been found guilty of or has pled guilty to an offense may be ordered by the court to make restitution to the victim for the victim's losses due to such offense. Restitution pursuant to this section shall include, but not be limited to a victim's reasonable expenses to participate in the prosecution of the crime.

2. No person ordered by the court to pay restitution pursuant to this section shall be released from probation until such restitution is complete. If full restitution is not made within the original term of probation, the court shall order the maximum term of probation allowed for such offense.

3. Any person eligible to be released on parole shall be required, as a condition of parole, to make restitution pursuant to this section. The [board of probation and] parole **board** shall not release any person from any term of parole for such offense until the person has completed such restitution, or until the maximum term of parole for such offense has been served.

4. The court may set an amount of restitution to be paid by the defendant. Said amount may be taken from the inmate's account at the department of corrections while the defendant is incarcerated. Upon conditional release or parole, if any amount of such court-ordered restitution is unpaid, the payment of the unpaid balance may be collected as a condition of conditional release or parole by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney under section 559.100. The prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may refer any failure to make such restitution as a condition of conditional release or parole to the parole board for enforcement.

559.106. 1. Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, when a court grants probation to an offender who has been found guilty of an offense in:

(1) Section 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.067, 566.083, 566.100, 566.151, [566.212, 566.213] **566.210, 566.211**, 568.020, [568.080, or 568.090] **573.200, or 573.205**, based on an act committed on or after August 28, 2006; or

(2) Section 566.068, 566.069, 566.210, 566.211, 573.200, or 573.205 based on an act committed on or after January 1, 2017, against a victim who was less than fourteen years of age and the offender is a prior sex offender as defined in subsection 2 of this section;

the court shall order that the offender be supervised by the [board] **division** of probation and parole for the duration of his or her natural life.

2. For the purpose of this section, a prior sex offender is a person who has previously been found guilty of an offense contained in chapter 566, or violating section 568.020, when the person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with the victim, or of violating subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045.

3. When probation for the duration of the offender's natural life has been ordered, a mandatory condition of such probation is that the offender be electronically monitored. Electronic monitoring shall be based on a global positioning system or other technology that identifies and records the offender's location at all times.

4. In appropriate cases as determined by a risk assessment, the court may terminate the probation of an offender who is being supervised under this section when the offender is sixty-five years of age or older.

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 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 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, 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 program under this subsection, the [board] **division** 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 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 shall report on

the offender's participation in the program and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The court shall then 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, class D, or class E 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 566.125, the court shall request the department of corrections to conduct a sexual offender assessment if the defendant 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 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; or an offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 566.125; or any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

559.125. 1. The clerk of the court shall keep in a permanent file all applications for probation or parole by the court, and shall keep in such manner as may be prescribed by the court complete and full records of all presentence investigations requested, probations or paroles granted, revoked or terminated and all discharges from probations or paroles. All court orders relating to any presentence investigation requested

and probation or parole granted under the provisions of this chapter and sections 558.011 and 558.026 shall be kept in a like manner, and, if the defendant subject to any such order is subject to an investigation or is under the supervision of the [state board] **division** of probation and parole, a copy of the order shall be sent to the [board] **division of probation and parole**. In any county where a parole board ceases to exist, the clerk of the court shall preserve the records of that **parole** board.

2. Information and data obtained by a probation or parole officer shall be privileged information and shall not be receivable in any court. Such information shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone other than the members of a parole board and the judge entitled to receive reports, except the court, **the division of probation and parole**, or the **parole** board may in its discretion permit the inspection of the report, or parts of such report, by the defendant, or offender or his or her attorney, or other person having a proper interest therein.

3. The provisions of subsection 2 of this section notwithstanding, the presentence investigation report shall be made available to the state and all information and data obtained in connection with preparation of the presentence investigation report may be made available to the state at the discretion of the court upon a showing that the receipt of the information and data is in the best interest of the state.

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

2. In all cases, the entity providing such private probation service shall utilize the cutoff concentrations utilized by the department of corrections with regard to drug and alcohol screening for clients assigned to such entity. A drug test is positive if drug presence is at or above the cutoff concentration or negative if no drug is detected or if drug presence is below the cutoff concentration.

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

559.602. A private entity seeking to provide probation supervision and rehabilitation services to misdemeanor offenders shall make timely written application to the judges in a circuit. When approved by the judges of a circuit, the application, the judicial order of approval and the contract shall be forwarded to the [board] **division** of probation and parole. The contract shall contain the responsibilities of the private entity, including the offenses for which persons will be supervised. The [board] **division** may then withdraw supervision of misdemeanor offenders which are to be supervised by the court-approved private entity in that circuit.

559.607. 1. Judges of the municipal division in any circuit, acting through a chief or presiding judge, either may contract with a private or public entity or may employ any qualified person to serve as the city's probation officer to provide probation and rehabilitation services for persons placed on probation for violation of any ordinance of the city, specifically including the offense of operating or being in physical



control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs. The contracting city shall not be required to pay for any part of the cost of probation and rehabilitation services authorized under sections 559.600 to 559.615. Persons found guilty or pleading guilty to ordinance violations and placed on probation by municipal or city court judges shall contribute a service fee to the court in the amount set forth in section 559.604 to pay the cost of their probation supervision provided by a probation officer employed by the court or by a contract probation officer as provided for in section 559.604.

2. When approved by municipal court judges in the municipal division, the application, judicial order of approval, and the contract shall be forwarded to and filed with the [board] **division** of probation and parole. The court-approved private or public entity or probation officer employed by the court shall then function as the probation office for the city, pursuant to the terms of the contract or conditions of employment and the terms of probation ordered by the judge. Any city in this state which presently does not have probation services available for persons convicted of its ordinance violations, or that contracts out those services with a private entity, may, under the procedures authorized in sections 559.600 to 559.615, contract with and continue to contract with a private entity or employ any qualified person and contract with the municipal division to provide such probation supervision and rehabilitation services.

566.145. 1. A person commits the offense of sexual conduct with a prisoner or offender if he or she:

(1) Is an employee of, or assigned to work in, any jail, prison or correctional facility and engages in sexual conduct with a prisoner or an offender who is confined in a jail, prison, or correctional facility; or

(2) Is a probation and parole officer and engages in sexual conduct with an offender who is under the direct supervision of the officer.

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

(1) "Offender", includes any person in the custody of a prison or correctional facility and any person who is under the supervision of the [state board] **division** of probation and parole;

(2) "Prisoner", includes any person who is in the custody of a jail, whether pretrial or after disposition of a charge.

3. The offense of sexual conduct with a prisoner or offender is a class E felony.

4. Consent of a prisoner or offender is not a defense.

571.030. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, if he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any area where firearms are restricted under section 571.107; or

(2) Sets a spring gun; or

(3) Discharges or shoots a firearm into a dwelling house, a railroad train, boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle as defined in section 302.010, or any building or structure used for the assembling of people; or

(4) Exhibits, in the presence of one or more persons, any weapon readily capable of lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or

(5) Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon in either a negligent or

unlawful manner or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless acting in self-defense; or

(6) Discharges a firearm within one hundred yards of any occupied schoolhouse, courthouse, or church building; or

(7) Discharges or shoots a firearm at a mark, at any object, or at random, on, along or across a public highway or discharges or shoots a firearm into any outbuilding; or

(8) Carries a firearm or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any election precinct on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, state government, or political subdivision thereof; or

(9) Discharges or shoots a firearm at or from a motor vehicle, as defined in section 301.010, discharges or shoots a firearm at any person, or at any other motor vehicle, or at any building or habitable structure, unless the person was lawfully acting in self-defense; or

(10) Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; or

(11) Possesses a firearm while also knowingly in possession of a controlled substance that is sufficient for a felony violation of section 579.015.

2. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the persons described in this subsection, regardless of whether such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Subdivisions (3), (4), (6), (7), and (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to or affect any of the following persons, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:

(1) All state, county and municipal peace officers who have completed the training required by the police officer standards and training commission pursuant to sections 590.030 to 590.050 and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, whether such officers are on or off duty, and whether such officers are within or outside of the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired peace officers, as defined in subsection 12 of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection 13 of this section, or any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;

(3) Members of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing their official duty;

(4) Those persons vested by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution of Missouri with the judicial power of the state and those persons vested by Article III of the Constitution of the United States with the judicial power of the United States, the members of the federal judiciary;

(5) Any person whose bona fide duty is to execute process, civil or criminal;

(6) Any federal probation officer or federal flight deck officer as defined under the federal flight deck

officer program, 49 U.S.C. Section 44921, regardless of whether such officers are on duty, or within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction;

(7) Any state probation or parole officer, including supervisors and members of the [board of probation and] parole **board**;

(8) Any corporate security advisor meeting the definition and fulfilling the requirements of the regulations established by the department of public safety under section 590.750;

(9) Any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner;

(10) Any municipal or county prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney; circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney; municipal, associate, or circuit judge; or any person appointed by a court to be a special prosecutor who has completed the firearms safety training course required under subsection 2 of section 571.111;

(11) Any member of a fire department or fire protection district who is employed on a full-time basis as a fire investigator and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit under section 571.111 when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties; 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 member who is employed on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties.

3. Subdivisions (1), (5), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section do not apply when the actor is transporting such weapons in a nonfunctioning state or in an unloaded state when ammunition is not readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible. Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state. Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply if the firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed by a person while traversing school premises for the purposes of transporting a student to or from school, or possessed by an adult for the purposes of facilitation of a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event.

4. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to any person who has a valid concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued before August 28, 2013, or a valid permit or endorsement to carry concealed firearms issued by another state or political subdivision of another state.

5. Subdivisions (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to persons who are engaged in a lawful act of defense pursuant to section 563.031.

6. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the state shall not prohibit any state

employee from having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the state's property provided that the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This subsection shall only apply to the state as an employer when the state employee's vehicle is on property owned or leased by the state and the state employee is conducting activities within the scope of his or her employment. For the purposes of this subsection, "state employee" means an employee of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the government of the state of Missouri.

7. Nothing in this section shall make it unlawful for a student to actually participate in school-sanctioned gun safety courses, student military or ROTC courses, or other school-sponsored or club-sponsored firearm-related events, provided the student does not carry a firearm or other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any other function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board.

8. A person who commits the [crime] **offense** of unlawful use of weapons under:

(1) Subdivision (2), (3), (4), or (11) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class E felony;

(2) Subdivision (1), (6), (7), or (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor, except when a concealed weapon is carried onto any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch, in which case the penalties of subsection 2 of section 571.107 shall apply;

(3) Subdivision (5) or (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the firearm is unloaded and a class E felony if the firearm is loaded;

(4) Subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony, except that if the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section results in injury or death to another person, it is a class A felony.

9. Violations of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punished as follows:

(1) For the first violation a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony;

(2) For any violation by a prior offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation or conditional release for a term of ten years;

(3) For any violation by a persistent offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation, or conditional release;

(4) For any violation which results in injury or death to another person, a person shall be sentenced to an authorized disposition for a class A felony.

10. Any person knowingly aiding or abetting any other person in the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to the same penalty as that prescribed by this section for violations by other persons.

11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a felony violation of subsection 1 of this section shall receive a suspended imposition of sentence if such

person has previously received a suspended imposition of sentence for any other firearms- or weapons-related felony offense.

12. As used in this section “qualified retired peace officer” means an individual who:

(1) Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a peace officer, other than for reasons of mental instability;

(2) Before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;

(3) Before such retirement, was regularly employed as a peace officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or retired from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by such agency;

(4) Has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency if such a plan is available;

(5) During the most recent twelve-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry firearms;

(6) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(7) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

13. The identification required by subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section is:

(1) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or

(2) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer; and

(3) A certification issued by the state in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state to meet the standards established by the state for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section 574.085, Line 22, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“575.205. 1. A person commits the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment if he or she intentionally removes, alters, tampers with, damages, or destroys electronic monitoring equipment which a court, **division of probation and parole**, or the [board of probation and] parole **board** has required such person to wear.

2. This section does not apply to the owner of the equipment or an agent of the owner who is performing ordinary maintenance or repairs on the equipment.

3. The offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment is a class D felony.

575.206. 1. A person commits the offense of violating a condition of lifetime supervision if he or she knowingly violates a condition of probation, parole, or conditional release when such condition was imposed by an order of a court under section 559.106 or an order of the [board of probation and] parole **board** under section 217.735.

2. The offense of violating a condition of lifetime supervision is a class D felony.

589.042. The court or the [board of probation and] parole **board** shall have the authority to require a person who is required to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425 to give his or her assigned probation or parole officer access to his or her personal home computer as a condition of probation or parole in order to monitor and prevent such offender from obtaining and keeping child pornography or from committing an offense under chapter 566. Such access shall allow the probation or parole officer to view the internet use history, computer hardware, and computer software of any computer, including a laptop computer, that the offender owns.”; and

Further amend said bill,”; and

Further amend said amendment, Page 1, Line5, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“regarding a license issued by the director under this chapter.**

650.055. 1. Every individual who:

(1) Is found guilty of a felony or any offense under chapter 566; or

(2) Is seventeen years of age or older and arrested for burglary in the first degree under section 569.160, or burglary in the second degree under section 569.170, or a felony offense under chapter 565, 566, 567, 568, or 573; or

(3) Has been determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513; or

(4) Is an individual required to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425;

shall have a fingerprint and blood or scientifically accepted biological sample collected for purposes of DNA profiling analysis.

2. Any individual subject to DNA collection and profiling analysis under this section shall provide a DNA sample:

(1) Upon booking at a county jail or detention facility; or

(2) Upon entering or before release from the department of corrections reception and diagnostic centers;  
or

(3) Upon entering or before release from a county jail or detention facility, state correctional facility, or any other detention facility or institution, whether operated by a private, local, or state agency, or any mental health facility if committed as a sexually violent predator pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513;  
or

(4) When the state accepts a person from another state under any interstate compact, or under any other

reciprocal agreement with any county, state, or federal agency, or any other provision of law, whether or not the person is confined or released, the acceptance is conditional on the person providing a DNA sample if the person was found guilty of a felony offense in any other jurisdiction; or

(5) If such individual is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections. Such jurisdiction includes persons currently incarcerated, persons on probation, as defined in section 217.650, and on parole, as also defined in section 217.650; or

(6) At the time of registering as a sex offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425.

3. The Missouri state highway patrol and department of corrections shall be responsible for ensuring adherence to the law. Any person required to provide a DNA sample pursuant to this section shall be required to provide such sample, without the right of refusal, at a collection site designated by the Missouri state highway patrol and the department of corrections. Authorized personnel collecting or assisting in the collection of samples shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner. Such force may be used as necessary to the effectual carrying out and application of such processes and operations. The enforcement of these provisions by the authorities in charge of state correctional institutions and others having custody or jurisdiction over individuals included in subsection 1 of this section which shall not be set aside or reversed is hereby made mandatory. The [board] **division** of probation or parole shall recommend that an individual on probation or parole who refuses to provide a DNA sample have his or her probation or parole revoked. In the event that a person's DNA sample is not adequate for any reason, the person shall provide another sample for analysis.

4. The procedure and rules for the collection, analysis, storage, expungement, use of DNA database records and privacy concerns shall not conflict with procedures and rules applicable to the Missouri DNA profiling system and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA databank system.

5. Unauthorized use or dissemination of individually identifiable DNA information in a database for purposes other than criminal justice or law enforcement is a class A misdemeanor.

6. Implementation of sections 650.050 to 650.100 shall be subject to future appropriations to keep Missouri's DNA system compatible with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA databank system.

7. All DNA records and biological materials retained in the DNA profiling system are considered closed records pursuant to chapter 610. All records containing any information held or maintained by any person or by any agency, department, or political subdivision of the state concerning an individual's DNA profile shall be strictly confidential and shall not be disclosed, except to:

(1) Peace officers, as defined in section 590.010, and other employees of law enforcement agencies who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties;

(2) The attorney general or any assistant attorneys general acting on his or her behalf, as defined in chapter 27;

(3) Prosecuting attorneys or circuit attorneys as defined in chapter 56, and their employees who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties;

(4) The individual whose DNA sample has been collected, or his or her attorney; or

(5) Associate circuit judges, circuit judges, judges of the courts of appeals, supreme court judges, and their employees who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties.

8. Any person who obtains records pursuant to the provisions of this section shall use such records only for investigative and prosecutorial purposes, including but not limited to use at any criminal trial, hearing, or proceeding; or for law enforcement identification purposes, including identification of human remains. Such records shall be considered strictly confidential and shall only be released as authorized by this section.

9. (1) An individual may request expungement of his or her DNA sample and DNA profile through the court issuing the reversal or dismissal, or through the court granting an expungement of all official records under section 568.040. A certified copy of the court order establishing that such conviction has been reversed, guilty plea has been set aside, or expungement has been granted under section 568.040 shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory. Upon receipt of the court order, the laboratory will determine that the requesting individual has no other qualifying offense as a result of any separate plea or conviction and no other qualifying arrest prior to expungement.

(2) A person whose DNA record or DNA profile has been included in the state DNA database in accordance with this section and sections 650.050, 650.052, and 650.100 may request expungement on the grounds that the conviction has been reversed, the guilty plea on which the authority for including that person's DNA record or DNA profile was based has been set aside, or an expungement of all official records has been granted by the court under section 568.040.

(3) Upon receipt of a written request for expungement, a certified copy of the final court order reversing the conviction, setting aside the plea, or granting an expungement of all official records under section 568.040, and any other information necessary to ascertain the validity of the request, the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records and identifiable information in the state DNA database pertaining to the person and destroy the DNA sample of the person, unless the Missouri state highway patrol determines that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample. Within thirty days after the receipt of the court order, the Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the individual that it has expunged his or her DNA sample and DNA profile, or the basis for its determination that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample.

(4) The Missouri state highway patrol is not required to destroy any item of physical evidence obtained from a DNA sample if evidence relating to another person would thereby be destroyed.

(5) Any identification, warrant, arrest, or evidentiary use of a DNA match derived from the database shall not be excluded or suppressed from evidence, nor shall any conviction be invalidated or reversed or plea set aside due to the failure to expunge or a delay in expunging DNA records.

10. When a DNA sample is taken from an individual pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section and the prosecutor declines prosecution and notifies the arresting agency of that decision, the arresting agency shall notify the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory within ninety days of receiving such notification. Within thirty days of being notified by the arresting agency that the prosecutor has declined prosecution, the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory shall determine whether the individual has any other qualifying offenses or arrests that would require a DNA sample to be taken and retained. If the individual has no other qualifying offenses or arrests, the crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records in the database taken at the arrest for which the prosecution was declined pertaining to the person and destroy the DNA sample of such person.

11. When a DNA sample is taken of an arrestee for any offense listed under subsection 1 of this section and charges are filed:



(1) If the charges are later withdrawn, the prosecutor shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory that such charges have been withdrawn;

(2) If the case is dismissed, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such dismissal;

(3) If the court finds at the preliminary hearing that there is no probable cause that the defendant committed the offense, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such finding;

(4) If the defendant is found not guilty, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such verdict.

If the state highway patrol crime laboratory receives notice under this subsection, such crime laboratory shall determine, within thirty days, whether the individual has any other qualifying offenses or arrests that would require a DNA sample to be taken. If the individual has no other qualifying arrests or offenses, the crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records in the database pertaining to such person and destroy the person's DNA sample.

650.058. 1. Notwithstanding the sovereign immunity of the state, any individual who was found guilty of a felony in a Missouri court and was later determined to be actually innocent of such crime solely as a result of DNA profiling analysis may be paid restitution. The individual may receive an amount of one hundred dollars per day for each day of postconviction incarceration for the crime for which the individual is determined to be actually innocent. The petition for the payment of said restitution shall be filed with the sentencing court. For the purposes of this section, the term "actually innocent" shall mean:

(1) The individual was convicted of a felony for which a final order of release was entered by the court;

(2) All appeals of the order of release have been exhausted;

(3) The individual was not serving any term of a sentence for any other crime concurrently with the sentence for which he or she is determined to be actually innocent, unless such individual was serving another concurrent sentence because his or her parole was revoked by a court or the [board of probation and] parole **board** in connection with the crime for which the person has been exonerated. Regardless of whether any other basis may exist for the revocation of the person's probation or parole at the time of conviction for the crime for which the person is later determined to be actually innocent, when the court's or the [board of probation and parole's] **parole board's** sole stated reason for the revocation in its order is the conviction for the crime for which the person is later determined to be actually innocent, such order shall, for purposes of this section only, be conclusive evidence that their probation or parole was revoked in connection with the crime for which the person has been exonerated; and

(4) Testing ordered under section 547.035, or testing by the order of any state or federal court, if such person was exonerated on or before August 28, 2004, or testing ordered under section 650.055, if such person was or is exonerated after August 28, 2004, demonstrates a person's innocence of the crime for which the person is in custody.

Any individual who receives restitution under this section shall be prohibited from seeking any civil redress from the state, its departments and agencies, or any employee thereof, or any political subdivision or its employees. This section shall not be construed as a waiver of sovereign immunity for any purposes other than the restitution provided for herein. The department of corrections shall determine the aggregate amount of restitution owed during a fiscal year. If insufficient moneys are appropriated each fiscal year to pay

restitution to such persons, the department shall pay each individual who has received an order awarding restitution a pro rata share of the amount appropriated. Provided sufficient moneys are appropriated to the department, the amounts owed to such individual shall be paid on June thirtieth of each subsequent fiscal year, until such time as the restitution to the individual has been paid in full. However, no individual awarded restitution under this subsection shall receive more than thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars during each fiscal year. No interest on unpaid restitution shall be awarded to the individual. No individual who has been determined by the court to be actually innocent shall be responsible for the costs of care under section 217.831.

2. If the results of the DNA testing confirm the person's guilt, then the person filing for DNA testing under section 547.035, shall:

(1) Be liable for any reasonable costs incurred when conducting the DNA test, including but not limited to the cost of the test. Such costs shall be determined by the court and shall be included in the findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the court; and

(2) Be sanctioned under the provisions of section 217.262.

3. A petition for payment of restitution under this section may only be filed by the individual determined to be actually innocent or the individual's legal guardian. No claim or petition for restitution under this section may be filed by the individual's heirs or assigns. An individual's right to receive restitution under this section is not assignable or otherwise transferrable. The state's obligation to pay restitution under this section shall cease upon the individual's death. Any beneficiary designation that purports to bequeath, assign, or otherwise convey the right to receive such restitution shall be void and unenforceable.

4. An individual who is determined to be actually innocent of a crime under this chapter shall automatically be granted an order of expungement from the court in which he or she pled guilty or was sentenced to expunge from all official records all recordations of his or her arrest, plea, trial or conviction. Upon granting of the order of expungement, the records and files maintained in any administrative or court proceeding in an associate or circuit division of the court shall be confidential and only available to the parties or by order of the court for good cause shown. The effect of such order shall be to restore such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrest, plea or conviction and as if such event had never taken place. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such arrest, plea, trial, conviction or expungement in response to any inquiry made of him or her for any purpose whatsoever and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement under this section.

[217.660. 1. The chairman of the board of probation and parole shall be the director of the division.

2. In addition to the compensation as a member of the board, any chairman whose term of office began before August 28, 1999, shall receive three thousand eight hundred seventy-five dollars per year for duties as chairman.]"; and"; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Amendment No. 1 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate

Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the number “26,” the following:

“Page 5, Section 590.502, Line 27, by inserting after the word “**complaint**” the following:

**“or, in the case of investigations alleging internal discrimination or harassment, a general written synopsis with the complainant’s name redacted,”; and**

Further amend said bill,”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 9, Section 590.502, Line 175, by inserting after said line the following:

**“14. Nothing in this section shall apply to any investigation or other action by the director regarding a license issued by the director under this chapter.”; 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 No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 557.045, Line 15, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“565.093. 1. As used in this section, the following terms and phrases mean:**

**(1) “Harassment”, verbal or nonverbal behavior by a person that would cause a reasonable person to be placed in fear of receiving bodily harm;**

**(2) “Recreation athletic contest official”, any referee, umpire, coach, instructor, administrator, staff person, or recreation employee of any public or quasi-public recreation program;**

**(3) “School athletic contest official”, any referee, umpire, coach, instructor, administrator, staff person, or school or school board employee of any public or private elementary or secondary school.**

**2. A person commits the offense of harassment of a school or recreation athletic contest official if the harassment occurs under the following circumstances:**

**(1) While the school or recreation athletic contest official is actively engaged in the conducting, supervising, refereeing, or officiating of a school-sanctioned interscholastic athletic contest or a sanctioned recreation athletic contest; or**

**(2) In the immediate vicinity of a school-sanctioned interscholastic athletic contest or a sanctioned recreation athletic contest and is based on the official’s performance in the conducting, supervising, refereeing, or officiating of a school-sanctioned interscholastic athletic contest or a sanctioned recreation athletic contest.**

**3. A person who commits the offense of harassment of a school or recreation athletic contest official shall be fined no more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for no more than ninety days, or both.**

**4. In addition to any other penalty imposed, the court shall order the person:**

**(1) To perform forty hours of court-approved community service work; and**

**(2) To participate in a court-approved counseling program that may include anger management, abusive behavior intervention groups, or any other type of counseling deemed appropriate by the court. Any costs associated with the counseling program shall be paid by such person.**

**5. Participation in the community service and counseling program required under subsection 4 of this section shall not be suspended.**

**569.154. 1. A person commits the offense of entry or remaining on site of a school or recreation athletic contest if such person, without authority, goes into or upon or remains in or upon, or attempts to go into or upon or remain in or upon, any immovable property or other site or location that belongs to another and that is used for any school or recreation athletic contest, including any area in the immediate vicinity of the site or location of the school or recreation athletic contest, after having been forbidden to do so, either orally or in writing, by any owner, lessee, or custodian of the property or by any other authorized person.**

**2. A person who violates subsection 1 of this section shall be fined no more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for no more than six months, or both.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend House Amendment No. 3 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the number “26,” the following:

“Page 2, Section 67.030, Line 20, by inserting after the word “**agency**” the phrase “**except for those created under section 162.215,**”; and

Further amend said bill, “; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend House Amendment No. 3 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 9, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend said bill and section, Page 7, Line 97, by inserting after the first occurrence of the word “**by**” the words “**lawful subpoena or**”; and”; 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 No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 4, Section 590.502, Lines 2-3, by deleting the phrase “**an agency or department**” and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase “**a law enforcement agency**”; and

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 4, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the words “**issued by such agency;**”; and

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 14, by deleting the word “**sworn**” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “**commissioned**”; 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 No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“217.690. 1. All releases or paroles shall issue upon order of the board, duly adopted.

2. Before ordering the parole of any offender, the board shall conduct a validated risk and needs assessment and evaluate the case under the rules governing parole that are promulgated by the board. The board shall then have the offender appear before a hearing panel and shall conduct a personal interview with him, unless waived by the offender, or if the guidelines indicate the offender may be paroled without need for an interview. The guidelines and rules shall not allow for the waiver of a hearing if a victim requests a hearing. The appearance or presence may occur by means of a videoconference at the discretion of the board. A parole may be ordered for the best interest of society when there is a reasonable probability, based on the risk assessment and indicators of release readiness, that the person can be supervised under parole supervision and successfully reintegrated into the community, not as an award of clemency; it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon. Every offender while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the department but shall be subject to the orders of the board.

3. The division of probation and parole has discretionary authority to require the payment of a fee, not to exceed sixty dollars per month, from every offender placed under division supervision on probation, parole, or conditional release, to waive all or part of any fee, to sanction offenders for willful nonpayment of fees, and to contract with a private entity for fee collections services. All fees collected shall be deposited in the inmate fund established in section 217.430. Fees collected may be used to pay the costs of contracted collections services. The fees collected may otherwise be used to provide community corrections and intervention services for offenders. Such services include substance abuse assessment and treatment, mental health assessment and treatment, electronic monitoring services, residential facilities services, employment placement services, and other offender community corrections or intervention services designated by the division of probation and parole to assist offenders to successfully complete probation, parole, or conditional release. The board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to sanctioning offenders and with respect to establishing, waiving, collecting, and using fees.

4. The board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to the eligibility of offenders for parole, the conduct of parole hearings or conditions to be imposed upon paroled offenders. Whenever an order for parole is issued it shall recite the conditions of such parole.

5. When considering parole for an offender with consecutive sentences, the minimum term for eligibility for parole shall be calculated by adding the minimum terms for parole eligibility for each of the consecutive sentences, except the minimum term for parole eligibility shall not exceed the minimum term for parole eligibility for an ordinary life sentence.

**6. Any offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment amounting to fifteen years or more or multiple terms of imprisonment that, taken together, amount to fifteen or more years who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of the offense or offenses may be eligible for parole after serving fifteen years of incarceration, regardless of whether the case is final for the purposes of**

**appeal, and may be eligible for reconsideration hearings in accordance with regulations promulgated by the parole board.**

**7. The provisions of subsection 6 shall not apply to an offender found guilty of murder in the first degree or capital murder who was under eighteen years of age when the offender committed the offense or offenses who may be found ineligible for parole or whose parole eligibility may be controlled by section 558.047 or 565.033.**

**8.** Any offender under a sentence for first degree murder who has been denied release on parole after a parole hearing shall not be eligible for another parole hearing until at least three years from the month of the parole denial; however, this subsection shall not prevent a release pursuant to subsection 4 of section 558.011.

[7.] **9.** A victim who has requested an opportunity to be heard shall receive notice that the **parole** board is conducting an assessment of the offender's risk and readiness for release and that the victim's input will be particularly helpful when it pertains to safety concerns and specific protective measures that may be beneficial to the victim should the offender be granted release.

[8.] **10.** Parole hearings shall, at a minimum, contain the following procedures:

(1) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing may be accompanied by one other person;

(2) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing shall have the option of giving testimony in the presence of the inmate or to the hearing panel without the inmate being present;

(3) The victim or person representing the victim may call or write the parole board rather than attend the hearing;

(4) The victim or person representing the victim may have a personal meeting with a **parole** board member at the **parole** board's central office;

(5) The judge, prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and a representative of the local law enforcement agency investigating the crime shall be allowed to attend the hearing or provide information to the hearing panel in regard to the parole consideration; and

(6) The **parole** board shall evaluate information listed in the juvenile sex offender registry pursuant to section 211.425, provided the offender is between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, as it impacts the safety of the community.

[9.] **11.** The **parole** board shall notify any person of the results of a parole eligibility hearing if the person indicates to the **parole** board a desire to be notified.

[10.] **12.** The **parole** board may, at its discretion, require any offender seeking parole to meet certain conditions during the term of that parole so long as said conditions are not illegal or impossible for the offender to perform. These conditions may include an amount of restitution to the state for the cost of that offender's incarceration.

[11.] **13.** Special parole conditions shall be responsive to the assessed risk and needs of the offender or the need for extraordinary supervision, such as electronic monitoring. The **parole** board shall adopt rules to minimize the conditions placed on low-risk cases, to frontload conditions upon release, and to require the modification and reduction of conditions based on the person's continuing stability in the community.

**Parole** board rules shall permit parole conditions to be modified by parole officers with review and approval by supervisors.

[12.] **14.** Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the release of an offender on parole nor to reduce the sentence of an offender heretofore committed.

[13.] **15.** Beginning January 1, 2001, the **parole** board shall not order a parole unless the offender has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, or unless the **parole** board is satisfied that the offender, while committed to the custody of the department, has made an honest good-faith effort to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent; provided that the director may waive this requirement by certifying in writing to the **parole** board that the offender has actively participated in mandatory education programs or is academically unable to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent.

[14.] **16.** 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, 2005, shall be invalid and void.

217.692. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any offender incarcerated in a correctional institution serving any sentence of life with no parole for fifty years or life without parole, whose plea of guilt was entered or whose trial commenced prior to December 31, 1990, and who:

- (1) Pleaded guilty to or was found guilty of a homicide of a spouse or domestic partner;
- (2) Has no prior violent felony convictions;
- (3) No longer has a cognizable legal claim or legal recourse; and

(4) Has a history of being a victim of continual and substantial physical or sexual domestic violence that was not presented as an affirmative defense at trial or sentencing and such history can be corroborated with evidence of facts or circumstances which existed at the time of the alleged physical or sexual domestic violence of the offender, including but not limited to witness statements, hospital records, social services records, and law enforcement records;

shall be eligible for parole after having served fifteen years of such sentence when the board determines by using the guidelines established by this section that there is a strong and reasonable probability that the person will not thereafter violate the law.

2. The board of probation and parole shall give a thorough review of the case history and prison record of any offender described in subsection 1 of this section. At the end of the board's review, the board shall provide the offender with a copy of a statement of reasons for its parole decision.

3. Any offender released under the provisions of this section shall be under the supervision of the parole board for an amount of time to be determined by the board.

4. The parole board shall consider, but not be limited to the following criteria when making its parole decision:

- (1) Length of time served;
- (2) Prison record and self-rehabilitation efforts;
- (3) Whether the history of the case included corroborative material of physical, sexual, mental, or emotional abuse of the offender, including but not limited to witness statements, hospital records, social service records, and law enforcement records;
- (4) If an offer of a plea bargain was made and if so, why the offender rejected or accepted the offer;
- (5) Any victim information outlined in subsection [8] **10.** of section 217.690 and section 595.209;
- (6) The offender's continued claim of innocence;
- (7) The age and maturity of the offender at the time of the board's decision;
- (8) The age and maturity of the offender at the time of the crime and any contributing influence affecting the offender's judgment;
- (9) The presence of a workable parole plan; and
- (10) Community and family support.

5. Nothing in this section shall limit the review of any offender's case who is eligible for parole prior to fifteen years, nor shall it limit in any way the parole board's power to grant parole prior to fifteen years.

6. Nothing in this section shall limit the review of any offender's case who has applied for executive clemency, nor shall it limit in any way the governor's power to grant clemency.

7. It shall be the responsibility of the offender to petition the board for a hearing under this section.

8. A person commits the crime of perjury if he or she, with the purpose to deceive, knowingly makes a false witness statement to the board. Perjury under this section shall be a class D felony.

9. In cases where witness statements alleging physical or sexual domestic violence are in conflict as to whether such violence occurred or was continual and substantial in nature, the history of such alleged violence shall be established by other corroborative evidence in addition to witness statements, as provided by subsection 1 of this section. A contradictory statement of the victim shall not be deemed a conflicting statement for purposes of this section.”; 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 No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 557.045, Line 15, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“566.145. 1. A person commits the offense of sexual conduct **in the course of public duty if the person engages in sexual conduct:**

**(1) With a detainee, a prisoner, or an offender [if he or she] and the person:**

[1] **(a)** Is an employee of, or assigned to work in, any jail, prison or correctional facility and engages in sexual conduct with a prisoner or an offender who is confined in a jail, prison, or correctional facility;  
[or



(2)] **(b)** Is a probation and parole officer and engages in sexual conduct with an offender who is under the direct supervision of the officer; **or**

**(c) Is a law enforcement officer and engages in sexual conduct with a detainee or prisoner who is in the custody of such officer; or**

**(2) With someone who is not a detainee, a prisoner, or an offender and the person is:**

**(a) A probation and parole officer, a police officer, or an employee of, or assigned to work in, any jail, prison, or correctional facility;**

**(b) On duty; and**

**(c) The offense was committed by means of coercion as defined in section 566.200.**

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

**(1) “Detainee”, a person deprived of liberty and kept under involuntary restraint, confinement, or custody;**

**(2) “Offender”, includes any person in the custody of a prison or correctional facility and any person who is under the supervision of the state board of probation and parole;**

**[(2)] (3) “Prisoner”, includes any person who is in the custody of a jail, whether pretrial or after disposition of a charge.**

3. The offense of sexual conduct [with a prisoner or offender] **in the course of public duty** is a class E felony.

4. Consent of a **detainee, a prisoner [or] , an offender, or any other person** is not a defense.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 590.502, Line 175, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“590.805. 1. A law enforcement officer shall not knowingly use a respiratory choke-hold unless the use is in defense of the officer or another from serious physical injury or death.**

**2. A respiratory choke-hold includes the use of any body part or object to attempt to control or disable by applying pressure to a person’s neck with the purpose of controlling or restricting such person’s breathing.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend House Amendment No. 6 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Line 18, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 590.502, Line 175, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“590.1265. 1. The provisions of this section shall be known and may be cited as the “Police Use of Force Transparency Act of 2021”.**

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

- (1) “Law enforcement agency”, the same meaning as defined in section 590.1040;**
- (2) “Peace officer”, the same meaning as defined in section 590.010;**
- (3) “Use-of-force incident”, an incident in which:**
  - (a) A fatality occurs that is connected to a use of force by a peace officer;**
  - (b) Serious bodily injury occurs that is connected to a use of force by a peace officer; or**
  - (c) In the absence of death or serious bodily injury, a peace officer discharges a firearm at, or in the direction of, a person.**

**3. Each law enforcement agency shall, at least annually, collect and report local data on use-of-force incidents involving peace officers to the National Use of Force Data Collection through the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.**

**4. Each law enforcement agency shall additionally report the data submitted under subsection 3 of this section to the department of public safety. Law enforcement agencies shall not include personally identifying information of individual peace officers in their reports.**

**5. The department of public safety shall, no later than June 30, 2022, develop standards and procedures governing the collection and reporting of use-of-force data under this section. The standards and procedures shall be consistent with the requirements, definitions, and methods of the National Use of Force Data Collection administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.**

**6. The department of public safety shall publish the data reported by law enforcement agencies under subsection 4 of this section, including statewide aggregate data and agency-specific data, in a publicly available report. Such data shall be deemed a public record consistent with the provisions and exemptions contained in chapter 610.**

**7. The department of public safety shall undertake an analysis of any trends and disparities in rates of use of force by all law enforcement agencies, with a report to be released to the public no later than January 1, 2025. The report shall be updated periodically thereafter, but not less than once every five years.”; and”; and**

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

**HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6**

Amend House Amendment No. 6 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the number “26,” the following:

“Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“27.010. The attorney general for the state of Missouri shall be elected at each general election at which a governor and other state officers are elected, and his term shall begin at 12:00 noon on the second Monday in January next succeeding his election, and shall continue for four years, or until his successor is elected and qualified. The attorney general shall **not be required to** reside at the seat of government [and] **but shall** keep his office in the supreme court building[,] and receive an annual salary of sixty-five thousand dollars

plus any salary adjustment provided pursuant to section 105.005, payable out of the state treasury. The salary shall constitute the total compensation for all duties to be performed by him and there shall be no further payments made to or accepted by him for the performance of any duty now required of him under any existing law. The attorney general shall devote his full time to his office, and, except in the performance of his official duties, shall not engage in the practice of law.”; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section 67.030, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“79.235. 1. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary and for any city of the fourth classification with no more than two thousand inhabitants, if a statute or ordinance authorizes the mayor of a city of the fourth classification to appoint a member of a board or commission, any requirement that the appointed person be a resident of the city shall be deemed satisfied if the person owns real property or a business in the city, regardless of whether the position to which the appointment is made is considered an officer of the city under section 79.250.**

**2. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary and for any city of the fourth classification with no more than two thousand inhabitants, if a statute or ordinance authorizes a mayor to appoint a member of a board that manages a municipal utility of the city, any requirement that the appointed person be a resident of the city shall be deemed satisfied if all of the following conditions are met:**

**(1) The board has no authority to set utility rates or to issue bonds;**

**(2) The person resides within five miles of the city limits;**

**(3) The person owns real property or a business in the city;**

**(4) The person or the person’s business is a customer of a public utility, as described under section 91.450, managed by the board; and**

**(5) The person has no pecuniary interest in, and is not a board member of, any utility company that offers the same type of service as a utility managed by the board.”; and**

Further amend said bill,”; and

Further amend said amendment and page, Line 13, by inserting after said line the following:

“285.575. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the “Whistleblower’s Protection Act”.

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

(1) “Because” or “because of”, as it relates to the adverse decision or action, the person’s status as a protected person was the motivating factor;

(2) “Employer”, an entity that has six or more employees for each working day in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year. “Employer” shall not include the state of Missouri or its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions, including but not limited to any public institution of higher education, a corporation wholly owned by the state of Missouri, an individual employed by an employer, or corporations and associations owned or operated by religious or sectarian organizations; **except that, “employer” shall include law enforcement agencies;**

(3) “Proper authorities”, a governmental or law enforcement agency, an officer of an employee’s employer, the employee’s supervisor employed by the employer, or the employee’s human resources

representative employed by the employer;

(4) “Protected person”, an employee of an employer who has reported to the proper authorities an unlawful act of his or her employer; an employee of an employer who reports to his or her employer serious misconduct of the employer that violates a clear mandate of public policy as articulated in a constitutional provision, statute, or regulation promulgated under statute; or an employee of an employer who has refused to carry out a directive issued by his or her employer that if completed would be a violation of the law[. An employee of an employer is not a protected person if:

(a) The employee is a supervisory, managerial, or executive employee or an officer of his or her employer and the unlawful act or serious misconduct reported concerns matters upon which the employee is employed to report or provide professional opinion; or

(b) The proper authority or person to whom the employee makes his or her report is the person whom the employee claims to have committed the unlawful act or violation of a clear mandate of public policy];

(5) “The motivating factor”, the employee’s protected classification actually played a role in the adverse decision or action and had a determinative influence on the adverse decision or action.

3. This section is intended to codify the existing common law exceptions to the at-will employment doctrine and to limit their future expansion by the courts. This section, in addition to chapter 213 and chapter 287, shall provide the exclusive remedy for any and all claims of unlawful employment practices.

4. It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discharge an individual defined as a protected person in this section because of that person’s status as a protected person.

5. A protected person aggrieved by a violation of this section shall have a private right of action for actual damages for violations of this section but not for punitive damages. [However, if a private right of action for damages exists under another statutory or regulatory scheme, whether under state or federal law, no private right of action shall exist under this statute.]

6. Any party to any action initiated under this section may demand a trial by jury.

7. A protected person aggrieved by a violation of this section shall have a private right of action that may be filed in a court of competent jurisdiction. The only remedies available in such an action shall be:

(1) Back pay;

(2) Reimbursement of medical bills directly related to a violation of this section; and

(3) Additionally, if a protected person proves, by clear and convincing evidence, that the conduct of the employer was outrageous because of the employer’s evil motive or reckless indifference to the rights of others, then, such person may receive double the amount awarded under subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, as liquidated damages. In applying this subdivision, the provisions of section 510.263 shall be applied as though liquidated damages were punitive damages and as though the amounts referenced in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection were compensatory damages.

8. The court, in addition to the damages set forth in subsection 7 of this section, may award the prevailing party court costs and reasonable attorney fees; except that a prevailing respondent may be awarded reasonable attorney fees only upon a showing that the case was without foundation.”; and

Further amend said amendment, Page 2, Line 18, by inserting after said line the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 590.502, Line 175, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“[285.040. 1. As used in this section, “public safety employee” shall mean a person trained or authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment, including, but not limited to, firefighters, ambulance attendants and attendant drivers, emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician paramedics, dispatchers, registered nurses, physicians, and sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

2. No public safety employee of a city not within a county who is hired prior to September 1, 2023, shall be subject to a residency requirement of retaining a primary residence in a city not within a county but may be required to maintain a primary residence located within a one-hour response time.

3. Public safety employees of a city not within a county who are hired after August 31, 2023, may be subject to a residency rule no more restrictive than a requirement of retaining a primary residence in a city not within a county for a total of seven years and of then allowing the public safety employee to maintain a primary residence outside the city not within a county so long as the primary residence is located within a one-hour response time.]”;

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

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“84.575. 1. The board of police commissioners established by section 84.350 shall not require, as a condition of employment, that any currently employed or prospective law enforcement officer or other employee reside within any jurisdictional limit. If the board of police commissioners has a residency rule or requirement for law enforcement officers or other employees that is in effect on or before August 28, 2021, the residency rule or requirement shall not apply and shall not be enforced.**

**2. The board of police commissioners may impose a residency rule or requirement on law enforcement officers or other employees, but the rule or requirement shall be no more restrictive than requiring such personnel to reside within thirty miles from the nearest city limit and within the boundaries of the state of Missouri.**

311.620. 1. No person shall be appointed as agent, assistant, deputy or inspector under the provisions of the liquor control law who shall have been convicted of or against whom any indictment may be pending for any offense; nor shall any person be appointed as such agent, assistant, deputy or inspector who is not of good character or who is not a citizen of the United States, and who is not [or has not been] a resident taxpaying citizen of the state [for a period of three years previous to his] **at the time of his or her** appointment; or who is not able to read and write the English language or who does not possess ordinary physical strength and who is not able to pass such physical and mental examination as the [majority of a board, consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and the] supervisor of [liquor] **alcohol and tobacco** control may prescribe.

2. No agent, assistant, deputy or inspector so appointed shall hold any other commission or office, elective or appointive, or accept any other employment compensation while he **or she** is an employee of the [department] **division** of [liquor] **alcohol and tobacco** control, except with the written permission of

the supervisor of [liquor] **alcohol and tobacco** control. No agent, assistant, deputy or inspector of the [department] **division** of [liquor] **alcohol and tobacco** control shall accept any reward or gift other than his **or her** regular salary and expenses as provided in this chapter. No agent, assistant, deputy or inspector of the [department] **division** of [liquor] **alcohol and tobacco** control shall perform any police duty connected with the conduct of any election, nor at any time or in any manner electioneer for or against any party ticket, or any candidate for nomination or office on any party ticket, nor for or against any proposition of any kind or nature to be voted upon at any election.

3. The agents, assistants, deputies and inspectors appointed under the provisions of section 311.610 shall before entering upon the discharge of their duties, each take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Missouri and to faithfully demean themselves in office in the form prescribed by Section 11, Article VII of the Constitution of this State, and they shall each give bond to be approved by the supervisor of [liquor] **alcohol and tobacco** control for faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices and to safely keep and account for all moneys and property received by them. This bond shall be in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the cost of furnishing all such bonds shall be paid by the state.

4. Any agent, assistant, deputy or inspector of the [department] **division** of [liquor] **alcohol and tobacco** control who shall violate the provisions of this chapter shall be immediately discharged.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section 574.085, Line 22 by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“590.055. Every law enforcement agency in the state shall provide ethical use of force training and diversity training. The department of public safety shall determine appropriate training objectives and curriculum and shall provide the funding for such training to law enforcement agencies or to training providers. Such trainings shall be completed by every commissioned peace officer.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend House Amendment No. 7 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the word “Page” the following:

“1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“43.253. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a minimum fee of five dollars may be charged by the Missouri state highway patrol for any records request where there are allowable fees of less than five dollars under this chapter or chapter 610. Such five-dollar fee shall be in place of any allowable fee of less than five dollars.**

**2. The superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol may increase the minimum fee described in this section by no more than one dollar every other year, beginning August 28, 2022; however, the minimum fee described in this section shall not exceed ten dollars.**

**3. A request for public records under this chapter or chapter 610 shall be considered withdrawn if the requester fails to remit all fees within thirty days of a request for payment of the fees by the Missouri state highway patrol.”; and**

Further amend said bill, Page”); and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend House Amendment No. 7 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 3, Line 21, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend said bill and page, Section 557.045, Line 15, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“570.212. 1. As used in this section, “mail” means a letter, postal card, package, bag, or other sealed article that:**

**(1) Is delivered by a common carrier or delivery service and not yet received by the addressee; or**

**(2) Has been left to be collected for delivery by a common carrier or delivery service.**

**2. A person commits the offense of mail theft if the person purposefully appropriates mail from another person’s mailbox or premises without consent of the addressee and with intent to deprive such addressee of the mail.**

**3. The offense of mail theft is a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a class E felony for any second or subsequent offense.”; and”;** and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“304.022. 1. Upon the immediate approach of an emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren or while having at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle or a flashing blue light authorized by section 307.175, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as far as possible to the right of, the traveled portion of the highway and thereupon stop and remain in such position until such emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

2. Upon approaching a stationary vehicle displaying lighted red or red and blue lights, or a stationary vehicle displaying lighted amber or amber and white lights, the driver of every motor vehicle shall:

(1) Proceed with caution and yield the right-of-way, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the stationary vehicle, if on a roadway having at least four lanes with not less than two lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or

(2) Proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be unsafe or impossible.

3. The motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep

it in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except as otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

4. An “emergency vehicle” is a vehicle of any of the following types:

(1) A vehicle operated by the state highway patrol, the state water patrol, the Missouri capitol police, a conservation agent, or a state park ranger, those vehicles operated by enforcement personnel of the state highways and transportation commission, police or fire department, sheriff, constable or deputy sheriff, federal law enforcement officer authorized to carry firearms and to make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States, traffic officer, [or] coroner, **medical examiner, or forensic investigator of the county medical examiner’s office**, or by a privately owned emergency vehicle company;

(2) A vehicle operated as an ambulance or operated commercially for the purpose of transporting emergency medical supplies or organs;

(3) Any vehicle qualifying as an emergency vehicle pursuant to section 307.175;

(4) Any wrecker, or tow truck or a vehicle owned and operated by a public utility or public service corporation while performing emergency service;

(5) Any vehicle transporting equipment designed to extricate human beings from the wreckage of a motor vehicle;

(6) Any vehicle designated to perform emergency functions for a civil defense or emergency management agency established pursuant to the provisions of chapter 44;

(7) Any vehicle operated by an authorized employee of the department of corrections who, as part of the employee’s official duties, is responding to a riot, disturbance, hostage incident, escape or other critical situation where there is the threat of serious physical injury or death, responding to mutual aid call from another criminal justice agency, or in accompanying an ambulance which is transporting an offender to a medical facility;

(8) Any vehicle designated to perform hazardous substance emergency functions established pursuant to the provisions of sections 260.500 to 260.550;

(9) Any vehicle owned by the state highways and transportation commission and operated by an authorized employee of the department of transportation that is marked as a department of transportation emergency response or motorist assistance vehicle; or

(10) Any vehicle owned and operated by the civil support team of the Missouri National Guard while in response to or during operations involving chemical, biological, or radioactive materials or in support of official requests from the state of Missouri involving unknown substances, hazardous materials, or as may be requested by the appropriate state agency acting on behalf of the governor.

5. (1) The driver of any vehicle referred to in subsection 4 of this section shall not sound the siren thereon or have the front red lights or blue lights on except when such vehicle is responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected law violator, or when responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire.

(2) The driver of an emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand irrespective of the provisions of sections 304.014 to 304.025;



(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;

(c) Exceed the prima facie speed limit so long as the driver does not endanger life or property;

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(3) The exemptions granted to an emergency vehicle pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light or blue light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle.

6. No person shall purchase an emergency light as described in this section without furnishing the seller of such light an affidavit stating that the light will be used exclusively for emergency vehicle purposes.

7. Violation of this section shall be deemed a class A misdemeanor.

307.175. 1. Motor vehicles and equipment which are operated by any member of an organized fire department, ambulance association, or rescue squad, whether paid or volunteer, may be operated on streets and highways in this state as an emergency vehicle under the provisions of section 304.022 while responding to a fire call or ambulance call or at the scene of a fire call or ambulance call and while using or sounding a warning siren and using or displaying thereon fixed, flashing or rotating blue lights, but sirens and blue lights shall be used only in bona fide emergencies.

2. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, the following vehicles may use or display fixed, flashing, or rotating red or red and blue lights:

(a) Emergency vehicles, as defined in section 304.022, when responding to an emergency;

(b) Vehicles operated as described in subsection 1 of this section;

(c) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by a contractor or subcontractor performing work for the department of transportation, except that the red or red and blue lights shall be displayed on vehicles or equipment described in this paragraph only between dusk and dawn, when such vehicles or equipment are stationary, such vehicles or equipment are located in a work zone as defined in section 304.580, highway workers as defined in section 304.580 are present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs. No more than two vehicles or pieces of equipment in a work zone may display fixed, flashing, or rotating lights under this subdivision;

**(d) Vehicles and equipment owned, leased, or operated by a coroner, medical examiner, or forensic investigator of the county medical examiner's office or a similar entity, when responding to a crime scene, motor vehicle accident, workplace accident, or any location at which the services of such professionals have been requested by a law enforcement officer.**

(2) The following vehicles and equipment may use or display fixed, flashing, or rotating amber or amber and white lights:

(a) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by the state highways and transportation commission and operated by an authorized employee of the department of transportation;

(b) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by a contractor or subcontractor performing work for the

department of transportation, except that the amber or amber and white lights shall be displayed on vehicles described in this paragraph only when such vehicles or equipment are located in a work zone as defined in section 304.580, highway workers as defined in section 304.580 are present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs;

(c) Vehicles and equipment operated by a utility worker performing work for the utility, except that the amber or amber and white lights shall be displayed on vehicles described in this paragraph only when such vehicles are stationary, such vehicles or equipment are located in a work zone as defined in section 304.580, a utility worker is present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs. As used in this paragraph, the term “utility worker” means any employee while in performance of his or her job duties, including any person employed under contract of a utility that provides gas, heat, electricity, water, steam, telecommunications or cable services, or sewer services, whether privately, municipally, or cooperatively owned.

3. Permits for the operation of such vehicles equipped with sirens or blue lights shall be in writing and shall be issued and may be revoked by the chief of an organized fire department, organized ambulance association, rescue squad, or the state highways and transportation commission and no person shall use or display a siren or blue lights on a motor vehicle, fire, ambulance, or rescue equipment without a valid permit authorizing the use. A permit to use a siren or lights as heretofore set out does not relieve the operator of the vehicle so equipped with complying with all other traffic laws and regulations. Violation of this section constitutes a class A misdemeanor.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section 574.085, Line 22, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“574.110. 1. A person commits the offense of using a laser pointer if such person knowingly directs a light from a laser pointer at a uniformed safety officer, including a peace officer as defined under section 590.010, security guard, firefighter, emergency medical worker, or other uniformed municipal, state, or federal officer.**

**2. As used in this section, “laser pointer” means a device that emits a visible light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation.**

**3. The offense of using a laser pointer is a class A misdemeanor.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend House Amendment No. 8 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after “Bill No. 26,” the following

“Page 1, Section 67.030, Line 14, by inserting after all of said line the following:

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

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

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

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

2. Every municipality shall meet the following minimum standards within three years of August 28, 2015, by providing the following municipal services, financial services, and reports, except that the provision of subdivision (6) of this subsection shall be completed within [six] **two years of August 28, 2021:**

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

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

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

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

(a) General liability coverage;

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

(c) If applicable, police professional liability coverage;

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

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

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

(6) If a municipality has a police department or contracts with another police department for public safety services, a police department accredited or certified by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies or the Missouri Police Chiefs Association or a contract for police service with a police department accredited or certified by such entities;

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

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

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

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

(11) Construction code review by existing staff, directly or by contract with a public or private agency. The provisions of this subdivision shall not require the municipality to adopt an updated construction code; and

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

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

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

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

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

YES

NO

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

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

Further amend said bill,”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend House Amendment No. 8 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the number “26,” the following”

“Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“43.503. 1. For the purpose of maintaining complete and accurate criminal history record information, all police officers of this state, the clerk of each court, the department of corrections, the sheriff of each county, the chief law enforcement official of a city not within a county and the prosecuting attorney of each county or the circuit attorney of a city not within a county shall submit certain criminal arrest, charge, and disposition information to the central repository for filing without undue delay in the form and manner required by sections 43.500 to 43.651.

2. All law enforcement agencies making misdemeanor and felony arrests as determined by section 43.506 shall furnish without undue delay, to the central repository, fingerprints, photograph, and if available, any other unique biometric identification collected, charges, appropriate charge codes, and descriptions of all persons who are arrested for such offenses on standard fingerprint forms supplied or approved by the highway patrol or electronically in a format and manner approved by the highway patrol and in compliance with the standards set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Automated Fingerprint Identification System or its successor program. All such agencies shall also notify the central repository of all decisions not to refer such arrests for prosecution. An agency making such arrests may enter into arrangements with other law enforcement agencies for the purpose of furnishing without undue delay such fingerprints, photograph, and if available, any other unique biometric identification collected, charges, appropriate charge codes, and descriptions to the central repository upon its behalf. **All such agencies shall also notify the central repository of any firearm reported stolen and the serial number of the firearm.**

3. In instances where an individual less than seventeen years of age and not currently certified as an adult is taken into custody for an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, the arresting officer shall take fingerprints for the central repository. These fingerprints shall be taken on fingerprint cards supplied by or approved by the highway patrol or transmitted electronically in a format and manner approved by the highway patrol and in compliance with the standards set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Automated Fingerprint Identification System or its successor program. The fingerprint cards shall be so constructed that the name of the juvenile should not be made available to the central repository. The individual’s name and the unique number associated with the fingerprints and other pertinent information shall be provided to the court of jurisdiction by the agency taking the juvenile into custody. The juvenile’s fingerprints and other information shall be forwarded to the central repository and the courts without undue delay. The fingerprint information from the card shall be captured and stored in the automated fingerprint identification system operated by the central repository. In the event the fingerprints are found to match other tenprints or unsolved latent prints, the central repository shall notify the submitting agency who shall notify the court of jurisdiction as per local agreement. Under section 211.031, in instances where a juvenile over fifteen and one-half years of age is alleged to have violated a state or municipal traffic ordinance or regulation, which does not constitute a felony, and the juvenile court does not have jurisdiction, the juvenile shall not be fingerprinted unless certified as an adult.

4. Upon certification of the individual as an adult, the certifying court shall order a law enforcement agency to immediately fingerprint and photograph the individual and certification papers will be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency with the order for fingerprinting. The law enforcement agency shall submit such fingerprints, photograph, and certification papers to the central repository within fifteen days and shall furnish the offense cycle number associated with the fingerprints to the prosecuting attorney or the circuit attorney of a city not within a county and to the clerk of the court ordering the subject fingerprinted. If the juvenile is acquitted of the crime and is no longer certified as an adult, the prosecuting attorney shall notify within fifteen days the central repository of the change of status of the juvenile. Records of a child who has been fingerprinted and photographed after being taken into custody shall be closed records as provided under section 610.100 if a petition has not been filed within thirty days of the date that the child was taken into custody; and if a petition for the child has not been filed within one year of the date the child was taken into custody, any records relating to the child concerning the alleged offense may be expunged under the procedures in sections 610.122 to 610.126.

5. The prosecuting attorney of each county or the circuit attorney of a city not within a county or the municipal prosecuting attorney shall notify the central repository on standard forms supplied by the highway patrol or in a manner approved by the highway patrol of his or her decision to not file a criminal charge on any charge referred to such prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney for criminal charges. All records forwarded to the central repository and the courts by prosecutors or circuit attorneys as required by sections 43.500 to 43.530 shall include the state offense cycle number of the offense, the charge code for the offense, and the originating agency identifier number of the reporting prosecutor, using such numbers as assigned by the highway patrol.

6. The clerk of the courts of each county or city not within a county or municipal court clerk shall furnish the central repository, on standard forms supplied by the highway patrol or in a manner approved by the highway patrol, with a record of all charges filed, including all those added subsequent to the filing of a criminal court case, amended charges, and all final dispositions of cases for which the central repository has a record of an arrest or a record of fingerprints reported pursuant to sections 43.500 to 43.506. Such information shall include, for each charge:

(1) All judgments of not guilty, acquittals on the ground of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, judgments or pleas of guilty including the sentence, if any, or probation, if any, pronounced by the court, nolle pros, discharges, releases and dismissals in the trial court;

(2) Court orders filed with the clerk of the courts which reverse a reported conviction or vacate or modify a sentence;

(3) Judgments terminating or revoking a sentence to probation, supervision or conditional release and any resentencing after such revocation; and

(4) The offense cycle number of the offense, and the originating agency identifier number of the sentencing court, using such numbers as assigned by the highway patrol.

7. The clerk of the courts of each county or city not within a county shall furnish, to the department of corrections or department of mental health, court judgment and sentence documents and the state offense cycle number and the charge code of the offense which resulted in the commitment or assignment of an offender to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections or the department of mental health if the person is committed pursuant to chapter 552. This information shall be reported to the department of corrections or the department of mental health at the time of commitment or assignment. If the offender was already

in the custody of the department of corrections or the department of mental health at the time of such subsequent conviction, the clerk shall furnish notice of such subsequent conviction to the appropriate department by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in a manner and format mutually agreed to, within fifteen days of such disposition.

8. Information and fingerprints, photograph and if available, any other unique biometric identification collected, forwarded to the central repository, normally obtained from a person at the time of the arrest, may be obtained at any time the subject is in the criminal justice system or committed to the department of mental health. A law enforcement agency or the department of corrections may fingerprint, photograph, and capture any other unique biometric identification of the person unless collecting other unique biometric identification of the person is not financially feasible for the law enforcement agency, and obtain the necessary information at any time the subject is in custody. If at the time of any court appearance, the defendant has not been fingerprinted and photographed for an offense in which a fingerprint and photograph is required by statute to be collected, maintained, or disseminated by the central repository, the court shall order a law enforcement agency or court marshal to fingerprint and photograph immediately the defendant. The order for fingerprints shall contain the offense, charge code, date of offense, and any other information necessary to complete the fingerprint card. The law enforcement agency or court marshal shall submit such fingerprints, photograph, and if available, any other unique biometric identification collected, to the central repository without undue delay and within thirty days and shall furnish the offense cycle number associated with the fingerprints to the prosecuting attorney or the circuit attorney of a city not within a county and to the court clerk of the court ordering the subject fingerprinted.

9. The department of corrections and the department of mental health shall furnish the central repository with all information concerning the receipt, escape, execution, death, release, pardon, parole, commutation of sentence, granting of executive clemency, legal name change, or discharge of an individual who has been sentenced to that department's custody for any offenses which are mandated by law to be collected, maintained or disseminated by the central repository. All records forwarded to the central repository by the department as required by sections 43.500 to 43.651 shall include the offense cycle number of the offense, and the originating agency identifier number of the department using such numbers as assigned by the highway patrol.

**43.665. The highway patrol shall, subject to appropriation, maintain a web page that shall be open to the public and shall include a stolen firearm search capability. The stolen firearm search shall make it possible for any person using the internet to search for the serial number of a firearm and determine whether the firearm has been reported stolen. The highway patrol shall not be required to provide any other information regarding a stolen firearm.”; and**

Further amend said bill,”

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

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 4, Section 574.085, Line 22, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“590.030. 1. The POST commission shall establish minimum standards for the basic training of peace officers. Such standards may vary for each class of license established pursuant to subsection 2 of section 590.020.

2. The director shall establish minimum age, citizenship, and general education requirements and may require a qualifying score on a certification examination as conditions of eligibility for a peace officer license. Such general education requirements shall require completion of a high school program of education under chapter 167 or obtainment of a General Educational Development (GED) certificate.

3. The director shall provide for the licensure, with or without additional basic training, of peace officers possessing credentials by other states or jurisdictions, including federal and military law enforcement officers.

4. The director shall establish a procedure for obtaining a peace officer license and shall issue the proper license when the requirements of this chapter have been met.

5. As conditions of licensure, all licensed peace officers shall:

(1) Obtain continuing law enforcement education pursuant to rules to be promulgated by the POST commission; [and]

(2) Maintain a current address of record on file with the director; **and**

**(3) Submit to being fingerprinted on or before January 1, 2022, and at any time a peace officer is commissioned with a different law enforcement agency, for the purposes of a criminal history background check and enrollment in the state and federal Rap Back programs, pursuant to section 43.540. The criminal history background check shall include the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The resulting report shall be forwarded to the officer's commissioning law enforcement agency at the time of enrollment and Rap Back enrollment shall be for the purpose of the requirements of subsection 3 of section 590.070 and subsection 2 of section 590.118. An officer shall take all necessary steps to maintain enrollment in Rap Back for as long as the officer is commissioned with a law enforcement agency.**

6. A peace officer license shall automatically expire if the licensee fails to hold a commission as a peace officer for a period of five consecutive years, provided that the POST commission shall provide for the relicensure of such persons and may require retraining as a condition of eligibility for relicensure, and provided that the director may provide for the continuing licensure, subject to restrictions, of persons who hold and exercise a law enforcement commission requiring a peace officer license but not meeting the definition of a peace officer pursuant to this chapter.

**7. All law enforcement agencies shall enroll in the state and federal Rap Back programs on or before January 1, 2022, and continue to remain enrolled. The law enforcement agency shall take all necessary steps to maintain officer enrollment for all officers commissioned with that agency in the Rap Back programs. An officer shall submit to being fingerprinted at any law enforcement agency upon commissioning and for as long as the officer is commissioned with that agency.”; and**

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

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 10

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 5, Section 590.502, Line 20, by deleting the phrase “**under investigation or is subjected to**” and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase “**under administrative investigation or is subjected to administrative**”; and

Further amend said bill and section, Page 6, Line 71, by inserting after the word “**complaint**” the phrase



**“or from the date the agency became aware of the alleged conduct upon which the allegation rests”;**  
and

Further amend said bill and section, Page 7, Line 108, by inserting immediately after the number **“(2)”** the following:

**“The right of the law enforcement officer or his or her attorney to conduct discovery prior to the hearing. Depositions may be taken in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided for in the Missouri civil rules of civil procedure for civil cases in the circuit court. Subpoenas may be issued by the board conducting the hearing or by the circuit court or the office of the clerk for the county where the agency has its principal place of business;**

**(3)”;** and

Further amend said bill and section, Pages 7-8, by renumbering subsequent subdivisions accordingly;  
and

Further amend said bill and section, Page 8, Lines 123-126, by deleting said lines from the bill; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 11

Amend House Amendment No. 11 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 12, by inserting after all of said line the following;

“Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 557.045, Line 15, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“571.101. 1. All applicants for concealed carry permits issued pursuant to subsection 7 of this section must satisfy the requirements of sections 571.101 to 571.121. If the said applicant can show qualification as provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, the county or city sheriff shall issue a concealed carry permit authorizing the carrying of a concealed firearm on or about the applicant’s person or within a vehicle. A concealed carry permit shall be valid from the date of issuance or renewal until five years from the last day of the month in which the permit was issued or renewed. The concealed carry permit is valid throughout this state. Although the permit is considered valid in the state, a person who fails to renew his or her permit within five years from the date of issuance or renewal shall not be eligible for an exception to a National Instant Criminal Background Check under federal regulations currently codified under 27 CFR 478.102(d), relating to the transfer, sale, or delivery of firearms from licensed dealers. A concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall continue from the date of issuance or renewal until three years from the last day of the month in which the endorsement was issued or renewed to authorize the carrying of a concealed firearm on or about the applicant’s person or within a vehicle in the same manner as a concealed carry permit issued under subsection 7 of this section on or after August 28, 2013.

2. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to subsection 7 of this section shall be issued by the sheriff or his or her designee of the county or city in which the applicant resides, if the applicant:

(1) Is at least [nineteen] **eighteen** years of age, is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States and either:

(a) Has assumed residency in this state; or

(b) Is a member of the **United States** Armed Forces stationed in Missouri[,] or the spouse of such member of the military;

(2) [Is at least nineteen years of age, or is at least eighteen years of age and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, and is a citizen of the United States and either:

(a) Has assumed residency in this state;

(b) Is a member of the Armed Forces stationed in Missouri; or

(c) The spouse of such member of the military stationed in Missouri and nineteen years of age;

(3) Has not pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer or gas gun;

[(4)] (3) Has not been convicted of, pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit or if the applicant has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit;

[(5)] (4) Is not a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

[(6)] (5) Has not been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces;

[(7)] (6) Has not engaged in a pattern of behavior, documented in public or closed records, that causes the sheriff to have a reasonable belief that the applicant presents a danger to himself or others;

[(8)] (7) Is not adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has not been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, or a similar institution located in another state following a hearing at which the defendant was represented by counsel or a representative;

[(9)] (8) Submits a completed application for a permit as described in subsection 3 of this section;

[(10)] (9) Submits an affidavit attesting that the applicant complies with the concealed carry safety training requirement pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 of section 571.111;

[(11)] (10) Is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection which is still in effect; **and**

[(12)] (11) Is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm under section 571.070 or 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g).

3. The application for a concealed carry permit issued by the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence shall contain only the following information:

(1) The applicant's name, address, telephone number, gender, date and place of birth, and, if the applicant is not a United States citizen, the applicant's country of citizenship and any alien or admission number issued by the Federal Bureau of Customs and Immigration Enforcement or any successor agency;

(2) An affirmation that the applicant has assumed residency in Missouri or is a member of the Armed Forces stationed in Missouri or the spouse of such a member of the Armed Forces and is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States;

(3) An affirmation that the applicant is at least [nineteen] **eighteen** years of age [or is eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces];

(4) An affirmation that the applicant has not pled guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

(5) An affirmation that the applicant has not been convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a permit or if the applicant has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a permit;

(6) An affirmation that the applicant is not a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer or gas gun;

(7) An affirmation that the applicant has not been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces;

(8) An affirmation that the applicant is not adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has not been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, or a similar institution located in another state, except that a person whose release or discharge from a facility in this state pursuant to chapter 632, or a similar discharge from a facility in another state, occurred more than five years ago without subsequent recommitment may apply;

(9) An affirmation that the applicant has received firearms safety training that meets the standards of applicant firearms safety training defined in subsection 1 or 2 of section 571.111;

(10) An affirmation that the applicant, to the applicant's best knowledge and belief, is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection which is still in effect;

(11) A conspicuous warning that false statements made by the applicant will result in prosecution for perjury pursuant to the laws of the state of Missouri; and

(12) A government-issued photo identification. This photograph shall not be included on the permit and shall only be used to verify the person's identity for permit renewal, or for the issuance of a new permit due to change of address, or for a lost or destroyed permit.

4. An application for a concealed carry permit shall be made to the sheriff of the county or any city not within a county in which the applicant resides. An application shall be filed in writing, signed under oath and under the penalties of perjury, and shall state whether the applicant complies with each of the requirements specified in subsection 2 of this section. In addition to the completed application, the applicant for a concealed carry permit must also submit the following:

(1) A photocopy of a firearms safety training certificate of completion or other evidence of completion of a firearms safety training course that meets the standards established in subsection 1 or 2 of section 571.111; and

(2) A nonrefundable permit fee as provided by subsection 11 or 12 of this section.

5. (1) Before an application for a concealed carry permit is approved, the sheriff shall make only such inquiries as he or she deems necessary into the accuracy of the statements made in the application. The sheriff may require that the applicant display a Missouri driver's license or nondriver's license or military identification and orders showing the person being stationed in Missouri. In order to determine the applicant's suitability for a concealed carry permit, the applicant shall be fingerprinted. No other biometric data shall be collected from the applicant. The sheriff shall conduct an inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System within three working days after submission of the properly completed application for a concealed carry permit. If no disqualifying record is identified by these checks at the state level, the fingerprints shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. Upon receipt of the completed report from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and the response from the Federal Bureau of Investigation national criminal history record check, the sheriff shall examine the results and, if no disqualifying information is identified, shall issue a concealed carry permit within three working days.

(2) In the event the report from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and the response from the Federal Bureau of Investigation national criminal history record check prescribed by subdivision (1) of this subsection are not completed within forty-five calendar days and no disqualifying information concerning the applicant has otherwise come to the sheriff's attention, the sheriff shall issue a provisional permit, clearly designated on the certificate as such, which the applicant shall sign in the presence of the sheriff or the sheriff's designee. This permit, when carried with a valid Missouri driver's or nondriver's license or a valid military identification, shall permit the applicant to exercise the same rights in accordance with the same conditions as pertain to a concealed carry permit issued under this section, provided that it shall not serve as an alternative to an national instant criminal background check required by 18 U.S.C. Section 922(t). The provisional permit shall remain valid until such time as the sheriff either issues or denies the certificate of qualification under subsection 6 or 7 of this section. The sheriff shall revoke a provisional permit issued under this subsection within twenty-four hours of receipt of any report that identifies a disqualifying record, and shall notify the concealed carry permit system established under subsection 5 of section 650.350. The revocation of a provisional permit issued under this section shall be proscribed in a manner consistent to the denial and review of an application under subsection 6 of this section.

6. The sheriff may refuse to approve an application for a concealed carry permit if he or she determines that any of the requirements specified in subsection 2 of this section have not been met, or if he or she has a substantial and demonstrable reason to believe that the applicant has rendered a false statement regarding any of the provisions of sections 571.101 to 571.121. If the applicant is found to be ineligible, the sheriff is required to deny the application, and notify the applicant in writing, stating the grounds for denial and

informing the applicant of the right to submit, within thirty days, any additional documentation relating to the grounds of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the sheriff shall reconsider his or her decision and inform the applicant within thirty days of the result of the reconsideration. The applicant shall further be informed in writing of the right to appeal the denial pursuant to subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 571.114. After two additional reviews and denials by the sheriff, the person submitting the application shall appeal the denial pursuant to subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 571.114.

7. If the application is approved, the sheriff shall issue a concealed carry permit to the applicant within a period not to exceed three working days after his or her approval of the application. The applicant shall sign the concealed carry permit in the presence of the sheriff or his or her designee.

8. The concealed carry permit shall specify only the following information:

(1) Name, address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature of the permit holder;

(2) The signature of the sheriff issuing the permit;

(3) The date of issuance; and

(4) The expiration date.

The permit shall be no larger than two and one-eighth inches wide by three and three-eighths inches long and shall be of a uniform style prescribed by the department of public safety. The permit shall also be assigned a concealed carry permit system county code and shall be stored in sequential number.

9. (1) The sheriff shall keep a record of all applications for a concealed carry permit or a provisional permit and his or her action thereon. Any record of an application that is incomplete or denied for any reason shall be kept for a period not to exceed one year. Any record of an application that was approved shall be kept for a period of one year after the expiration and nonrenewal of the permit.

(2) The sheriff shall report the issuance of a concealed carry permit or provisional permit to the concealed carry permit system. All information on any such permit that is protected information on any driver's or nondriver's license shall have the same personal protection for purposes of sections 571.101 to 571.121. An applicant's status as a holder of a concealed carry permit, provisional permit, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall not be public information and shall be considered personal protected information. Information retained in the concealed carry permit system under this subsection shall not be distributed to any federal, state, or private entities and shall only be made available for a single entry query of an individual in the event the individual is a subject of interest in an active criminal investigation or is arrested for a crime. A sheriff may access the concealed carry permit system for administrative purposes to issue a permit, verify the accuracy of permit holder information, change the name or address of a permit holder, suspend or revoke a permit, cancel an expired permit, or cancel a permit upon receipt of a certified death certificate for the permit holder. Any person who violates the provisions of this subdivision by disclosing protected information shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

10. Information regarding any holder of a concealed carry permit, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, is a closed record. No bulk download or batch data shall be distributed to any federal, state, or private entity, except to MoSMART or a designee thereof. Any state agency that has retained any documents or records, including fingerprint records provided by an applicant for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013, shall destroy such documents or records, upon successful

issuance of a permit.

11. For processing an application for a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, the sheriff in each county shall charge a nonrefundable fee not to exceed one hundred dollars which shall be paid to the treasury of the county to the credit of the sheriff's revolving fund. This fee shall include the cost to reimburse the Missouri state highway patrol for the costs of fingerprinting and criminal background checks. An additional fee shall be added to each credit card, debit card, or other electronic transaction equal to the charge paid by the state or the applicant for the use of the credit card, debit card, or other electronic payment method by the applicant.

12. For processing a renewal for a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, the sheriff in each county shall charge a nonrefundable fee not to exceed fifty dollars which shall be paid to the treasury of the county to the credit of the sheriff's revolving fund.

13. For the purposes of sections 571.101 to 571.121, the term "sheriff" shall include the sheriff of any county or city not within a county or his or her designee and in counties of the first classification the sheriff may designate the chief of police of any city, town, or municipality within such county.

14. For the purposes of this chapter, "concealed carry permit" shall include any concealed carry endorsement issued by the department of revenue before January 1, 2014, and any concealed carry document issued by any sheriff or under the authority of any sheriff after December 31, 2013.

571.107. 1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into:

(1) Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(2) Within twenty-five feet of any polling place on any election day. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(3) The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or jail. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention, or correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court whether or not such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this

subsection. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

(6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule, administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute, rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons violating the statute, rule or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;

(7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or endorsement to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

(8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(9) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

(10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district school board, unless the person with the concealed carry endorsement or permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a concealed carry permit or endorsement;

(12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of the owner or manager pursuant to rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(14) [Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(15)] Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer;

[(16)] (15) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

[(17)] (16) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or



brandished while the vehicle is on the premises.

2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her permit, and, if applicable, endorsement to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her concealed carry permit, and, if applicable, endorsement revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a concealed carry permit for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued pursuant to this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the concealed carry permit, or, if the person is a holder of a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement and the department of revenue. The sheriff shall suspend or revoke the concealed carry permit or, if applicable, the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. If the person holds an endorsement, the department of revenue shall issue a notice of such suspension or revocation of the concealed carry endorsement and take action to remove the concealed carry endorsement from the individual's driving record. The director of revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must apply for a new license pursuant to chapter 302 which does not contain such endorsement. The notice issued by the department of revenue shall be mailed to the last known address shown on the individual's driving record. The notice is deemed received three days after mailing.”; and”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 11

Amend House Amendment No. 11 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the phrase “Senate Bill No. 26,” the following:

“Page 1, Section 67.030, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“67.301. 1. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, no city, county, town, village, or political subdivision shall adopt or enforce any ordinance, order, or regulation that:**

**(1) Requires a permit for the installation or use of a battery-charged fence in addition to an alarm system permit issued by such city, county, town, village, or political subdivision;**

**(2) Imposes installation or operational requirements for the battery-charged fence that do not comply with either:**

**(a) The standards set by the International Electrotechnical Commission, as published June 29, 2018; or**

**(b) The requirements of the definition of a “battery-charged fence” under subsection 2 of this section; or**

**(3) Prohibits the installation or use of a battery-charged fence.****2. As used in this section, the following terms mean:****(1) “Alarm system”, an alarm system for which a permit may be issued by a political subdivision;****(2) “Battery-charged fence”, a fence that:****(a) Interfaces with an alarm system in a manner that enables the fence to cause the connected alarm system to transmit a signal intended to summon law enforcement in response to a burglary;****(b) Is located on property that is not designated by a city, county, town, village, or political subdivision for residential use;****(c) Has an energizer that is powered by a commercial storage battery that is no more than twelve volts of direct current and that periodically delivers voltage impulses to the fence;****(d) Produces an electric charge that does not exceed energizer characteristics set for electric fence energizers by the International Electrotechnical Commission, as published in the Commission’s standard on June 29, 2018;****(e) Is completely surrounded by a nonelectric perimeter fence or wall that is no less than five feet in height;****(f) Is no more than ten feet in height or, if part of a nonelectric fence or wall, no more than two feet higher than the nonelectric fence or wall, whichever is higher; and****(g) Is marked with conspicuous warning signs that are located on the battery-charged fence at intervals no more than sixty feet apart and that read “WARNING: ELECTRIC FENCE”.****3. Upon installation of a battery-charged fence, an installer shall deliver written notice to the chief administrator of the city, county, town, village, or political subdivision that:****(1) States that the battery-charged fence was installed;****(2) States the street address of the battery-charged fence; and****(3) Includes a certification that the battery-charged fence satisfies the definition of a “battery-charged fence” under subsection 2 of this section and the standards for electric fence energizers set by the International Electrotechnical Commission, as published in the Commission’s standard on June 29, 2018.”; and**

Further amend said bill,”; and

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

**HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 11**

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“542.525. No employee of a state agency or a political subdivision of the state shall place any surveillance camera or game camera on private property without first obtaining consent from the landowner or the landowner’s designee; a search warrant as required under Article I, Section 15 of the Constitution of Missouri or the fourth and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution of the**

**United States; or permission from the highest ranking law enforcement chief or officer of the agency or political subdivision, provided that permission of the highest ranking law enforcement chief or officer of the agency or political subdivision is valid only when the camera is facing a location that is open to public access or use and the camera is located within one hundred feet of the intended surveillance location.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 12

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 557.045, Line 15, by inserting after said section and line the following:

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

**(1) “Internet or network site”, any identifiable site on the internet or on a network including, but not limited to:**

**(a) A website or other similar site on the world wide web;**

**(b) A site that is identifiable through a uniform resource locator;**

**(c) A site on a network that is owned, operated, administered, or controlled by a provider of internet service;**

**(d) An electronic bulletin board;**

**(e) A list server;**

**(f) A newsgroup; or**

**(g) A chat room;**

**(2) “Merchant”, an owner or operator, and the agent, consignee, employee, lessee, or officer of an owner or operator, of any merchant’s premises.**

**2. A person commits the offense of organized retail theft if he or she, while alone or with any other person or persons, commits a series of thefts of retail merchandise against one or more merchants either on the premises of a merchant or through the use of an internet or network site in this state with the intent to:**

**(1) Return the merchandise to the merchant for value; or**

**(2) Resell, trade, or barter the merchandise for value in any manner including, but not limited to, through the use of an internet or network site.**

**3. The offense of organized retail theft is a class C felony if the aggregated value of the property or services involved in all thefts committed in the organized retail theft in this state during a period of one hundred twenty days is no less than one thousand five hundred dollars and no more than ten thousand dollars.**

**4. The offense of organized retail theft is a class B felony if the aggregated value of the property or services involved in all thefts committed in the organized retail theft in this state during a period of one hundred twenty days is ten thousand dollars or more.**

**5. In addition to any other penalty, the court shall order a person who violates this section to pay restitution.**

**6. For the purposes of this section, in determining the aggregated value of the property or services involved in all thefts committed in the organized retail theft in this state during a period of one hundred twenty days:**

**(1) The amount involved in a single theft shall be deemed to be the highest value, by any reasonable standard, of the property or services that are obtained; and**

**(2) The amounts involved in all thefts committed by all participants in the organized retail theft shall be aggregated.**

**7. In any prosecution for a violation of this section, the violation shall be deemed to have been committed and may be prosecuted in any jurisdiction in this state in which any theft committed by any participant in the organized retail theft was committed regardless of whether the defendant was ever physically present in such jurisdiction.”; and**

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

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 13

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 4, Section 574.085, Line 22, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“575.150. 1. A person commits the offense of resisting or interfering with arrest, detention, or stop if he or she knows or reasonably should know that a law enforcement officer is making an arrest or attempting to lawfully detain or stop an individual or vehicle, and for the purpose of preventing the officer from effecting the arrest, stop or detention, he or she:

**(1) Resists the arrest, stop or detention of such person by using or threatening the use of violence or physical force or by fleeing from such officer; or**

**(2) Interferes with the arrest, stop or detention of another person by using or threatening the use of violence, physical force or physical interference.**

2. This section applies to:

**(1) Arrests, stops, or detentions, with or without warrants;**

**(2) Arrests, stops, or detentions, for any offense, infraction, or ordinance violation; and**

**(3) Arrests for warrants issued by a court or a probation and parole officer.**

**3. A person is presumed to be fleeing a vehicle stop if he or she continues to operate a motor vehicle after he or she has seen or should have seen clearly visible emergency lights or has heard or should have heard an audible signal emanating from the law enforcement vehicle pursuing him or her. **Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the state to prove in a prosecution against a defendant that the defendant knew why he or she was being stopped, detained, or arrested.****

**4. It is no defense to a prosecution pursuant to subsection 1 of this section that the law enforcement officer was acting unlawfully in making the arrest. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to bar civil suits for unlawful arrest.**

5. The offense of resisting or interfering with an arrest is a class E felony for an arrest for a:

- (1) Felony;
- (2) Warrant issued for failure to appear on a felony case; or
- (3) Warrant issued for a probation violation on a felony case.

The offense of resisting an arrest, detention or stop in violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section is a class A misdemeanor, unless the person fleeing creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death to any person, in which case it is a class E felony.

**575.151. 1. A person commits the offense of resisting arrest by fleeing in or on a motor vehicle if he or she resists an arrest, a stop, or a detention by fleeing in or on a motor vehicle from a law enforcement officer and, during the course of fleeing, drives at a speed or in a manner that demonstrates a disregard for the safety of any person or property, including that of the pursuing officer or other occupants of the fleeing vehicle.**

**2. A person commits the offense of aggravated resisting arrest by fleeing in or on a motor vehicle if he or she resists an arrest, a stop, or a detention by fleeing in or on a motor vehicle from a law enforcement officer and, during the course of fleeing, drives at a speed or in a manner that demonstrates a disregard for the safety of any person or property, including that of the pursuing officer or other occupants of the fleeing vehicle, and that results in serious bodily injury or death to another person, including any officer.**

**3. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the state to prove in a prosecution against a defendant that the defendant knew why he or she was being stopped, detained, or arrested.**

**4. The offense of resisting arrest by fleeing in or on a motor vehicle is a class E felony, unless the person has been previously convicted under subsection 3 of this section, in which case it is a class D felony. The offense of aggravated resisting arrest by fleeing in or on a motor vehicle is a class D felony, unless the person has been previously convicted under subsection 2 of this section, in which case it is a class C felony.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 14

Amend House Amendment No. 14 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 5, by deleting the phrase “**or prosecuting attorney**” and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase “**prosecuting attorney; or circuit attorney**”; and

Further amend said amendment, Page 4, Line 33, by inserting after word “**children**” the words “**of the parents or guardians**”; and

Further amend said amendment, Page 5, Line 35, by inserting after the phrase “**attorney**” the phrase “**or circuit attorney**”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 14

Amend House Amendment No. 14 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate

Bill No. 26, Page 6, Line 43, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“to 210.1286 shall be invalid and void.**

**211.012. For purposes of this chapter, section 221.044, and the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court, a person shall not be considered a child if, at the time the alleged offense or violation was committed, the person was considered an adult according to then-existing law.**

211.181. 1. When a child is found by the court to come within the applicable provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court shall so decree and make a finding of fact upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over the child, and the court may, by order duly entered, proceed as follows:

(1) Place the child under supervision in his or her own home or in the custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require;

(2) Commit the child to the custody of:

(a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or to place them in family homes; except that, such child may not be committed to the department of social services, division of youth services;

(b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;

(c) An association, school or institution willing to receive the child in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured; or

(d) The juvenile officer;

(3) Place the child in a family home;

(4) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

(5) The court may order, pursuant to subsection 2 of section 211.081, that the child receive the necessary services in the least restrictive appropriate environment including home and community-based services, treatment and support, based on a coordinated, individualized treatment plan. The individualized treatment plan shall be approved by the court and developed by the applicable state agencies responsible for providing or paying for any and all appropriate and necessary services, subject to appropriation, and shall include which agencies are going to pay for and provide such services. Such plan must be submitted to the court within thirty days and the child's family shall actively participate in designing the service plan for the child;

(6) The department of social services, in conjunction with the department of mental health, shall apply to the United States Department of Health and Human Services for such federal waivers as required to provide services for such children, including the acquisition of community-based services waivers.

2. When a child is found by the court to come within the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court shall so decree and upon making a finding of fact upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over the child, the court may, by order duly entered, proceed as follows:

(1) Place the child under supervision in his or her own home or in custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require;

(2) Commit the child to the custody of:

(a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or place them in family homes; except that, a child may be committed to the department of social services, division of youth services, only if he or she is presently under the court's supervision after an adjudication under the provisions of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031;

(b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;

(c) An association, school or institution willing to receive it in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured; or

(d) The juvenile officer;

(3) Place the child in a family home;

(4) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

(5) Assess an amount of up to ten dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court.

Execution of any order entered by the court pursuant to this subsection, including a commitment to any state agency, may be suspended and the child placed on probation subject to such conditions as the court deems reasonable. After a hearing, probation may be revoked and the suspended order executed.

3. When a child is found by the court to come within the provisions of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court shall so decree and make a finding of fact upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over the child, and the court may, by order duly entered, proceed as follows:

(1) Place the child under supervision in his or her own home or in custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require; provided that, no child who has been adjudicated a delinquent by a juvenile court for committing or attempting to commit a sex-related offense which if committed by an adult would be considered a felony offense pursuant to chapter 566, including but not limited to rape, forcible sodomy, child molestation, and sexual abuse, and in which the victim was a child, shall be placed in any residence within one thousand feet of the residence of the abused child of that offense until the abused child reaches

the age of eighteen, and provided further that the provisions of this subdivision regarding placement within one thousand feet of the abused child shall not apply when the abusing child and the abused child are siblings or children living in the same home;

(2) Commit the child to the custody of:

(a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;

(b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;

(c) An association, school or institution willing to receive it in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured;  
or

(d) The juvenile officer;

(3) Beginning January 1, 1996, the court may make further directions as to placement with the division of youth services concerning the child's length of stay. The length of stay order may set forth a minimum review date;

(4) Place the child in a family home;

(5) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

(6) Suspend or revoke a state or local license or authority of a child to operate a motor vehicle;

(7) Order the child to make restitution or reparation for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense. In determining the amount or extent of the damage, the court may order the juvenile officer to prepare a report and may receive other evidence necessary for such determination. The child and his or her attorney shall have access to any reports which may be prepared, and shall have the right to present evidence at any hearing held to ascertain the amount of damages. Any restitution or reparation ordered shall be reasonable in view of the child's ability to make payment or to perform the reparation. The court may require the clerk of the circuit court to act as receiving and disbursing agent for any payment ordered;

(8) Order the child to a term of community service under the supervision of the court or of an organization selected by the court. Every person, organization, and agency, and each employee thereof, charged with the supervision of a child under this subdivision, or who benefits from any services performed as a result of an order issued under this subdivision, shall be immune from any suit by the child ordered to perform services under this subdivision, or any person deriving a cause of action from such child, if such cause of action arises from the supervision of the child's performance of services under this subdivision and if such cause of action does not arise from an intentional tort. A child ordered to perform services under this subdivision shall not be deemed an employee within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 287, nor shall the services of such child be deemed employment within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 288. Execution of any order entered by the court, including a commitment to any state agency, may be suspended and the child placed on probation subject to such conditions as the court deems reasonable. After a hearing,



probation may be revoked and the suspended order executed;

(9) When a child has been adjudicated to have violated a municipal ordinance or to have committed an act that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, assess an amount of up to twenty-five dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court; when a child has been adjudicated to have committed an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, assess an amount of up to fifty dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court.

4. Beginning January 1, 1996, the court may set forth in the order of commitment the minimum period during which the child shall remain in the custody of the division of youth services. No court order shall require a child to remain in the custody of the division of youth services for a period which exceeds the child's [eighteenth] **nineteenth** birth date except upon petition filed by the division of youth services pursuant to subsection 1 of section 219.021. In any order of commitment of a child to the custody of the division of youth services, the division shall determine the appropriate program or placement pursuant to subsection 3 of section 219.021. Beginning January 1, 1996, the department shall not discharge a child from the custody of the division of youth services before the child completes the length of stay determined by the court in the commitment order unless the committing court orders otherwise. The director of the division of youth services may at any time petition the court for a review of a child's length of stay commitment order, and the court may, upon a showing of good cause, order the early discharge of the child from the custody of the division of youth services. The division may discharge the child from the division of youth services without a further court order after the child completes the length of stay determined by the court or may retain the child for any period after the completion of the length of stay in accordance with the law.

5. When an assessment has been imposed under the provisions of subsection 2 or 3 of this section, the assessment shall be paid to the clerk of the court in the circuit where the assessment is imposed by court order, to be deposited in a fund established for the sole purpose of payment of judgments entered against children in accordance with section 211.185.

211.435. 1. [There is hereby created in the state treasury the] **A "Juvenile Justice Preservation Fund"**], which] **is hereby established in each county's circuit court for the purpose of implementing and maintaining the expansion of juvenile court jurisdiction to eighteen years of age. The fund shall consist of moneys collected under subsection 2 of this section and sections 488.315 and 558.003, any gifts, bequests, and donations, and any other moneys appropriated by the general assembly. [The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, moneys in the fund shall be distributed to the judicial circuits of the state based upon the increased workload created by sections 211.021 to 211.425 solely for the administration of the juvenile justice system. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on August 28, 2024.]**

2. For all traffic violations of any county ordinance or any violation of traffic laws of this state, including an infraction, in which a person has pled guilty, there shall be assessed as costs a surcharge in the amount of two dollars. No such surcharge shall be collected in any proceeding involving a violation of an ordinance or state law when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality. Such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of the court as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. The surcharge collected under this section shall be [paid

into the state treasury to the credit of the] **payable to the county circuit court juvenile justice preservation fund created in this section. [The provisions of this subsection shall expire if the provisions of subsection 1 of this section expire.] Funds held by the state treasurer in the state juvenile justice preservation fund shall be payable and revert to the circuit court's juvenile justice preservation fund in the county of origination.**

**3. Expenditures from the county circuit court juvenile justice preservation fund shall be made at the discretion of the juvenile office for the circuit court and shall be used for the sole purpose of implementing and maintaining the expansion of juvenile court jurisdiction.**

**4. No moneys deposited in the juvenile justice preservation fund shall be expended for capital improvements.**

**5. To further promote the best interests of the children of the state of Missouri, moneys in the juvenile justice preservation fund shall not be used to replace or reduce the responsibilities of either the counties or the state to provide funding for existing and new juvenile treatment services as provided in this chapter and chapter 210 or funding as otherwise required by law.**

485.060. **1.** Each court reporter for a circuit judge shall receive an annual salary of twenty-six thousand nine hundred dollars beginning January 1, 1985, until December 31, 1985, and beginning January 1, 1986, an annual salary of thirty thousand dollars.

**2.** Such annual salary shall be modified by any salary adjustment provided by section 476.405[.].

**3. Beginning January 1, 2022, the annual salary, as modified under section 476.405, shall be adjusted upon meeting the minimum number of cumulative years of service as a court reporter with a circuit court of this state by the following schedule:**

**(1) For each court reporter with zero to five years of service: the annual salary shall be increased only by any salary adjustment provided by section 476.405;**

**(2) For each court reporter with six to ten years of service: the annual salary shall be increased by five and one-quarter percent;**

**(3) For each court reporter with eleven to fifteen years of service: the annual salary shall be increased by eight and one-quarter percent;**

**(4) For each court reporter with sixteen to twenty years of service: the annual salary shall be increased by eight and one-half percent; or**

**(5) For each court reporter with twenty-one or more years of service: the annual salary shall be increased by eight and three-quarters percent.**

**A court reporter may receive multiple adjustments under this subsection as his or her cumulative years of service increase, but only one percentage listed in subdivisions (1) to (5) of this subsection shall apply to the annual salary at a time.**

**4. Salaries shall be payable in equal monthly installments on the certification of the judge of the court or division in whose court the reporter is employed. [When] If paid by the state, the salaries of such court reporters shall be paid in semimonthly or monthly installments, as designated by the commissioner of administration.”; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 590.502, Line 175, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“[211.438. Expanding services from seventeen years of age to eighteen years of age is a new service and shall not be effective until an appropriation sufficient to fund the expanded service is provided therefor.]

[211.439. The repeal and reenactment of sections 211.021, 211.031, 211.032, 211.033, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.073, 211.081, 211.091, 211.101, 211.161, 211.181, 211.321, 211.421, 211.425, 211.431, and 221.044 shall become effective on January 1, 2021.]

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to expand services from seventeen years of age to eighteen years of age, the enactment of section 211.012, the repeal and reenactment of sections 211.181 and 211.435, and the repeal of sections 211.438 and 211.439 of section A of this act are deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and are hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the enactment of section 211.012, the repeal and reenactment of sections 211.181 and 211.435, and the repeal of sections 211.438 and 211.439 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 14

Amend House Amendment No. 14 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 6, Line 43, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“to 210.1286 shall be invalid and void.**

304.155. 1. Any law enforcement officer within the officer’s jurisdiction, or an officer of a government agency where that agency’s real property is concerned, may authorize a towing company to remove to a place of safety:

(1) Any abandoned property on the right-of-way of:

(a) Any interstate highway or freeway in an urbanized area, left unattended for ten hours, or immediately if a law enforcement officer determines that the abandoned property is a serious hazard to other motorists, provided that commercial motor vehicles not hauling materials designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103(a) may only be removed under this subdivision to a place of safety until the owner or owner’s representative has had a reasonable opportunity to contact a towing company of choice;

(b) Any interstate highway or freeway outside of an urbanized area, left unattended for twenty-four hours, or after four hours if a law enforcement officer determines that the abandoned property is a serious hazard to other motorists, provided that commercial motor vehicles not hauling materials designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103(a) may only be removed under this subdivision to a place of safety until the owner or owner’s representative has had a reasonable opportunity to contact a towing company of choice;

(c) Any state highway other than an interstate highway or freeway in an urbanized area, left unattended for more than ten hours; or

(d) Any state highway other than an interstate highway or freeway outside of an urbanized area, left

unattended for more than twenty-four hours; provided that commercial motor vehicles not hauling waste designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103(a) may only be removed under this subdivision to a place of safety until the owner or owner's representative has had a reasonable opportunity to contact a towing company of choice;

(2) Any unattended abandoned property illegally left standing upon any highway or bridge if the abandoned property is left in a position or under such circumstances as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic where there is no reasonable indication that the person in control of the property is arranging for its immediate control or removal;

(3) Any abandoned property which has been abandoned under section 577.080;

(4) Any abandoned property which has been reported as stolen or taken without consent of the owner;

(5) Any abandoned property for which the person operating such property is arrested for an alleged offense for which the officer takes the person into custody and where such person is unable to arrange for the property's [timely] removal **within forty-eight hours of such person's arrest**;

(6) Any abandoned property which due to any other state law or local ordinance is subject to towing because of the owner's outstanding traffic or parking violations;

(7) Any abandoned property left unattended in violation of a state law or local ordinance where signs have been posted giving notice of the law or where the violation causes a safety hazard;

(8) Any abandoned property illegally left standing on the waters of this state as defined in section 306.010 where the abandoned property is obstructing the normal movement of traffic, or where the abandoned property has been unattended for more than ten hours or is floating loose on the water; or

(9) Any abandoned property for which the person operating such property or vehicle eludes arrest for an alleged offense for which the officer would have taken the offender into custody.

2. The department of transportation or any law enforcement officer within the officer's jurisdiction may immediately remove any abandoned, unattended, wrecked, burned or partially dismantled property, spilled cargo or other personal property from the right-of-way of any interstate highway, freeway, or state highway if the abandoned property, cargo or personal property is creating a traffic hazard because of its position in relation to the interstate highway, freeway, or state highway. In the event the property creating a traffic hazard is a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in section 302.700, the department's authority under this subsection shall be limited to authorizing a towing company to remove the commercial motor vehicle to a place of safety, except that the owner of the commercial motor vehicle or the owner's designated representative shall have a reasonable opportunity to contact a towing company of choice. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to vehicles transporting any material which has been designated as hazardous under Section 5103(a) of Title 49, U.S.C.

3. Any law enforcement agency authorizing a tow pursuant to this section in which the abandoned property is moved from the immediate vicinity shall complete a crime inquiry and inspection report. Any state or federal government agency other than a law enforcement agency authorizing a tow pursuant to this section in which the abandoned property is moved away from the immediate vicinity in which it was abandoned shall report the towing to the state highway patrol or water patrol within two hours of the tow along with a crime inquiry and inspection report as required in this section. Any local government agency, other than a law enforcement agency, authorizing a tow pursuant to this section where property is towed

away from the immediate vicinity shall report the tow to the local law enforcement agency within two hours along with a crime inquiry and inspection report.

4. Neither the law enforcement officer, government agency official nor anyone having custody of abandoned property under his direction shall be liable for any damage to such abandoned property occasioned by a removal authorized by this section or by ordinance of a county or municipality licensing and regulating the sale of abandoned property by the municipality, other than damages occasioned by negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions.

5. The owner of abandoned property removed as provided in this section or in section 304.157 shall be responsible for payment of all reasonable charges for towing and storage of such abandoned property as provided in section 304.158.

6. Upon the towing of any abandoned property pursuant to this section or under authority of a law enforcement officer or local government agency pursuant to section 304.157, the law enforcement agency that authorized such towing or was properly notified by another government agency of such towing shall promptly make an inquiry with the national crime information center and any statewide Missouri law enforcement computer system to determine if the abandoned property has been reported as stolen and shall enter the information pertaining to the towed property into the statewide law enforcement computer system. If the abandoned property is not claimed within ten working days of the towing, the tower who has online access to the department of revenue's records shall make an inquiry to determine the abandoned property owner and lienholder, if any, of record. In the event that the records of the department of revenue fail to disclose the name of the owner or any lienholder of record, the tower shall comply with the requirements of subsection 3 of section 304.156. If the tower does not have online access, the law enforcement agency shall submit a crime inquiry and inspection report to the director of revenue. A towing company that does not have online access to the department's records and that is in possession of abandoned property after ten working days shall report such fact to the law enforcement agency with which the crime inquiry and inspection report was filed. The crime inquiry and inspection report shall be designed by the director of revenue and shall include the following:

(1) The year, model, make and property identification number of the property and the owner and any lienholders, if known;

(2) A description of any damage to the property noted by the officer authorizing the tow;

(3) The license plate or registration number and the state of issuance, if available;

(4) The storage location of the towed property;

(5) The name, telephone number and address of the towing company;

(6) The date, place and reason for the towing of the abandoned property;

(7) The date of the inquiry of the national crime information center, any statewide Missouri law enforcement computer system and any other similar system which has titling and registration information to determine if the abandoned property had been stolen. This information shall be entered only by the law enforcement agency making the inquiry;

(8) The signature and printed name of the officer authorizing the tow;

(9) The name of the towing company, the signature and printed name of the towing operator, and an

indicator disclosing whether the tower has online access to the department's records; and

(10) Any additional information the director of revenue deems appropriate.

7. One copy of the crime inquiry and inspection report shall remain with the agency which authorized the tow. One copy shall be provided to and retained by the storage facility and one copy shall be retained by the towing facility in an accessible format in the business records for a period of three years from the date of the tow or removal.

8. The owner of such abandoned property, or the holder of a valid security interest of record, may reclaim it from the towing company upon proof of ownership or valid security interest of record and payment of all reasonable charges for the towing and storage of the abandoned property.

9. Any person who removes abandoned property at the direction of a law enforcement officer or an officer of a government agency where that agency's real property is concerned as provided in this section shall have a lien for all reasonable charges for the towing and storage of the abandoned property until possession of the abandoned property is voluntarily relinquished to the owner of the abandoned property or to the holder of a valid security interest of record. Any personal property within the abandoned property need not be released to the owner thereof until the reasonable or agreed charges for such recovery, transportation or safekeeping have been paid or satisfactory arrangements for payment have been made, except that any medication prescribed by a physician shall be released to the owner thereof upon request. The company holding or storing the abandoned property shall either release the personal property to the owner of the abandoned property or allow the owner to inspect the property and provide an itemized receipt for the contents. The company holding or storing the property shall be strictly liable for the condition and safe return of the personal property. Such lien shall be enforced in the manner provided under section 304.156.

10. Towing companies shall keep a record for three years on any abandoned property towed and not reclaimed by the owner of the abandoned property. Such record shall contain information regarding the authorization to tow, copies of all correspondence with the department of revenue concerning the abandoned property, including copies of any online records of the towing company accessed and information concerning the final disposition of the possession of the abandoned property.

11. If a lienholder repossesses any motor vehicle, trailer, all-terrain vehicle, outboard motor or vessel without the knowledge or cooperation of the owner, then the reposessor shall notify the local law enforcement agency where the repossession occurred within two hours of the repossession and shall further provide the local law enforcement agency with any additional information the agency deems appropriate. The local law enforcement agency shall make an inquiry with the national crime information center and the Missouri statewide law enforcement computer system and shall enter the repossessed vehicle into the statewide law enforcement computer system.

12. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.227, any towing company who has complied with the notification provisions in section 304.156 including notice that any property remaining unredeemed after thirty days may be sold as scrap property may then dispose of such property as provided in this subsection. Such sale shall only occur if at least thirty days has passed since the date of such notification, the abandoned property remains unredeemed with no satisfactory arrangements made with the towing company for continued storage, and the owner or holder of a security agreement has not requested a hearing as provided in section 304.156. The towing company may dispose of such abandoned property by selling the property on a bill of sale as prescribed by the director of revenue to a scrap metal operator or licensed salvage dealer

for destruction purposes only. The towing company shall forward a copy of the bill of sale provided by the scrap metal operator or licensed salvage dealer to the director of revenue within two weeks of the date of such sale. The towing company shall keep a record of each such vehicle sold for destruction for three years that shall be available for inspection by law enforcement and authorized department of revenue officials. The record shall contain the year, make, identification number of the property, date of sale, and name of the purchasing scrap metal operator or licensed salvage dealer and copies of all notifications issued by the towing company as required in this chapter. Scrap metal operators or licensed salvage dealers shall keep a record of the purchase of such property as provided in section 301.227. Scrap metal operators and licensed salvage dealers may obtain a junk certificate as provided in section 301.227 on vehicles purchased on a bill of sale pursuant to this section.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section 574.085, Line 22, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“590.120. 1. There is hereby established within the department of public safety a “Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission” which shall be composed of eleven members, including a voting public member, appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, from a list of qualified candidates submitted to the governor by the director of the department of public safety. No more than two members of the POST commission shall reside in the same congressional district as any other at the time of their appointments but this provision shall not apply to the public member. Three members of the POST commission shall be police chiefs, three members shall be sheriffs, one member shall represent a state law enforcement agency covered by the provisions of this chapter, two members shall be peace officers at or below the rank of sergeant employed by a political subdivision, and one member shall be a chief executive officer of a certified training academy. The public member shall be at the time of appointment a registered voter; a person who is not and never has been a member of any profession certified or regulated under this chapter or the spouse of such person; and a person who does not have and never has had a material financial interest in either the providing of the professional services regulated by this chapter, or an activity or organization directly related to any profession certified or regulated under this chapter. Each member of the POST commission shall have been at the time of his appointment a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state for a period of at least one year, and members who are peace officers shall be qualified as established by this chapter. No member of the POST commission serving a full term of three years may be reappointed to the POST commission until at least one year after the expiration of his most recent term.

2. Three of the original members of the POST commission shall be appointed for terms of one year, three of the original members shall be appointed for terms of two years, and three of the original members shall be appointed for terms of three years. Thereafter the terms of the members of the POST commission shall be for three years or until their successors are appointed. The director may remove any member of the POST commission for misconduct or neglect of office. Any member of the POST commission may be removed for cause by the director but such member shall first be presented with a written statement of the reasons thereof, and shall have a hearing before the POST commission if the member so requests. Any vacancy in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. No two members of the POST commission shall be employees of the same law enforcement agency.

3. Annually the director shall appoint one of the members as chairperson. The POST commission shall meet at least twice each year as determined by the director or a majority of the members to perform its duties. A majority of the members of the POST commission shall constitute a quorum.

4. No member of the POST commission shall receive any compensation for the performance of his official duties.

**5. The director shall employ staff as the director deems necessary including, but not limited to, no fewer than one POST investigator for each administrative hearing commissioner.**

6. The POST commission shall guide and advise the director concerning duties pursuant to this chapter.”; and”;

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 14

Amend House Amendment No. 14 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Line 43, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“to 210.1286 shall be invalid and void.**

**285.043. No employee of a political subdivision of this state shall be required, as a condition of employment, to reside within a specified jurisdiction. This section shall not apply to and shall be superseded by:**

- (1) Any residency requirement under chapter 84; and**
- (2) Any requirement for an elected official.”; and”;** and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 14

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“210.143. 1. The children’s division; law enforcement, including the state technical assistance team; or prosecuting attorney may petition the circuit court for an order directing an exempt-from-licensure residential care facility, as those terms are defined under section 210.1253, that is the subject of an investigation of child abuse or neglect to present the child at a place and time designated by the court to a children’s division worker for an assessment of the child’s health, safety, and well-being.**

**2. The court shall enter an order under this section if:**

- (1) The court determines that there is reasonable suspicion to suspect that the child has been abused or neglected and the residential care facility does not voluntarily provide access to the child;**
- (2) The assessment is reasonably necessary for the completion of an investigation or the collection of evidence; and**
- (3) Doing so is in the best interest of the child.**

**3. If the court enters an order to produce the child under this section, the court may expand the order to produce other children in the care of the residential care facility upon a reasonable suspicion that such children may have been abused or neglected.**

**4. The petition and order may be made on an ex parte basis if it is reasonable to believe that**



providing notice may place the child at risk for further abuse or neglect, if it is reasonable to believe that providing notice may cause the child to be removed from the state of Missouri or the jurisdiction of the court, or if it is reasonable to believe that evidence relevant to the investigation will be unavailable if the ex parte order is not entered.

5. Any person served with a subpoena, petition, or order under this section shall not be required to file an answer, but may file a motion for a protective order or other appropriate relief. The motion shall be filed at or before the time for production or disclosure set out in the subpoena or order. The motion shall be in writing, but it may be informal and no particular form shall be required. The clerk shall serve a copy of the motion on the director of the children's division and any agency who applied for the order. The court shall expedite a hearing on the motion and shall issue its decision no later than one business day after the date the motion is filed. The court may review the motion in camera and stay implementation of the order once for up to three days. The in camera review shall be conducted on the record, but steps shall be taken to protect the identity of the child. Any information that may reveal the identity of a hotline reporter shall not be disclosed to anyone in any proceeding under this subsection unless otherwise allowed by law.

6. The petition for an order under this section shall be filed in the juvenile or family court that has judicial custody of the child under section 211.031 or in the circuit court of the county:

- (1) Where the child resides;
- (2) Where the child may be found;
- (3) Where the residential care facility is located;
- (4) Where the alleged perpetrator of the child abuse or neglect resides or may be found;
- (5) Where the subject of the subpoena may be located or found; or
- (6) Of Cole if none of the other venue provisions of this subsection apply.

7. The court shall expedite all proceedings under this section so as to ensure the safety of the child, the preservation of relevant evidence, that child abuse and neglect investigations may be completed within statutory time frames, and that due process is provided to the parties involved.

8. Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

9. The time frames for the children's division to complete its investigation and notify the alleged perpetrator of its decision set forth in sections 210.145, 210.152, and 210.183 shall be tolled from the date that the division files a petition for a subpoena until the information is produced in full, until such subpoena is withdrawn, or until a court of competent jurisdiction quashes such subpoena.

210.493. 1. Officers, managers, contractors, volunteers with access to children, employees, and other support staff of licensed residential care facilities and licensed child placing agencies in accordance with sections 210.481 to 210.536; owners of such residential care facilities who will have access to the facilities; and owners of such child placing agencies who will have access to children shall submit fingerprints and any information that the department requires to complete the background checks, as specified in regulations established by the department, to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting state and federal fingerprint-based background checks.

2. Officers, managers, contractors, volunteers with access to children, employees, and other

support staff of residential care facilities subject to the notification requirements under sections 210.1250 to 210.1286; any person eighteen years of age or older who resides at or on the property of such residential care facility; any person who has unsupervised contact with a resident of the residential care facility; and owners of such residential care facilities who will have access to the facilities shall submit fingerprints and any information that the department requires to complete the background checks, as specified in regulations established by the department, to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting state and federal fingerprint-based background checks.

**3. A background check shall include:**

**(1) A Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint check;**

**(2) A search of the National Crime Information Center’s National Sex Offender Registry; and**

**(3) A search of the following registries, repositories, or databases in Missouri, the state where the applicant resides, and each state where such applicant resided during the preceding five years:**

**(a) The state criminal registry or repository, with the use of fingerprints being required in the state where the applicant resides and optional in other states;**

**(b) The state sex offender registry or repository;**

**(c) The state family care safety registry; and**

**(d) The state-based child abuse and neglect registry and database.**

**4. For the purposes this section and notwithstanding any other provision of law, “department” means the department of social services.**

**5. The department shall be responsible for background checks as part of a residential care facility or child placing agency application for licensure, renewal of licensure, or for license monitoring.**

**6. The department shall be responsible for background checks for residential care facilities subject to the notification requirements of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286.**

**7. Fingerprint cards and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol’s central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the department of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the department.**

**8. Fingerprints submitted to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting state and federal fingerprint-based background checks under this section shall be valid for a period of five years.**

**9. The department shall provide the results of the background check to the applicant in a statement that indicates whether the applicant is eligible or ineligible for employment or presence at the licensed residential care facility or licensed child placing agency. The department shall not reveal to the residential care facility or the child placing agency any disqualifying offense or other related information regarding the applicant. The applicant shall have the opportunity to appeal an ineligible**

**finding.**

**10. The department shall provide the results of the background check to the applicant in a statement that indicates whether the applicant is eligible or ineligible for employment or presence at the residential care facility subject to the notification requirements of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286. The department shall not reveal to the residential care facility any disqualifying offense or other related information regarding the applicant. The applicant shall have the opportunity to appeal an ineligible finding.**

**11. An applicant shall be ineligible if the applicant:**

**(1) Refuses to consent to the background check as required by this section;**

**(2) Knowingly makes a materially false statement in connection with the background check as required by this section;**

**(3) Is registered, or is required to be registered, on a state sex offender registry or repository or the National Sex Offender Registry;**

**(4) Is listed as a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect under sections 210.109 to 210.183 or any other finding of child abuse or neglect based on any other state's registry or database; or**

**(5) Has pled guilty or nolo contendere to or been found guilty of:**

**(a) Any felony for an offense against the person as defined in chapter 565;**

**(b) Any other offense against the person involving the endangerment of a child as prescribed by law;**

**(c) Any misdemeanor or felony for a sexual offense as defined in chapter 566;**

**(d) Any misdemeanor or felony for an offense against the family as defined in chapter 568;**

**(e) Burglary in the first degree as defined in section 569.160;**

**(f) Any misdemeanor or felony for robbery as defined in chapter 570;**

**(g) Any misdemeanor or felony for pornography or related offense as defined in chapter 573;**

**(h) Any felony for arson as defined in chapter 569;**

**(i) Any felony for armed criminal action as defined in section 571.015, unlawful use of a weapon as defined in section 571.030, unlawful possession of a firearm as defined in section 571.070, or the unlawful possession of an explosive as defined in section 571.072;**

**(j) Any felony for making a terrorist threat as defined in section 574.115, 574.120, or 574.125;**

**(k) A felony drug-related offense committed during the preceding five years; or**

**(l) Any similar offense in any federal, state, or other court of similar jurisdiction of which the department has knowledge.**

**12. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the department shall have the right to seek an administrative review. The review shall be filed with the department within fourteen days from the mailing of the notice of ineligibility. Any decision not timely appealed shall be final.**

**13. Any required fees shall be paid by the individual applicant, facility, or agency.**

**14. The department is authorized to promulgate rules, including emergency rules, 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 the effective date of this section, shall be invalid and void.**

**210.1250. Sections 210.1250 to 210.1286 shall be known and may be cited as the “Residential Care Facility Notification Act”.**

**210.1253. As used in sections 210.1250 to 210.1286, unless the context clearly provides otherwise, the following terms mean:**

**(1) “Child”, a person who is under eighteen years of age;**

**(2) “Department”, the department of social services, or the children’s division within the department of social services, as determined by the department;**

**(3) “Director”, a person who is responsible for the operation of the residential care facility;**

**(4) “Exempt-from-licensure” or “license-exempt”, a residential care facility that is not required to be licensed under section 210.516;**

**(5) “Person”, an individual, partnership, organization, association, or corporation;**

**(6) “Residential care facility”, any place, facility, or home operated by any person who receives children who are not related to the operator and whose parent or guardian is not a resident of the same facility and that provides such children with supervision, care, lodging, and maintenance for twenty-four hours a day, with or without transfer of custody.**

**210.1256. 1. The department shall be the notification agency for all license-exempt residential care facilities, and the department shall fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the provisions of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286.**

**2. A residential care facility shall allow parents or guardians of children in the residential care facility unencumbered access to the children in the residential care facility without requiring prior notification to the residential care facility.**

**3. A residential care facility shall provide for adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and other care necessary to provide for the child’s physical, mental, or emotional health or development.**

**210.1259. 1. The director of any residential care facility shall provide the required notification in accordance with sections 210.1250 to 210.1286 before such operator shall accept any children.**

**2. All residential care facilities operating on the effective date of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286 shall register accordingly within three months after the effective date of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286.**

**3. The provisions of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286 shall not apply to any residential care facility that is already licensed so long as the license, registration, or monitoring under which such facility**

already operates requires of that facility all requirements provided under sections 210.1250 to 210.1286.

**210.1262.** The notification shall be filed by the director or his or her designee of the residential care facility to the department on forms provided by the department and shall contain the following information:

- (1) Name, street address, mailing address, and phone number of the residential care facility;
- (2) Name of the director, owner, operator, all staff members, volunteers, and any individual eighteen years of age or older who resides at or on the property of the residential care facility;
- (3) Name and description of the agency or organization operating the residential care facility, including a statement as to whether the agency or organization is incorporated;
- (4) Name and address of the sponsoring organization of the residential care facility, if applicable;
- (5) School or schools attended by the children served by the residential care facility;
- (6) Fire and safety inspection certificate;
- (7) Local health department inspection certificate; and
- (8) Proof that medical records are maintained for each child.

**210.1263.** Officers, managers, contractors, volunteers with access to children, employees, and other support staff of residential care facilities subject to the notification requirements under sections 210.1250 to 210.1286; any person eighteen years of age or older who resides at or on the property of such residential care facility; any person who has unsupervised contact with a resident of such residential care facility; and owners of such residential care facilities who will have access to the facilities shall undergo background checks under section 210.493.

**210.1264.** Upon request by the department or a law enforcement officer acting within the scope of his or her employment, any license-exempt residential care facility subject to the notification requirements of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286 shall provide a full census and demographic information of children at the residential care facility, including parental or other guardian contact information and a full list of officers, managers, contractors, volunteers with access to children, employees, and other support staff of the residential care facility; any person eighteen years of age or older who resides at or on the property of the residential care facility; and any person who has unsupervised contact with a resident of the residential care facility.

**210.1265.** The residential care facility shall comply with all fire, safety, health, and sanitation inspections as may be required by state law or local ordinance.

**210.1268.** When the department is advised or has reason to believe that any residential care facility is operating without proper notification in accordance with sections 210.1250 to 210.1286, it shall give the director of the residential care facility written notice by certified mail that such person shall file notification in accordance with sections 210.1250 to 210.1286 within thirty days after receipt of such notice, or the department may request a court injunction as provided under section 210.1271.

**210.1271. 1.** Notwithstanding any other remedy, the department, the prosecuting attorney of the county where the facility is located, or the attorney general may seek injunctive relief to cease the

operation of the residential care facility and provide for the appropriate removal of the children from the residential care facility and placement in the custody of the parent or legal guardian or any other appropriate individual or entity in the discretion of the court, or refer the matter to the juvenile officer of the appropriate county for appropriate proceedings under chapter 211. Such action shall be brought in the circuit court of the county in which such residential care facility is located and shall be initiated only for the following violations:

(1) Providing supervision, care, lodging, or maintenance for any children in such facility without filing notification in accordance with sections 210.1250 to 210.1286;

(2) Failing to satisfactorily comply with all fire, safety, health, and sanitation inspections as may be required by state law or local ordinance and required under section 210.252;

(3) Failing to comply with background checks as required by section 210.493; or

(4) An immediate health, safety, or welfare concern for the children at the residential care facility.

2. The department may notify the attorney general of any case in which the department makes a referral to a juvenile officer for removal of a child from a residential care facility. The notification shall include any violations under subsection 1 of this section.

3. If the court refers the matter to a juvenile officer, the court may also enter an order placing a child in the emergency, temporary protective custody of the children's division within the department, as provided under this section, for a period of time not to exceed five days. Such placement shall occur only if the children's division certifies to the court that the children's division has a suitable, temporary placement for the child and the court makes specific, written findings that:

(1) It is contrary to the welfare of the child to remain in the residential care facility;

(2) That the parent or legal guardian is unable or unwilling to take physical custody of the child within that time; and

(3) There is no other temporary, suitable placement for the child.

If the parent or legal guardian of the child does not make suitable arrangements for the custody and disposition of the child within five days of placement within the children's division, the child shall fall under the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section 211.031 and the juvenile officer shall file a petition with the juvenile court for further proceedings. Under no circumstances shall the children's division be required to retain care and custody of the child for more than five days without an order from the juvenile court.

4. The provisions of sections 452.700 to 452.930 shall apply and the court shall follow the procedures specified under section 452.755 for children who are placed at a residential care facility and who are from another state or country or are under the jurisdiction or authority of a court from another state.

210.1274. Nothing in the statutes of Missouri shall give any governmental agency jurisdiction or authority to regulate or attempt to regulate, control, or influence the form, manner, or content of the religious curriculum, program, or ministry of a school or of a facility sponsored by a church or religious organization.

210.1280. The department shall maintain a list of all residential care facilities in compliance with

sections 210.1250 to 210.1286, and the list shall be provided upon request. The list shall also include information regarding how a person may obtain information about the nature and disposition of any substantiated child abuse or neglect reports at or related to the residential care facility, as provided in section 210.150.

**210.1283.** A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if such person subject to background check requirements knowingly fails to complete a background check, as described under sections 210.493 and 210.1263.

**210.1286.** The department shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the implementation of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286. 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 the effective date of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286 shall be invalid and void.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 15

Amend House Amendment No. 15 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the number “26,” the following:

“Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“506.450. 1.** A peace officer, as defined under section 590.010, who, under color of law, deprives any individual of his or her constitutional rights shall be liable to such individual for legal or equitable relief or any other appropriate relief.

**2. (1)** Statutory immunities and statutory limitations on liability, damages, or attorney fees shall not apply to claims brought under this section.

**(2)** Qualified immunity shall not be a defense to liability under this section.

**3.** In any action brought under this section, a court shall award reasonable attorney fees and costs to a prevailing plaintiff. In actions for injunctive relief, a court shall deem a plaintiff to have prevailed if the plaintiff’s suit was a substantial factor or significant catalyst in obtaining the results sought by the litigation. If a judgment is entered in favor of a defendant, the court may award reasonable costs and attorney fees to the defendant for defending any claims the court finds frivolous.

**4.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a peace officer’s employer shall indemnify its peace officers for any liability incurred by the peace officer and for any judgment or settlement entered against the peace officer for claims arising under this section; except that, if the peace officer was shown by clear and convincing evidence to be acting outside the scope of his or her employment or to not be acting under color of law, the peace officer shall be personally liable and shall not be indemnified by the peace officer’s employer for more than five percent of the judgment or settlement or twenty-five thousand dollars, whichever is less. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, if

**the peace officer’s portion of the judgment is uncollectable from the peace officer, the peace officer’s employer or insurance shall satisfy the full amount of the judgment or settlement. A public entity is not required to indemnify a peace officer if the peace officer was convicted of a criminal violation for the conduct from which the claim arises.**

**5. A civil action under this section shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action accrues.”; and**

Further amend said bill,”; and

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

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 15

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 3, Section 557.045, Line 26, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“565.058. 1. Any special victim as defined under section 565.002 shall not be required to reveal any current address or place of residence except to the court in camera for the purpose of determining jurisdiction and venue.**

**2. Any special victim as defined under section 565.002 may file a petition with the court alleging assault in any degree by using his or her identifying initials instead of his or her legal name if said petition alleges that he or she would be endangered by such disclosure.”; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section 574.085, Line 22, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“574.203. 1. Except as otherwise protected by state or federal law, a person, excluding any person who is developmentally disabled as defined in section 630.005, commits the offense of interference with a health care facility if the person willfully or recklessly interferes with a health care facility or employee of a health care facility by:**

**(1) Causing a peace disturbance while inside a health care facility;**

**(2) Refusing an order to vacate a health care facility when requested to by any employee of the health care facility;**

**(3) Threatening to inflict injury on the patients or employees, or damage to the property of a health care facility.**

**2. Hospital policies shall address incidents of workplace violence against employees, including protecting an employee from retaliation when such employee complies with hospital policies in seeking assistance or intervention from local emergency services or law enforcement when a violent incident occurs.**

**3. The offense of interference with a health care facility is a class D misdemeanor for a first offense and a class C misdemeanor for any second or subsequent offense.**

**4. As used in this section, “health care facility” means a hospital that provides health care services directly to patients.**

**574.204. 1. Except as otherwise protected by state or federal law, a person commits the offense of**



**interference with an ambulance service if the person acts alone or in concert with others to willfully or recklessly interfere with access to or from an ambulance or willfully or recklessly disrupt any ambulance service by threatening to inflict injury on any person providing ambulance services or damage the ambulance.**

**2. The offense of interference with an ambulance service is a class D misdemeanor for a first offense and a class C misdemeanor for any second or subsequent offense.**

**3. As used in this section, “ambulance service” means a person or entity that provides emergency or nonemergency ambulance transportation and services, or both.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 16

Amend House Amendment No. 16 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Line 15, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 557.045, Line 15, by inserting after all said section and line the following:

“571.020. 1. A person commits an offense if such person knowingly possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells:

(1) An explosive weapon;

(2) An explosive, incendiary or poison substance or material with the purpose to possess, manufacture or sell an explosive weapon;

(3) A gas gun;

(4) A bullet or projectile which explodes or detonates upon impact because of an independent explosive charge after having been shot from a firearm; or

(5) [Knuckles; or

(6)] Any of the following in violation of federal law:

(a) A machine gun;

(b) A short-barreled rifle or shotgun;

(c) A firearm silencer; or

(d) A switchblade knife.

2. A person does not commit an offense pursuant to this section if his or her conduct involved any of the items in subdivisions (1) to [(5)] (4) of subsection 1, the item was possessed in conformity with any applicable federal law, and the conduct:

(1) Was incident to the performance of official duty by the Armed Forces, National Guard, a governmental law enforcement agency, or a penal institution; or

(2) Was incident to engaging in a lawful commercial or business transaction with an organization

enumerated in subdivision (1) of this [section] **subsection**; or

(3) Was incident to using an explosive weapon in a manner reasonably related to a lawful industrial or commercial enterprise; or

(4) Was incident to displaying the weapon in a public museum or exhibition; or

(5) Was incident to using the weapon in a manner reasonably related to a lawful dramatic performance.

3. An offense pursuant to subdivision (1), (2), (3) or ~~[(6)]~~ **(5)** of subsection 1 of this section is a class D felony; a crime pursuant to subdivision (4) ~~[or (5)]~~ of subsection 1 of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

571.107. 1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms **or knuckles** into:

(1) Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(2) Within twenty-five feet of any polling place on any election day. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(3) The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or jail. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention, or correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court whether or not such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

(6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule, administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute, rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons violating the statute, rule or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;

(7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or endorsement to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

(8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(9) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

(10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district school board, unless the person with the concealed carry endorsement or permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school

facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a concealed carry permit or endorsement;

(12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of the owner or manager pursuant to rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer;

(16) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises.

2. Carrying of a concealed firearm **or knuckles** in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred

dollars and his or her permit, and, if applicable, endorsement to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her concealed carry permit, and, if applicable, endorsement revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a concealed carry permit for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued pursuant to this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the concealed carry permit, or, if the person is a holder of a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement and the department of revenue. The sheriff shall suspend or revoke the concealed carry permit or, if applicable, the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. If the person holds an endorsement, the department of revenue shall issue a notice of such suspension or revocation of the concealed carry endorsement and take action to remove the concealed carry endorsement from the individual's driving record. The director of revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must apply for a new license pursuant to chapter 302 which does not contain such endorsement. The notice issued by the department of revenue shall be mailed to the last known address shown on the individual's driving record. The notice is deemed received three days after mailing.”; and”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 16

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 1, Section 67.030, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“67.494. 1. The general assembly hereby occupies and preempts the entire field of legislation regarding in any way the regulation of physical security measures around private property to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance, policy, or regulation by any village; town; city, including any home rule city; or county in this state. Any existing or future order, ordinance, policy, or regulation in this field is or shall be null and void.**

**2. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a village, town, city, or county from regulating:**

- (1) The aesthetics of physical security measures;**
- (2) Access to the public right-of-way, a sidewalk, or utility easement;**
- (3) The structural soundness of physical security measures; or**
- (4) Changes to the drainage of a property.**

**3. Physical security measures shall have a means to enter the property so that law enforcement and first responders are able to access the property in an emergency.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 17

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“302.341. 1. If a Missouri resident charged with a moving traffic violation of this state or any county or municipality of this state fails to dispose of the charges of which the resident is accused through**

authorized prepayment of fine and court costs and fails to appear on the return date or at any subsequent date to which the case has been continued, or without good cause fails to pay any fine or court costs assessed against the resident for any such violation within the period of time specified or in such installments as approved by the court or as otherwise provided by law, any court having jurisdiction over the charges shall within ten days of the failure to comply inform the defendant by ordinary mail at the last address shown on the court records that the court [will] **may** order the director of revenue to suspend the defendant's driving privileges if the charges are not disposed of and fully paid within thirty days from the date of mailing. Thereafter, if the defendant fails to timely act to dispose of the charges and fully pay any applicable fines and court costs, the court [shall] **may** notify the director of revenue of such failure and of the pending charges against the defendant. Upon receipt of this notification, the director shall suspend the license of the driver, effective immediately, and provide notice of the suspension to the driver at the last address for the driver shown on the records of the department of revenue. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the court with the subject pending charge requests setting aside the noncompliance suspension pending final disposition, or satisfactory evidence of disposition of pending charges and payment of fine and court costs, if applicable, is furnished to the director by the individual. The filing of financial responsibility with the [bureau of safety responsibility,] department of revenue[,] shall not be required as a condition of reinstatement of a driver's license suspended solely under the provisions of this [section] **subsection.**

2. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to minor traffic violations as defined in section 479.350; **however, minor traffic violations shall be subject to subsection 3 of this section.**

**3. If a Missouri resident charged with a minor traffic violation of this state or any county or municipality of this state fails to dispose of the charges of which the resident is accused through authorized prepayment of fine and court costs and fails to appear on two return dates, or without good cause fails to pay any fine or court costs assessed against the resident for any such violation within the period of time specified or in such installments as approved by the court or as otherwise provided by law, any court having jurisdiction over the charges shall, within ten days of the failure to comply, inform the defendant by ordinary mail at the last address shown on the court records that the court may order the director of revenue to suspend the defendant's driving privileges if the charges are not disposed of and fully paid within thirty days from the date of mailing. Thereafter, if the defendant fails to timely act to dispose of the charges and fully pay any applicable fines and court costs, the court may notify the director of revenue of such failure and of the pending charges against the defendant. Upon receipt of this notification, the director shall suspend the license of the driver, effective immediately, and provide notice of the suspension to the driver at the last address for the driver shown on the records of the department of revenue. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the court with the subject pending charge requests setting aside the noncompliance suspension pending final disposition, or satisfactory evidence of disposition of pending charges and payment of fine and court costs, if applicable, is furnished to the director by the individual. The filing of financial responsibility with the department of revenue shall not be required as a condition of reinstatement of a driver's license suspended solely under the provisions of this subsection.**

4. Where a defendant is charged exclusively with minor traffic violations, as such term is defined in section 479.350, any suspension under this section shall be accompanied by issuance from the director of revenue of limited driving privileges for all purposes identified under subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of section 302.309, unless the director finds the defendant is ineligible for such privileges under the provisions of section 302.309.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 18

Amend House Amendment No. 18 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Line 15, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 590.502, Line 175, by inserting after all of said line and section the following:

“610.140. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of this section, any person may apply to any court in which such person was charged or found guilty of any offenses, violations, or infractions for an order to expunge records of such arrest, plea, trial, or conviction. Subject to the limitations of subsection 12 of this section, a person may apply to have one or more offenses, violations, or infractions expunged if such offense, violation, or infraction occurred within the state of Missouri and was prosecuted under the jurisdiction of a Missouri municipal, associate circuit, or circuit court, so long as such person lists all the offenses, violations, and infractions he or she is seeking to have expunged in the petition and so long as all such offenses, violations, and infractions are not excluded under subsection 2 of this section. If the offenses, violations, or infractions were charged as counts in the same indictment or information or were committed as part of the same course of criminal conduct, the person may include all the related offenses, violations, and infractions in the petition, regardless of the limits of subsection 12 of this section, and the petition shall only count as a petition for expungement of the highest level violation or offense contained in the petition for the purpose of determining future eligibility for expungement.

2. The following offenses, violations, and infractions shall not be eligible for expungement under this section:

(1) Any class A felony offense;

(2) Any dangerous felony as that term is defined in section 556.061;

(3) Any offense that requires registration as a sex offender;

(4) Any felony offense where death is an element of the offense;

(5) Any felony offense of assault; misdemeanor or felony offense of domestic assault; or felony offense of kidnapping;

(6) Any offense listed, or previously listed, in chapter 566 or section 105.454, 105.478, 115.631, 130.028, 188.030, 188.080, 191.677, 194.425, 217.360, 217.385, 334.245, 375.991, 389.653, 455.085, 455.538, 557.035, 565.084, 565.085, 565.086, 565.095, 565.120, 565.130, 565.156, 565.200, 565.214, 566.093, 566.111, 566.115, 568.020, 568.030, 568.032, 568.045, 568.060, 568.065, 568.080, 568.090, 568.175, 569.030, 569.035, 569.040, 569.050, 569.055, 569.060, 569.065, 569.067, 569.072, 569.160, 570.025, 570.090, 570.180, 570.223, 570.224, 570.310, 571.020, 571.060, 571.063, 571.070, 571.072, 571.150, 574.070, 574.105, 574.115, 574.120, 574.130, 575.040, 575.095, 575.153, 575.155, 575.157, 575.159, 575.195, 575.200, 575.210, 575.220, 575.230, 575.240, 575.350, 575.353, 577.078, 577.703, 577.706, 578.008, 578.305, 578.310, or 632.520;

(7) Any offense eligible for expungement under section 577.054 or 610.130;

(8) Any intoxication-related traffic or boating offense as defined in section 577.001, or any offense of operating an aircraft with an excessive blood alcohol content or while in an intoxicated condition;

(9) Any ordinance violation that is the substantial equivalent of any offense that is not eligible for expungement under this section;

(10) Any violation of any state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles when committed by an individual who has been issued a commercial driver's license or is required to possess a commercial driver's license issued by this state or any other state; and

(11) Any offense of section 571.030, except any offense under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 571.030 where the person was convicted or found guilty prior to January 1, 2017.

3. The petition shall name as defendants all law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecuting or circuit attorneys, municipal prosecuting attorneys, central state repositories of criminal records, or others who the petitioner has reason to believe may possess the records subject to expungement for each of the offenses, violations, and infractions listed in the petition. The court's order of expungement shall not affect any person or entity not named as a defendant in the action.

4. The petition shall include the following information:

(1) The petitioner's:

(a) Full name;

(b) Sex;

(c) Race;

(d) Driver's license number, if applicable; and

(e) Current address;

(2) Each offense, violation, or infraction for which the petitioner is requesting expungement;

(3) The approximate date the petitioner was charged for each offense, violation, or infraction; and

(4) The name of the county where the petitioner was charged for each offense, violation, or infraction and if any of the offenses, violations, or infractions occurred in a municipality, the name of the municipality for each offense, violation, or infraction; and

(5) The case number and name of the court for each offense.

5. The clerk of the court shall give notice of the filing of the petition to the office of the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney that prosecuted the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition. If the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney objects to the petition for expungement, he or she shall do so in writing within thirty days after receipt of service. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, the court shall hold a hearing within sixty days after any written objection is filed, giving reasonable notice of the hearing to the petitioner. If no objection has been filed within thirty days after receipt of service, the court may set a hearing on the matter and shall give reasonable notice of the hearing to each entity named in the petition. At any hearing, the court may accept evidence and hear testimony on, and may consider, the following criteria for each of the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition for expungement:



(1) At the time the petition is filed, it has been at least seven years if the offense is a felony, or at least three years if the offense is a misdemeanor, municipal offense, or infraction, from the date the petitioner completed any authorized disposition imposed under section 557.011 for each offense, violation, or infraction listed in the petition;

(2) The person has not been found guilty of any other misdemeanor or felony, not including violations of the traffic regulations provided under chapters 304 and 307, during the time period specified for the underlying offense, violation, or infraction in subdivision (1) of this subsection;

(3) The person has satisfied all obligations relating to any such disposition, including the payment of any fines or restitution;

(4) The person does not have charges pending;

(5) The petitioner's habits and conduct demonstrate that the petitioner is not a threat to the public safety of the state; and

(6) The expungement is consistent with the public welfare and the interests of justice warrant the expungement.

A pleading by the petitioner that such petitioner meets the requirements of subdivisions (5) and (6) of this subsection shall create a rebuttable presumption that the expungement is warranted so long as the criteria contained in subdivisions (1) to (4) of this subsection are otherwise satisfied. The burden shall shift to the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney to rebut the presumption. A victim of an offense, violation, or infraction listed in the petition shall have an opportunity to be heard at any hearing held under this section, and the court may make a determination based solely on such victim's testimony.

6. A petition to expunge records related to an arrest for an eligible offense, violation, or infraction may be made in accordance with the provisions of this section to a court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the petitioner was arrested no earlier than three years from the date of arrest; provided that, during such time, the petitioner has not been charged and the petitioner has not been found guilty of any misdemeanor or felony offense.

7. If the court determines that such person meets all the criteria set forth in subsection 5 of this section for each of the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition for expungement, the court shall enter an order of expungement. In all cases under this section, the court shall issue an order of expungement or dismissal within six months of the filing of the petition. A copy of the order of expungement shall be provided to the petitioner and each entity possessing records subject to the order, and, upon receipt of the order, each entity shall close any record in its possession relating to any offense, violation, or infraction listed in the petition, in the manner established by section 610.120. The records and files maintained in any administrative or court proceeding in a municipal, associate, or circuit court for any offense, infraction, or violation ordered expunged under this section shall be confidential and only available to the parties or by order of the court for good cause shown. The central repository shall request the Federal Bureau of Investigation to expunge the records from its files.

8. The order shall not limit any of the petitioner's rights that were restricted as a collateral consequence of such person's criminal record, and such rights shall be restored upon issuance of the order of expungement. **For purposes of 18 U.S.C. 921(a)33(B)(ii), an order or expungement granted pursuant to this section shall be considered a complete removal of all effects of the expunged conviction.** Except

as otherwise provided under this section, the effect of such order shall be to restore such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrests, pleas, trials, or convictions as if such events had never taken place. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such arrests, pleas, trials, convictions, or expungement in response to an inquiry made of him or her and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement, except the petitioner shall disclose the expunged offense, violation, or infraction to any court when asked or upon being charged with any subsequent offense, violation, or infraction. The expunged offense, violation, or infraction may be considered a prior offense in determining a sentence to be imposed for any subsequent offense that the person is found guilty of committing.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 8 of this section to the contrary, a person granted an expungement shall disclose any expunged offense, violation, or infraction when the disclosure of such information is necessary to complete any application for:

(1) A license, certificate, or permit issued by this state to practice such individual's profession;

(2) Any license issued under chapter 313 or permit issued under chapter 571;

(3) Paid or unpaid employment with an entity licensed under chapter 313, any state-operated lottery, or any emergency services provider, including any law enforcement agency;

(4) Employment with any federally insured bank or savings institution or credit union or an affiliate of such institution or credit union for the purposes of compliance with 12 U.S.C. Section 1829 and 12 U.S.C. Section 1785;

(5) Employment with any entity engaged in the business of insurance or any insurer for the purpose of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1033, 18 U.S.C. Section 1034, or other similar law which requires an employer engaged in the business of insurance to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment; or

(6) Employment with any employer that is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment due to federal or state law, including corresponding rules and regulations.

An employer shall notify an applicant of the requirements under subdivisions (4) to (6) of this subsection. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an expunged offense, violation, or infraction shall not be grounds for automatic disqualification of an applicant, but may be a factor for denying employment, or a professional license, certificate, or permit; except that, an offense, violation, or infraction expunged under the provisions of this section may be grounds for automatic disqualification if the application is for employment under subdivisions (4) to (6) of this subsection.

10. A person who has been granted an expungement of records pertaining to a misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction may answer "no" to an employer's inquiry into whether the person has ever been convicted of a crime if, after the granting of the expungement, the person has no public record of a misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction. The person, however, shall answer such an inquiry affirmatively and disclose his or her criminal convictions, including any offense or violation expunged under this section or similar law, if the employer is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment due to federal or state law, including corresponding rules and regulations.

11. If the court determines that the petitioner has not met the criteria for any of the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition for expungement or the petitioner has knowingly provided false information in the petition, the court shall enter an order dismissing the petition. Any person whose petition for expungement has been dismissed by the court for failure to meet the criteria set forth in subsection 5 of this section may not refile another petition until a year has passed since the date of filing for the previous petition.

12. A person may be granted more than one expungement under this section provided that during his or her lifetime, the total number of offenses, violations, or infractions for which orders of expungement are granted to the person shall not exceed the following limits:

(1) Not more than two misdemeanor offenses or ordinance violations that have an authorized term of imprisonment; and

(2) Not more than one felony offense.

A person may be granted expungement under this section for any number of infractions. Nothing in this section shall prevent the court from maintaining records to ensure that an individual has not exceeded the limitations of this subsection. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or impair in any way the subsequent use of any record expunged under this section of any arrests or findings of guilt by a law enforcement agency, criminal justice agency, prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney, including its use as a prior offense, violation, or infraction.

13. The court shall make available a form for pro se petitioners seeking expungement, which shall include the following statement: "I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements made herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief."

14. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict the availability of expungement to any person under any other law.""; and"; and

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

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 18

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"287.067. 1. In this chapter the term "occupational disease" is hereby defined to mean, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, an identifiable disease arising with or without human fault out of and in the course of the employment. Ordinary diseases of life to which the general public is exposed outside of the employment shall not be compensable, except where the diseases follow as an incident of an occupational disease as defined in this section. The disease need not to have been foreseen or expected but after its contraction it must appear to have had its origin in a risk connected with the employment and to have flowed from that source as a rational consequence.

2. An injury or death by occupational disease is compensable only if the occupational exposure was the prevailing factor in causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. The "prevailing factor" is defined to be the primary factor, in relation to any other factor, causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. Ordinary, gradual deterioration, or progressive degeneration of the body caused by aging or by the normal activities of day-to-day living shall not be compensable.

3. An injury due to repetitive motion is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter. An occupational disease due to repetitive motion is compensable only if the occupational exposure was the prevailing factor in causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. The “prevailing factor” is defined to be the primary factor, in relation to any other factor, causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. Ordinary, gradual deterioration, or progressive degeneration of the body caused by aging or by the normal activities of day-to-day living shall not be compensable.

4. “Loss of hearing due to industrial noise” is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter and is hereby defined to be a loss of hearing in one or both ears due to prolonged exposure to harmful noise in employment. “Harmful noise” means sound capable of producing occupational deafness.

5. “Radiation disability” is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter and is hereby defined to be that disability due to radioactive properties or substances or to Roentgen rays (X-rays) or exposure to ionizing radiation caused by any process involving the use of or direct contact with radium or radioactive properties or substances or the use of or direct exposure to Roentgen rays (X-rays) or ionizing radiation.

6. Disease of the lungs or respiratory tract, hypotension, hypertension, or disease of the heart or cardiovascular system, including carcinoma, may be recognized as occupational diseases for the purposes of this chapter and are defined to be disability due to exposure to smoke, gases, carcinogens, inadequate oxygen, of paid firefighters of a paid fire department or paid police officers of a paid police department certified under chapter 590 if a direct causal relationship is established, or psychological stress of firefighters of a paid fire department or paid peace officers of a police department who are certified under chapter 590 if a direct causal relationship is established.

7. Any employee who is exposed to and contracts any contagious or communicable disease arising out of and in the course of his or her employment shall be eligible for benefits under this chapter as an occupational disease.

8. With regard to occupational disease due to repetitive motion, if the exposure to the repetitive motion which is found to be the cause of the injury is for a period of less than three months and the evidence demonstrates that the exposure to the repetitive motion with the immediate prior employer was the prevailing factor in causing the injury, the prior employer shall be liable for such occupational disease.

**9. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter when diagnosed in a first responder, as that term is defined under section 67.145.”;** and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 19

Amend House Amendment No. 19 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 17, Line 22, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“281.115 or regulations issued thereunder, shall nevertheless be unlawful.

313.800. 1. As used in sections 313.800 to 313.850, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms mean:

(1) “Adjusted gross receipts”, the gross receipts from licensed gambling games and devices less

winnings paid to wagerers;

(2) “Applicant”, any person applying for a license authorized under the provisions of sections 313.800 to 313.850;

(3) “Bank”, the elevations of ground which confine the waters of the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers at the ordinary high water mark as defined by common law;

(4) “Capital, cultural, and special law enforcement purpose expenditures” shall include any disbursement, including disbursements for principal, interest, and costs of issuance and trustee administration related to any indebtedness, for the acquisition of land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, works of art, intersections, signing, signalization, parking lot, bus stop, station, garage, terminal, hanger, shelter, dock, wharf, rest area, river port, airport, light rail, railroad, other mass transit, pedestrian shopping malls and plazas, parks, lawns, trees, and other landscape, convention center, roads, traffic control devices, sidewalks, alleys, ramps, tunnels, overpasses and underpasses, utilities, streetscape, lighting, trash receptacles, marquees, paintings, murals, fountains, sculptures, water and sewer systems, dams, drainage systems, creek bank restoration, any asset with a useful life greater than one year, cultural events, and any expenditure related to a law enforcement officer deployed as horse-mounted patrol, school resource or drug awareness resistance education (D.A.R.E) officer;

(5) “Cheat”, to alter the selection of criteria which determine the result of a gambling game or the amount or frequency of payment in a gambling game;

(6) “Commission”, the Missouri gaming commission;

(7) “Credit instrument”, a written check, negotiable instrument, automatic bank draft or other authorization from a qualified person to an excursion gambling boat licensee or any of its affiliated companies licensed by the commission authorizing the licensee to withdraw the amount of credit extended by the licensee to such person from the qualified person’s banking account in an amount determined under section 313.817 on or after a date certain of not more than thirty days from the date the credit was extended, and includes any such writing taken in consolidation, redemption or payment of a previous credit instrument, but does not include any interest-bearing installment loan or other extension of credit secured by collateral;

(8) “Dock”, the location in a city or county authorized under subsection 10 of section 313.812 which contains any natural or artificial space, inlet, hollow, or basin, in or adjacent to a bank of the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers, next to a wharf or landing devoted to the embarking of passengers on and disembarking of passengers from a gambling excursion but shall not include any artificial space created after May 20, 1994, and is located more than one thousand feet from the closest edge of the main channel of the river as established by the United States Army Corps of Engineers;

(9) “Excursion gambling boat”, a boat, ferry [or] , other floating facility, **or any nonfloating facility** licensed by the commission on which gambling games are allowed;

(10) “Fiscal year” [shall for the purposes of subsections 3 and 4 of section 313.820 mean] , the fiscal year of a home dock city or county;

(11) “Floating facility”, any facility built or originally built as a boat, ferry or barge licensed by the commission on which gambling games are allowed;

(12) “Gambling excursion”, the time during which gambling games may be operated on an excursion

gambling boat whether docked or during a cruise;

(13) “Gambling game” includes, but is not limited to, games of skill or games of chance on an excursion gambling boat but does not include gambling on sporting events; provided such games of chance are approved by amendment to the Missouri Constitution;

(14) “Games of chance”, any gambling game in which the player’s expected return is not favorably increased by [his or her] **the player’s** reason, foresight, dexterity, sagacity, design, information or strategy;

(15) “Games of skill”, any gambling game in which there is an opportunity for the player to use [his or her] **the player’s** reason, foresight, dexterity, sagacity, design, information or strategy to favorably increase the player’s expected return; including, but not limited to, the gambling games known as “poker”, “blackjack” (twenty-one), “craps”, “Caribbean stud”, “pai gow poker”, “Texas hold’em”, “double down stud”, and any video representation of such games;

(16) “Gross receipts”, the total sums wagered by patrons of licensed gambling games;

(17) “Holder of occupational license”, a person licensed by the commission to perform an occupation within excursion gambling boat operations which the commission has identified as requiring a license;

(18) “Licensee”, any person licensed under sections 313.800 to 313.850;

(19) “Mississippi River” and “Missouri River”, the water, bed and banks of those rivers, including any space filled **wholly or partially** by the water of those rivers [for docking purposes] in a manner approved by the commission but shall not include any artificial space created after May 20, 1994, and is located more than one thousand feet from the closest edge of the main channel of the river as established by the United States Army Corps of Engineers;

(20) “**Nonfloating facility**”, any structure within one thousand feet of the Missouri or Mississippi River that contains at least two thousand gallons of water beneath or inside the facility either by an enclosed space containing such water or in rigid or semirigid storage containers or structures;

(21) “Supplier”, a person who sells or leases gambling equipment and gambling supplies to any licensee.

2. (1) In addition to the games of skill defined in this section, the commission may approve other games of skill upon receiving a petition requesting approval of a gambling game from any applicant or licensee. The commission may set the matter for hearing by serving the applicant or licensee with written notice of the time and place of the hearing not less than five days prior to the date of the hearing and posting a public notice at each commission office. The commission shall require the applicant or licensee to pay the cost of placing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the applicant’s or licensee’s home dock city or county. The burden of proof that the gambling game is a game of skill is at all times on the petitioner. The petitioner shall have the affirmative responsibility of establishing [his or her] **the petitioner’s** case by a preponderance of evidence including:

[(1)] (a) Is it in the best interest of gaming to allow the game; and

[(2)] (b) Is the gambling game a game of chance or a game of skill?

(2) All testimony shall be given under oath or affirmation. Any citizen of this state shall have the opportunity to testify on the merits of the petition. The commission may subpoena witnesses to offer expert testimony. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the commission shall evaluate the record of the hearing and issue written findings of fact that shall be based exclusively on the evidence and on matters officially

noticed. The commission shall then render a written decision on the merits which shall contain findings of fact, conclusions of law and a final commission order. The final commission order shall be within thirty days of the hearing. Copies of the final commission order shall be served on the petitioner by certified or overnight express mail, postage prepaid, or by personal delivery.

313.805. The commission shall have full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all gambling operations governed by sections 313.800 to 313.850. The commission shall have the following powers and shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement sections 313.800 to 313.850:

(1) To investigate applicants and determine the priority and eligibility of applicants for a license and to select among competing applicants for a license the applicant which best serves the interests of the citizens of Missouri;

(2) To license the operators of excursion gambling boats and operators of gambling games within such boats, to identify occupations within the excursion gambling boat operations which require licensing, and adopt standards for licensing the occupations including establishing fees for the occupational licenses and to license suppliers;

(3) To adopt standards under which all excursion gambling boat operations shall be held and standards for the facilities within which the gambling operations are to be held. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 311 to the contrary, the commission may authorize the operation of gambling games on an excursion gambling boat which is also licensed to sell or serve alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer. The commission shall regulate the wagering structure for gambling excursions, provided that the commission shall not establish any regulations or policies that limit the amount of wagers, losses, or buy-in amounts;

(4) To enter the premises of excursion gambling boats, facilities, or other places of business of a licensee within this state to determine compliance with sections 313.800 to 313.850;

(5) To investigate alleged violations of sections 313.800 to 313.850 or the commission rules, orders, or final decisions;

(6) To assess any appropriate administrative penalty against a licensee, including, but not limited to, suspension, revocation, and penalties of an amount as determined by the commission up to three times the highest daily amount of gross receipts derived from wagering on the gambling games, whether unauthorized or authorized, conducted during the previous twelve months as well as confiscation and forfeiture of all gambling game equipment used in the conduct of unauthorized gambling games. Forfeitures pursuant to this section shall be enforced as provided in sections 513.600 to 513.645;

(7) To require a licensee, an employee of a licensee or holder of an occupational license to remove a person violating a provision of sections 313.800 to 313.850 or the commission rules, orders, or final orders, or other person deemed to be undesirable from the excursion gambling boat or adjacent facilities;

(8) To require the removal from the premises of a licensee, an employee of a licensee, or a holder of an occupational license for a violation of sections 313.800 to 313.850 or a commission rule or engaging in a fraudulent practice;

(9) To require all licensees to file all financial reports required by rules and regulations of the commission;

(10) To issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of books, records, and other pertinent documents, and to administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses,

when, in the judgment of the commission, it is necessary to enforce sections 313.800 to 313.850 or the commission rules;

(11) To keep accurate and complete records of its proceedings and to certify the records as may be appropriate;

(12) To ensure that the gambling games are conducted fairly. No gambling device shall be set to pay out less than eighty percent of all wagers;

(13) To require all licensees of gambling game operations to use a cashless wagering system whereby all players' money is converted to physical or electronic tokens, electronic cards, or chips which only can be used on the excursion gambling boat;

(14) To require excursion gambling boat licensees to develop a system, approved by the commission, that allows patrons the option to prohibit the excursion gambling boat licensee from using identifying information for marketing purposes. The provisions of this subdivision shall apply only to patrons giving identifying information for the first time. Such system shall be submitted to the commission by October 1, 2000, and approved by the commission by January 1, 2001. The excursion gambling boat licensee shall use identifying information obtained from patrons who have elected to have marketing blocked under the provisions of this section only for the purposes of enforcing the requirements contained in sections 313.800 to 313.850. This section shall not prohibit the commission from accessing identifying information for the purposes of enforcing section 313.004 and sections 313.800 to 313.850;

(15) To determine which of the authorized gambling games will be permitted on any licensed excursion gambling boat;

(16) [Excursion gambling boats shall cruise, unless the commission finds that the best interest of Missouri and the safety of the public indicate the need for continuous docking of the excursion gambling boat in any city or county authorized pursuant to subsection 10 of section 313.812.] The commission shall base its decision to [allow continuously docked] **license** excursion gambling boats on any of the following criteria: the docking location or the excursion cruise could cause danger to the boat's passengers, violate federal law or the law of another state, or cause disruption of interstate commerce or possible interference with railway or barge transportation. [In addition,] The commission shall consider economic feasibility or impact that would benefit land-based development and permanent job creation. The commission shall not discriminate among applicants for [continuous-docking] excursion gambling **boats** that are similarly situated with respect to the criteria set forth in this section;

(17) The commission shall render a finding concerning [the possibility of continuous docking, as described in subdivision (15) of this section,] **the transition from a boat, barge, or floating facility to a nonfloating facility** within thirty days after a hearing on any request from an applicant or licensee. Such hearing may be held prior to any final action on licensing to assist an applicant and any city or county in the finalizing of their economic development plan;

(18) To require any applicant for a license or renewal of a license to operate an excursion gambling boat to provide an affirmative action plan which has as its goal the use of best efforts to achieve maximum employment of African-Americans and other minorities and maximum participation in the procurement of contractual purchases of goods and services. This provision shall be administered in accordance with all federal and state employment laws, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended by the Civil Rights Act of 1991. At license renewal, the licensee will report on the effectiveness of the plan. The



commission shall include the licensee's reported information in its annual report to the joint committee on gaming and wagering;

(19) To take any other action as may be reasonable or appropriate to enforce sections 313.800 to 313.850 and the commission rules.

313.812. 1. **(1)** The commission may issue licenses pursuant to subsection 1 of section 313.807 when it is satisfied that the applicant has complied with all rules and regulations, including an update of all information provided to the commission in the licensee's initial application. The commission shall decide the number, location and type of excursion gambling boat in a city or county under subsection 10 of this section. The license shall set forth the name of the licensee, the type of license granted, the place where the excursion gambling boat will operate [and] **or** dock, including the docking of an excursion gambling boat which is continuously docked, and other information the commission deems appropriate. The commission shall have the ultimate responsibility of deciding the number, location, and type of excursion gambling boats licensed in a city or county; however, any city or county which has complied with the provisions of subsection 10 of this section shall submit to the commission a plan outlining the following:

[(1)] **(a)** The recommended number of licensed excursion gambling boats operating in such city or county;

[(2)] **(b)** The recommended licensee or licensees operating in such city or county;

[(3)] **(c)** The community's economic development or impact and affirmative action plan concerning minorities' and women's ownership, contracting and employment for the waterfront development;

[(4)] **(d)** The city or county proposed sharing of revenue with any other municipality;

[(5)] **(e)** Any other information such city or county deems necessary; and

[(6)] **(f)** Any other information the commission may determine is necessary.

**(2)** The commission shall provide for due dates for receiving such plan from the city or county.

2. A license to operate an excursion gambling boat shall only be granted to an applicant upon the express conditions that:

(1) The applicant shall not, by a lease, contract, understanding, or arrangement of any kind, grant, assign, or turn over to a person the operation of an excursion gambling boat licensed under this section or of the system of wagering described in section 313.817. This section does not prohibit a management contract with a person licensed by the commission; and

(2) The applicant shall not in any manner permit a person other than the licensee and the management licensee to have a share, percentage, or proportion of the money received for admissions to the excursion gambling boat.

3. The commission shall require, as a condition of granting a license, that an applicant operate an excursion gambling boat which, as nearly as practicable, resembles or is a part of Missouri's or the home dock city's or county's riverboat history.

4. The commission shall encourage through its rules and regulations the use of Missouri resources, goods and services in the operation of any excursion gambling boat.

5. The excursion gambling boat shall provide for nongaming areas, food service and a Missouri theme

gift shop. The amount of space used for gaming shall be determined in accordance with all rules and regulations of the commission and, **if applicable**, the United States Coast Guard safety regulations.

6. A license to operate gambling games or to operate an excursion gambling boat shall not be granted unless the applicant has, through clear and convincing evidence, demonstrated financial responsibility sufficient to meet adequately the requirements of the proposed enterprise.

7. Each applicant shall establish by clear and convincing evidence its fitness to be licensed. Without limitation, the commission may deny a license based solely on the fact that there is evidence that any of the following apply:

(1) The applicant has been suspended from operating an excursion gambling boat or a game of chance or gambling operation in another jurisdiction by a board or commission of that jurisdiction;

(2) The applicant is not the true owner of the enterprise proposed;

(3) The applicant is not the sole owner, and other persons have ownership in the enterprise, which fact has not been disclosed;

(4) The applicant is a corporation that is not publicly traded and ten percent or more of the stock of the corporation is subject to a contract or option to purchase at any time during the period for which the license is to be issued unless the contract or option was disclosed to the commission and the commission approved the sale or transfer during the period of the license;

(5) The applicant has knowingly made a false statement of a material fact to the commission; or

(6) The applicant has failed to meet a valid, bona fide monetary obligation in connection with an excursion gambling boat.

8. A license shall not be granted if the applicant has not established the applicant's good repute and moral character or if the applicant has pled guilty to, or has been convicted of, a felony. No licensee shall employ or contract with any person who has pled guilty to, or has been convicted of, a felony to perform any duties directly connected with the licensee's privileges under a license granted pursuant to this section, except that employees performing nongaming related occupations as determined by the commission shall be exempt from the requirements of this subsection.

9. Except as provided in section 313.817, a licensee shall not lend to any person money or any other thing of value for the purpose of permitting that person to wager on any gambling game authorized by law. This does not prohibit credit card or debit card transactions or cashing of checks. Any check cashed, other than a credit instrument, [must] **shall** be deposited within twenty-four hours. Except for any credit instrument, the commission may require licensees to verify a sufficient account balance exists before cashing any check. Any licensee who violates the provisions of this subsection shall be subject to an administrative penalty of five thousand dollars for each violation. Such administrative penalties shall be assessed and collected by the commission.

10. **(1)** Gambling excursions including the operation of gambling games on an excursion gambling boat which is not continuously docked shall be allowed only on the Mississippi River and the Missouri River. No license to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat in a city or county shall be issued unless and until the qualified voters of the city or county approve such activities pursuant to this subsection. The question shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city or county at a general, primary or special election upon the motion of the governing body of the city or county or upon the petition of fifteen percent

of the qualified voters of the city or county determined on the basis of the number of votes cast for governor in the city or county at the last election held prior to the filing of the petition.

(2) The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the City (County) of \_\_\_\_\_ allow the licensing of excursion gambling boats or floating facilities as now or hereafter provided by Missouri gaming law in the city (county)?

YES

NO

(3) If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the commission may license excursion gambling boats in that city or county and such boats may operate on the Mississippi River and the Missouri River. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the commission shall not license such excursion gambling boats in such city or county unless and until the question is again submitted to and approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the city or county at a later election. Excursion gambling boats may only dock in a city or unincorporated area of a county which approves licensing of such excursion gambling boats pursuant to this subsection, but gambling operations may be conducted at any point on the Mississippi River or the Missouri River during an excursion. Those cities and counties which have approved by election pursuant to this subsection, except those cities or counties which have subsequently rejected by election, the licensing of any type of excursion gambling boats in the city or county prior to April 6, 1994, are exempt from any local election requirement of this section as such previous election shall have the same effect as if held after May 20, 1994.

11. If a docking fee is charged by a city or a county, a licensee operating an excursion gambling boat shall pay the docking fee prior to the start of the excursion season.

12. Any licensee shall not be delinquent in the payment of property taxes or other taxes or fees or in the payment of any other contractual obligation or debt due or owed to the state or a political subdivision of the state.

13. An excursion gambling boat licensed by the state shall meet all of the requirements of chapter 306 and is subject to an inspection of its sanitary facilities to protect the environment and water quality by the commission or its designee before a license to operate an excursion gambling boat is issued by the commission. Licensed excursion gambling boats shall also be subject to such inspections during the period of the license as may be deemed necessary by the commission. The cost of such inspections shall be paid by the licensee.

14. A holder of any license shall be subject to imposition of penalties, suspension or revocation of such license, or if the person is an applicant for licensure, the denial of the application, for any act or failure to act by [himself] **such person** or [his] **such person's** agents or employees, that is injurious to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the people of the state of Missouri, or that would discredit or tend to discredit the Missouri gaming industry or the state of Missouri unless the licensee proves by clear and convincing evidence that it is not guilty of such action. The commission shall take appropriate action against any licensee who violates the law or the rules and regulations of the commission. Without limiting other provisions of this subsection, the following acts or omissions may be grounds for such discipline:

(1) Failing to comply with or make provision for compliance with sections 313.800 to 313.850, the rules and regulations of the commission or any federal, state or local law or regulation;

- (2) Failing to comply with any rule, order or ruling of the commission or its agents pertaining to gaming;
- (3) Receiving goods or services from a person or business entity who does not hold a supplier's license but who is required to hold such license by the provisions of sections 313.800 to 313.850 or the rules and regulations of the commission;
- (4) Being suspended or ruled ineligible or having a license revoked or suspended in any state of gaming jurisdiction;
- (5) Associating with, either socially or in business affairs, or employing persons of notorious or unsavory reputation or who have extensive police records, or who have failed to cooperate with any officially constituted investigatory or administrative body and would adversely affect public confidence and trust in gaming;
- (6) Employing in any gambling games' operation or any excursion gambling boat operation, any person known to have been found guilty of cheating or using any improper device in connection with any gambling game;
- (7) Use of fraud, deception, misrepresentation or bribery in securing any permit or license issued pursuant to sections 313.800 to 313.850;
- (8) Obtaining or attempting to obtain any fee, charge, or other compensation by fraud, deception, or misrepresentation;
- (9) Incompetence, misconduct, gross negligence, fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty in the performance of the functions or duties regulated by sections 313.800 to 313.850.”; and”; and

Further amend said amendment and page, Line 30, by deleting the word “July” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “January”; and

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

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 19

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“281.015. Sections 281.005 to 281.115 shall be administered by the director of the department of agriculture of the state of Missouri[, hereafter referred to as the “director”].

281.020. As used in sections 281.010 to 281.115, the following terms mean:

(1) “Animal”, all vertebrate and invertebrate species, including but not limited to man and other mammals, birds, fish, and shellfish;

(2) “Applicator, operator or technician”:

(a) **“Certified applicator”, any certified commercial applicator, certified noncommercial applicator, certified private applicator, certified provisional private applicator, or certified public operator;**

(b) **“Certified commercial applicator”, any individual, whether or not [he] the individual is a private applicator with respect to some uses, who is certified by the director as authorized to use, supervise the use of, [or] determine the need for the use of, or supervise the determination of need for any pesticide,**

whether classified for restricted use or for general use, while [he] **the individual** is engaged in the business of using pesticides on the lands of another as a direct service to the public in exchange for a fee or compensation;

[(b)] (c) “Certified noncommercial applicator”, any individual, whether or not [he] **the individual** is a private applicator with respect to some uses, who is certified by the director as authorized to use, or to supervise the use of, any pesticide which is classified for restricted use only on lands owned or rented by [him] **the individual** or [his] **the individual’s** employer;

[(c)] (d) “Certified private applicator”, any individual who is certified by the director as authorized to use[, or to supervise the use of,] any pesticide [which] **that** is classified for restricted use for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by [him] **the individual** or [his] **the individual’s** employer or on the property of another person, if used without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities[, on the property of another person];

[(d)] (e) “Certified provisional private applicator”, any individual who is sixteen or seventeen years of age, an immediate family member of a certified private applicator, and certified by the director to use any pesticide that is classified for restricted use for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by the individual’s immediate family member, as long as the following requirements are met:

- a. The restricted use pesticide is not a fumigant;
- b. The restricted use pesticide does not contain sodium cyanide or sodium fluoroacetate;
- c. The individual does not apply any restricted use pesticide using aerial application equipment;
- d. The individual does not supervise the use of any restricted use pesticide; and
- e. The individual does not purchase any restricted use pesticide;

(f) “Certified public operator”, any individual who is certified by the director as authorized to use, or to supervise the use of, any pesticide classified for restricted use in the performance of [his] **the individual’s** duties as an official or employee of any agency of the state of Missouri or any political subdivision thereof, or any other governmental agency;

[(e)] (g) “Noncertified restricted use pesticide applicator”, any person who is not certified in accordance with sections 281.010 to 281.115 who uses or determines the need for the use of restricted use pesticides under the direct supervision of a certified commercial applicator or uses restricted use pesticides under the direct supervision of a certified noncommercial applicator or certified public operator;

(h) “Private applicator”, any person not holding a certified private applicator’s license **or certified provisional private applicator’s license** who [shall be required to obtain a permit for the use of any restricted use pesticide] **uses general use pesticides or minimum risk pesticides** for the purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by [him] **the person** or [his] **the person’s** employer or on the property of another person, if used without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities[, such permit shall authorize the one-time emergency purchase of a restricted use pesticide for the purpose of a one-time emergency use of that pesticide];

[(f)] (i) “Pesticide technician”, any individual working under the direct supervision of a commercial applicator certified in categories as specified by regulation, and who having met the competency requirements of [this chapter] **sections 281.010 to 281.115**, is authorized by the director to determine the need for the use of any pesticide as well as to the use of any pesticide;

[(g)] (j) “Pesticide technician trainee”, any individual working in the physical presence and under the direct supervision of a certified commercial applicator to gain the required on-the-job training in preparation for obtaining a pesticide technician’s license;

(3) “Beneficial insects”, those insects [which] **that**, during their life cycle, are effective pollinators of plants, are parasites or predators of pests, or are otherwise beneficial;

(4) “Defoliant”, any substance or mixture of substances intended for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission;

(5) **“Department” or “department of agriculture”, the state department of agriculture, and when by sections 281.010 to 281.115 the department of agriculture is charged to perform a duty, the director of the department of agriculture is authorized to perform such duty;**

(6) “Desiccant”, any substance or mixture of substances intended for artificially accelerating the drying of plant tissue;

[(6)] (7) “Determining the need for the use of any pesticide”, the act of inspecting land for the presence of pests for the purpose of contracting for their control or prevention through the use of pesticides in categories as specified by regulation;

[(7)] (8) “Device”, any instrument or contrivance, other than a firearm, [which] **that** is intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or any other form of plant or animal life, other than man and other than bacteria, viruses, or other microorganisms on or in living man or other living animals, but not including equipment used for the application of pesticides when sold separately therefrom;

(9) **“Director”, the director of the department of agriculture or the director’s designee;**

(10) **“Distribute”, to sell, offer for sale, hold for sale, deliver for transportation in intrastate commerce, or transport in intrastate commerce;**

[(8)] (11) “Environment” includes, **but is not limited to**, water, air, land, and all plants and man and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships [which] **that** exist among these;

[(9)] (12) “Equipment” [means] , any type of ground, water, or aerial equipment or contrivance using motorized, mechanical, or pressurized power and used to apply any pesticide on land and anything that may be growing, habitating, or stored on or in such land, but shall not include any pressurized hand-sized household apparatus used to apply any pesticide, or any equipment or contrivance of which the person who is applying the pesticide is the source of power or energy in making such pesticide application;

[(10)] (13) “Fungus”, any nonchlorophyll-bearing thallophyte, [that] **which** is[,] any nonchlorophyll-bearing plant of a lower order than mosses and liverworts, **such as**[,] for example,] rust, smut, mildew, mold, yeast, and bacteria, except those on or in living man or other living animals, and except those on or in processed food, beverages, or pharmaceuticals;

(14) **“General use pesticide”, any pesticide, when applied in accordance with its directions for use, warnings, and cautions, and for the uses for which it is registered, or for one or more of such uses, or**

**in accordance with a widespread and commonly recognized practice, that will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment;**

**(15) “Immediate family”, familial relationships limited to the spouse, parents, stepparents, foster parents, father-in-law, mother-in-law, children, stepchildren, foster children, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandparents, brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, and first cousins. As used in this subdivision, “first cousin” means the child of a parent’s sibling, i.e., the child of an aunt or uncle;**

[(11)] **(16)** “Individual”, any responsible, natural human being;

[(12)] **(17)** “Insect”, any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class Insecta, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, **such as**[, for example,] beetles, bugs, bees, flies, and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, **such as**[, for example,] spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, and wood lice;

[(13)] **(18)** “Land”, all land and water areas, including airspace, and all plants, animals, structures, buildings, contrivances, and machinery, appurtenant thereto or situated thereon, fixed or mobile, including any used for transportation;

**(19) “Minimum risk pesticide”, any pesticide product exempted under 40 C.F.R. 152.25(f) from registration requirements under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended;**

[(14)] **(20)** “Misuse of a pesticide”, a use of any [registered] pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling; provided, that the use of a lesser concentration than provided on the label shall not be considered the misuse of a pesticide when used strictly for agricultural purposes, and when requested in writing by the person on whose behalf a pesticide is used;

[(15)] **(21)** “Nematode”, invertebrate animals of the phylum Nematelminthes and class Nematoda, that is, unsegmented round worms with elongated, fusiform, or sac-like bodies covered with cuticle, and inhabiting soil, water, plants, or plant parts; may also be called nemas or eelworms;

**(22) “Nontarget organism”, any plant, animal, or organism other than the target pests that a pesticide is intended to affect;**

[(16)] **(23)** “Person”, any individual, partnership, association, fiduciary, corporation, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not;

[(17)] **(24)** “Pest”:

(a) Any insect, snail, slug, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed; or

(b) Any other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life or virus, bacterium, or other microorganism, except viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms on or in living man or other living animals, [which] **that** is normally considered to be a pest;

[(18)] **(25)** “Pesticide”:

(a) Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest; or

(b) Any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant;

[(19)] **(26)** “Pesticide dealer”, any individual who is engaged in the business of distributing, selling, offering for sale, or holding for sale at retail, or direct wholesale to the end user, any pesticide classified for restricted use;

**(27) “Pesticide dealership”, any location or outlet where restricted use pesticides are held for sale, distributed, or sold;**

[(20)] **(28)** “Plant regulator”, any substance or mixture of substances, intended, through physiological action, for accelerating or retarding the rate of growth or rate of maturation, or for otherwise altering the behavior of plants or the produce thereof, but shall not include substances to the extent that they are intended as plant nutrients, trace elements, nutritional chemicals, plant inoculants, or soil amendments. The term “plant regulator” does not include any of those nutrient mixtures or soil amendments [which] **that** are commonly known as vitamin-hormone horticultural products, intended for improvement, maintenance, survival, health, and propagation of plants, and [which] **that** are not for pest destruction and are nontoxic, nonpoisonous in the undiluted package concentration;

[(21)] “Private applicator permit”, a written certificate, issued by the director or his authorized agent, authorizing the purchase, possession or use of certain restricted use pesticides by a private applicator. Such permit shall authorize the one-time emergency purchase of a restricted use pesticide for the purpose of a one-time emergency use of such pesticide;

(22) **(29)** “Restricted use pesticide” or **“RUP”**, any pesticide when applied in accordance with its directions for use, warnings, and cautions and for the uses for which it is registered, or for one or more of such uses, or in accordance with a widespread and commonly recognized practice, the director determines may cause, without additional regulatory restrictions, unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, including injury to the applicator;

[(23)] **(30)** “Sale”, selling or offering for sale any pesticide;

[(24)] **(31)** “Snails” or “slugs” includes all harmful mollusks;

[(25)] **(32)** “Unreasonable adverse effects on the environment”, any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide;

[(26)] **(33)** “Under the direct supervision of a certified applicator”, when a pesticide is used by a competent person acting under the instructions and control of a certified applicator who is available if and when needed, even though such certified applicator is not physically present at the time and place the pesticide is used;

[(27)] **(34)** “Use”, mixing, **loading, or** applying[, storing or disposing of a] **any pesticide; cleaning pesticide equipment; or storing or disposing of pesticide containers, pesticides, spray mix, equipment wash waters, or other pesticide-containing materials;**

[(28)] **(35)** “Weed”, any plant [which] **that** grows where not wanted; [and

(29)] **(36)** “Wildlife”, all living things that are neither human, domesticated, or pests, including, but not limited to, mammals, protected birds, and aquatic life.

281.025. 1. The director shall administer and enforce the provisions of sections 281.010 to 281.115 and



shall have authority to issue regulations after a public hearing following due notice of not less than thirty days to all interested persons, in conformance with the provisions of chapter 536, to carry out the provisions of sections 281.010 to 281.115. Where the director finds that such regulations are needed to carry out the purpose and intent of sections 281.010 to 281.115, such regulations may relate to, but need not be limited to, prescribing the time, place, manner, methods, materials, and amounts and concentrations, in connection with the use of the pesticide, and may restrict or prohibit use of pesticides in designated areas during specified periods of time and shall encompass all reasonable factors [which] **that** the director deems necessary to prevent damage or injury. In issuing such regulations, the director may give consideration to pertinent research findings and recommendations of other agencies of this state, the federal government, or other reliable sources. The director may by regulation require that notice of a proposed application of a pesticide be given to landowners adjoining the property to be treated or in the immediate vicinity thereof, if [he] **the director** finds that such notice is necessary to carry out the purpose of sections 281.010 to 281.115. [The director may, by regulation, provide for the one-time emergency purchase and one-time emergency use of a restricted use pesticide by a private applicator.]

2. The pesticides on the list of restricted use pesticides, as determined by the federal agency having jurisdiction over the classification of pesticides, shall be so restricted in the state of Missouri. The director shall publish, at least annually, a list of pesticides [which] **that** have restricted uses. Such publication shall be made available to the public upon request. If the director determines that a pesticide, when used in accordance with its directions for use, warnings, and cautions, and for uses for which it is registered, may cause, without additional regulatory restrictions, unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, including injury to the applicator or other persons, the pesticide shall be used only by or under the direct supervision of a certified applicator[, or a private applicator with a permit]. Such pesticides may be subject to other restrictions as determined by the director, to include the time and conditions of possession and use.

3. No regulation, or any amendment or repeal thereof, provided for in sections 281.010 to 281.115 shall be adopted, except after public hearing giving an opportunity to the public to be heard, to be held after no less than thirty days' prior notice of the date, time, and place of hearing, to be given by regular mail to any person who has registered with the director for purposes of notice of such public hearings, in accordance with procedures prescribed by the director.

4. At any hearing, opportunity to be heard shall be afforded to any interested person upon written request received not later than twenty-four hours prior to the hearing, and may also be afforded to other persons. In addition, any interested person, whether or not heard, may submit within seven days subsequent to the hearing a written statement of views. The director may solicit the views in writing of persons who may be affected by, or interested in any proposed regulation. Any person heard or represented at the hearing, or making written request for notice, shall be given written notice of the action of the director with respect to the subject thereof.

5. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.

281.030. 1. The director may, by regulation, classify [certified applicator, operator or technician] licenses to be issued under sections 281.010 to 281.115. Such classifications may include but not be limited to commercial applicators, noncommercial applicators, private applicators, **provisional private applicators**, public operators [or], pesticide technicians, **or noncertified RUP applicators**. Separate classifications may be specified as to ground, aerial, or manual methods used by any licensee to apply pesticides or to the use of pesticides for the control of pests.

2. The director may, by regulation, establish certification categories to be provided under each license classification. Each certification category shall be subject to separate testing procedures and requirements; provided, that no individual shall be required to pay an additional fee if [he] **the individual** is certified in one or all of the certification categories provided under the license for which [he] **the individual** has applied. The director may, by regulation, establish certification categories limited to the use of certain pesticides and issue a license therefor. Each certification category shall be subject to separate testing procedures covering only those pesticides for which the applicant seeks to be licensed.

3. The director may by regulation establish fees for identification documents.

281.035. 1. No individual shall engage in the business of determining the need for the use of, supervising the use of, **supervising the determination of the need for the use of**, or using any pesticide, in categories as specified by regulation, on the lands of another at any time without a certified commercial applicator's license issued by the director. A certified commercial applicator shall not determine the need for the use of, supervise the use of, **supervise the determination of the need for the use of**, or use any pesticide for any particular purpose unless [he or she] **the certified commercial applicator** has demonstrated [his or her] **such certified commercial applicator's** competence to use pesticides for that purpose by being certified by the director in the proper certification category. The director shall require an annual fee of sixty-five dollars for each certified commercial applicator's license issued. No certified commercial applicator shall knowingly authorize, direct, or instruct any individual to engage in determining the need for the use of or using any **general use pesticide or minimum risk pesticide** on the land of another at any time unless such individual is a pesticide technician or pesticide technician trainee in such categories as specified by regulation or is working under the direct supervision of a certified commercial applicator so authorizing, directing or instructing, in which case the certified commercial applicator shall be liable for any use of a **general use pesticide or minimum risk pesticide** by an individual operating under [his or her] **the certified commercial applicator's** direct supervision. The certified commercial applicator or the employer shall assure that the director is informed in writing within ten [working] days of the employment of any person as a pesticide technician or pesticide technician trainee.

2. **No certified commercial applicator shall knowingly authorize, direct, or instruct any individual to engage in determining the need for the use of or using any restricted use pesticide on the land of another at any time unless such individual is licensed as a noncertified RUP applicator while working under the direct supervision of a certified commercial applicator so authorizing, directing, or instructing, in which case the certified commercial applicator shall be liable for any use of a restricted use pesticide by an individual operating under the certified commercial applicator's direct supervision.**

3. Application for a certified commercial applicator's license shall be [made in writing] **submitted** to the director on a designated form obtained from the [director's office] **department**. Each application shall include such information as prescribed by the director by regulation.

[3.] 4. The director shall not issue a certified commercial applicator's license until the applicant is certified by passing an examination provided by the director to demonstrate to the director [his or her] **the applicant's** competence and knowledge of the proper use of pesticides under the classifications [he or she] **the applicant** had applied for, and [his or her] **the applicant's** knowledge of the standards prescribed by regulations for the certification of commercial applicators.

[4.] 5. The director may renew any certified commercial applicator's license under the classification for

which such applicant is licensed, [subject to] **upon successful completion of approved recertification training or** reexamination for additional knowledge that may be required to use pesticides safely and properly either manually or with equipment the applicant has been licensed to operate.

[5.] **6.** If the director finds the applicant qualified to use pesticides in the classification for which application has been made, and if the applicant files evidence that the requirement for bonds or insurance has been met as required under section 281.065, the director shall issue a certified commercial applicator's license limited to the classifications for which [he or she] **the applicant** is qualified, which shall expire one year from date of issuance unless [it] **the license** has been revoked or suspended prior thereto by the director for cause; provided, such financial responsibility required under section 281.065 does not expire at an earlier date, in which case [said] **the license** shall expire upon the expiration date of the financial responsibility. The director may limit the license of the applicant to the use of certain [restricted use] pesticides, or to certain areas, or to certain types of equipment if the applicant is only so qualified. If a license is not issued as applied for, the director shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor.

[6.] **7.** The director shall require each certified commercial applicator or [his or her] **the certified commercial applicator's** employer to maintain records with respect to applications of any pesticide, **including pesticides used under direct supervision by licensed pesticide technicians, pesticide technician trainees, and licensed noncertified RUP applicators.** Such relevant information as the director may deem necessary may be specified by regulation. Such records shall be kept for a period of three years from the date of the application of the pesticide to which such records refer, and the director shall, upon request in writing, be furnished with a copy of such records by any certified commercial applicator or [his or her] **the certified commercial applicator's** employer.

[7.] **8.** A person or individual engaged in the business of using pesticides on the lands of another, who is deprived of [his or her] **such person's or individual's** sole certified commercial applicator by reason of death, illness, incapacity, or any absence which the director determines is unavoidable, is authorized to continue business operations without the services of a certified commercial applicator for a period of time deemed appropriate by the director, but not to exceed sixty days; except that, no restricted-use pesticide shall be used, or caused to be used, by such person or individual. Any such person or individual shall immediately notify the director as to the absence of [his or her] **such person's or individual's** sole certified commercial applicator.

[8.] **9.** Every certified commercial applicator shall display [his or her] **the certified commercial applicator's** license in a prominent place at the site, location, or office from which [he or she] **the certified commercial applicator** will operate as a certified commercial applicator; that place, location, or office being at the address printed on the license.

[9.] **10.** Every certified commercial applicator who changes the address from which [he or she] **the certified commercial applicator** will operate as a certified commercial applicator shall immediately notify the director. The director shall immediately issue a revised license upon which shall be printed the changed address. The director shall not collect a fee for the issuance of a revised license. The expiration date of the revised license shall be the same as the expiration date for the original license.

281.037. 1. Any individual who is not certified pursuant to section 281.035, 281.040, or 281.045[, or has not been issued a private applicator permit pursuant to subsection 5 of section 281.040] shall not use, or supervise the use of, any [restricted-use] **restricted use** pesticide without a certified noncommercial applicator license. A certified noncommercial applicator shall not use, or supervise the use of, any restricted

use pesticide for any purpose unless [he or she] **the certified noncommercial applicator** has demonstrated [his or her] **the certified noncommercial applicator's** competence to use pesticides for that purpose by being certified by the director in the proper certification category.

2. **No certified noncommercial applicator shall knowingly authorize, direct, or instruct any individual to engage in using any restricted use pesticide on lands or structures owned, leased, or rented by the certified noncommercial applicator or the certified noncommercial applicator's employer unless such individual is licensed as a noncertified RUP applicator while working under the direct supervision of a certified noncommercial applicator so authorizing, directing, or instructing, in which case the certified noncommercial applicator shall be liable for any use of a restricted use pesticide by an individual operating under the certified noncommercial applicator's direct supervision.**

3. Application for a certified noncommercial applicator license shall be [made in writing] **submitted** to the director on a designated form obtained from the [director's office] **department**. Each application shall include such information as prescribed by the director by regulation.

[3.] 4. The director shall not issue a certified noncommercial applicator license until the applicant is certified by passing an examination provided by the director to demonstrate to the director [his or her] **the applicant's** competence and knowledge of the proper use of pesticides under the classifications for which [he or she] **the applicant** has applied, and [his or her] **the applicant's** knowledge of the standards prescribed by regulations for the certification of noncommercial applicators.

[4.] 5. If the director finds the applicant qualified to use restricted use pesticides in the classification for which [he or she] **the applicant** has applied, the director shall issue a certified noncommercial applicator license limited to the applicator categories in which [he or she] **the applicant** is certified. The license shall expire one year from the date of issuance unless [it] **the license** has been revoked or suspended prior thereto by the director for cause. The director may limit the license of the applicant to the use of certain restricted use pesticides, or to certain areas, or to certain types of equipment if the applicant is only so qualified. If a license is not issued as applied for, the director shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor.

[5.] 6. The director may renew any certified noncommercial applicator license under the classification for which the license is issued [subject to] **upon successful completion of approved recertification training or** reexamination for additional knowledge [which] **that** may be required to apply pesticides safely and properly.

[6.] 7. The director shall collect a fee of thirty-five dollars for each certified noncommercial applicator license issued.

[7.] 8. Any certified noncommercial applicator may use, or supervise the use of, restricted use pesticides only to or on lands or structures owned, leased or rented by [himself or herself] **the certified noncommercial applicator** or [his or her] **the certified noncommercial applicator's** employer.

[8.] 9. The director shall require the certified noncommercial applicator or [his or her] **the certified noncommercial applicator's** employer to maintain records with respect to applications of restricted use pesticides. Any relevant information [which] **that** the director may deem necessary may be required by regulation. Such records shall be kept for a period of three years from the date of the application of the pesticide to which such records refer, and the director shall, upon request in writing, be furnished with a

copy of such records by any certified noncommercial applicator or [his or her] **the certified noncommercial applicator's** employer.

[9.] **10.** Every certified noncommercial applicator shall display [his or her] **the certified noncommercial applicator's** license in a prominent place at the site, location, or office from which [he or she] **the certified noncommercial applicator** will operate as a certified noncommercial applicator; that place, location, or office being at the address printed on the license.

[10.] **11.** Every certified noncommercial applicator who changes the address from which [he or she] **the certified noncommercial applicator** will operate as a certified noncommercial applicator shall immediately notify the director. The director shall immediately issue a revised license upon which shall be printed the changed address. The director shall not collect a fee for the issuance of a revised license. The expiration date of the revised license shall be the same as the expiration date for the original license.

281.038. 1. [After July 1, 1990,] No individual working under the direct supervision of a certified commercial applicator shall determine the need for the use of **or use any general use** pesticide [nor use any] **or minimum risk** pesticide in categories as specified by regulation, unless and until the individual has met the requirements of [this chapter] **sections 281.010 to 281.115.**

2. Application for a pesticide technician's license shall be [made in writing] **submitted** to the director on a designated form obtained from the [director's office] **department.** Each application shall include such information as prescribed by the director by regulation and shall be received by the director within forty-five days of employment of the pesticide technician or pesticide technician trainee.

3. The director shall not issue a pesticide technician's license until the individual has demonstrated [his or her] **the applicant's** competence by completion of an approved training program to the satisfaction of the director.

4. The director may renew any pesticide technician's license under the classification for which that applicant is licensed subject to completion of an additional approved training program to the satisfaction of the director as prescribed by regulation.

5. The director shall collect a fee of thirty-five dollars for each pesticide technician license issued.

6. If the director finds the applicant qualified to use pesticides in the classification for which application has been made, the director shall issue a pesticide technician's license limited to the classifications for which [he or she] **the applicant** is qualified, which shall expire one year from date of issuance unless [it] **the license** has been revoked or suspended prior thereto by the director for cause. The director may limit the license of the applicant to the use of certain pesticides, or to certain areas, or to certain types of equipment if the applicant is only so qualified. If a license is not issued as applied for, the director shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for such denial of license.

**7. In order for pesticide technicians to use or determine the need for the use of any general use pesticide:**

**(1) A certified commercial applicator shall be licensed to work from the same physical location as the pesticide technician; and**

**(2) The licensed certified commercial applicator shall be certified in the same use categories as the pesticide technician as specified by regulation.**

**8. A pesticide technician may complete retraining requirements and renew the technician's license without a certified commercial applicator working from the same physical location.**

281.040. 1. No private applicator shall use any [restricted-use] **restricted use** pesticide unless [he] **the private applicator** first complies with the requirements determined pursuant to subsection [2 or 5] **3** of this section, as necessary to prevent unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, including injury to the applicator or other persons, for that specific pesticide use.

**2. No certified private applicator shall knowingly authorize, direct, or instruct any individual to engage in using any restricted use pesticide on lands or structures owned, leased, or rented by the certified private applicator or the certified applicator's employer unless such individual is licensed as a certified private applicator or a certified provisional private applicator.**

**3. The private applicator shall qualify for a certified private applicator's license or a certified provisional private applicator's license by [either] attending [a course or completing an online course of instruction] an approved certification training program provided by University of Missouri Extension, completing an online certification training program provided by University of Missouri Extension, or by passing the required private applicator certification examination provided by the director on the use, handling, storage, and application of [restricted-use] restricted use pesticides in the proper certification categories as specified by regulation. The content of the instruction shall be determined and revised as necessary by the director. Upon completion of the [course] certification training program, completion of the online certification training program, or passage of the required private applicator certification examination, the director shall issue a certified private applicator's license or certified provisional private applicator's license to the applicant. The director shall not collect a fee for the issuance of such license[, but the] . University of Missouri Extension [service may] shall collect [a fee for the actual cost of the materials necessary to complete the course of instruction] reasonable fees for study materials and for enrollment in certification or recertification programs administered in-person or online. [However, no fee] Such fees shall be assessed [or collected from an individual completing an online course of instruction. Both the director of the department and of the University of Missouri Extension service shall review such costs annually.] based on the majority decision of a review committee convened every five years or as needed by the director. Such fees shall not exceed seventy-five dollars per program per applicant unless the members of the review committee representing statewide agricultural organizations vote unanimously in favor of setting the fee in an amount in excess of seventy-five dollars. Such committee shall be provided revenue and expense information for the training program from the University of Missouri Extension and information on the content of the instruction and method of delivery from the director. The review committee shall also determine a maximum in-seat training time limit for the training programs. The committee shall report its minutes, fee decisions, time limitation decisions, and its evaluation of the training provided to the chairs of the House of Representatives and Senate agriculture or equivalent committees. The review committee shall be composed of five members including:**

**(1) The director;**

**(2) The director of the University of Missouri Extension, or such director's designee;**

**(3) The president of a statewide corn producers organization who actively grows corn, or such president's designee;**

**(4) The president of a statewide soybean producers organization who actively grows soybeans, or**

such president's designee; and

**(5) The president of the state's largest general farm membership organization, or such president's designee.**

[3.] **4.** A certified private applicator's license shall expire five years from date of issuance and may then be renewed without charge or additional fee. Any certified private applicator holding a valid license may renew that license for the next five years [without additional training unless the director determines that additional knowledge related to the use of agricultural pesticides makes additional training necessary.] **upon successful completion of approved recertification training or by passing the required private applicator certification examination.**

**5. On the date of the certified provisional private applicator's eighteenth birthday, such certified provisional private applicator's license shall automatically be converted to a certified private applicator license reflecting the original expiration date from issuance. A certified provisional private applicator's license shall expire five years from date of issuance and may be renewed as a certified private applicator's license without charge or additional fee.**

[4.] **6.** If the director does not qualify the private applicator under this section [he] , **the director** shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor.

[5. The private applicator may apply to the director, or his designated agent, for a private applicator permit for the one-time emergency purchase and use of restricted use pesticides. When the private applicator has demonstrated his competence in the use of the pesticides to be purchased and used on a one-time emergency basis, he shall be issued a permit for the one-time emergency purchase and use of restricted use pesticides. The director or his designated agent shall not collect a fee for the issuance of such permit.]

281.045. 1. All agencies of the state of Missouri and the political subdivisions thereof, and any other governmental agency shall be subject to the provisions of sections 281.010 to 281.115 and rules adopted thereunder concerning the use of restricted use pesticides.

2. Public operators for agencies listed in subsection 1 of this section shall not use, or supervise the use of, any restricted use pesticides on any land or structure without a certified public operator license issued by the director. The certified public operator shall not use or supervise the use of any restricted use pesticide for any purpose unless [he] **the certified public operator** has demonstrated [his] **the certified public operator's** competence to use pesticides for that purpose by being certified by the director in the proper certification category. [Any employee of any agency listed in subsection 1 of this section who is not licensed as a certified public operator may use restricted use pesticides only under the direct supervision of a certified public operator.]

**3. No certified public operator shall knowingly authorize, direct, or instruct any individual to engage in using any restricted use pesticide on lands or structures unless such individual is licensed as a noncertified RUP applicator while working under the direct supervision of a certified public operator so authorizing, directing, or instructing, in which case the certified public operator shall be liable for any use of a restricted use pesticide by an individual operating under the certified public operator's direct supervision.**

**4.** Application for a certified public operator license shall be [made in writing] **submitted** to the director on a designated form obtained from the [director's office] **department**. Each application shall include all information prescribed by the director by regulation.

[4.] **5.** The director shall not issue a certified public operator license until the applicant is certified by passing an examination provided by the director to demonstrate to the director [his] **the applicant's** competence and knowledge of the proper use of pesticides under the classifications for which [he] **the applicant** has applied, and [his] **the applicant's** knowledge of the standards prescribed by regulations for the certification of public operators.

[5.] **6.** If the director finds the applicant qualified to use pesticides in the classification for which [he] **the applicant** has applied, the director shall issue a license, without a fee, to the certified public operator who has so qualified. The certified public operator license shall be valid only when the operator is acting as an operator using, or supervising the use of, restricted use pesticides in the course of [his] **the operator's** employment. A certified public operator license shall expire three years from the date of issuance unless [it] **the license** has been revoked or suspended prior thereto by the director for cause. The director may limit the license of the applicant to the use of certain restricted use pesticides, or to certain areas, or to certain types of equipment if the applicant is only so qualified. If a license is not issued as applied for, the director shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor.

[6.] **7.** The director may renew any certified public operator license under the classification for which that applicant is licensed[, subject to] **upon successful completion of approved recertification training or** reexamination for additional knowledge [which] **that** may be required to use pesticides safely and properly either manually or with equipment the applicant has been licensed to operate.

[7.] **8.** The director shall require the certified public operator, or [his] **the certified public operator's** employer, to maintain records with respect to applications of restricted use pesticides. Any relevant information which the director may deem necessary may be required by regulation. Such records shall be kept for a period of three years from the date of the application of the pesticide to which such records refer, and the director shall, upon request in writing, be furnished with a copy of such records by any certified public operator or [his] **the certified public operator's** employer.

[8.] **9.** Agencies listed in subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to a legal action by any person damaged by any use of any pesticide, which may be brought in the county where the damage or any part thereof occurred.

[9.] **10.** Every certified public operator shall display [his] **the certified public operator's** license in a prominent place at the site, location, or office from which [he] **the certified public operator** will operate as a certified public operator, that place, location, or office being at the address printed on the license.

[10.] **11.** Every certified public operator who changes the address from which [he] **the certified public operator** will operate as a certified public operator shall immediately notify the director. The director shall immediately issue a revised license upon which shall be printed the changed address. The director shall not collect a fee for the issuance of a revised license. The expiration date of the revised license shall be the same as the expiration date for the original license.

**12. Any person who volunteers to work for a public agency may use general use pesticides without a license under the supervision of the public agency on lands owned or managed by the state agency, political subdivision, or governmental agency.**

**281.048. 1. No individual shall use or determine the need for the use of any restricted use pesticide while working under the direct supervision of a certified commercial applicator until the individual has met the requirements of this section.**



**2. No individual shall use restricted use pesticides while working under the direct supervision of a certified noncommercial applicator or certified public operator until the individual has met the requirements of this section.**

**3. Application for a noncertified RUP applicator's license shall be submitted to the director on a designated form obtained from the department. Each application shall include such information as prescribed by the director by regulation.**

**4. The director shall issue or renew a noncertified RUP applicator license once an individual has met the requirements set forth in 40 C.F.R. 171.201(c)(1) or (3). The director shall collect an annual fee of thirty-five dollars for each noncertified RUP applicator license issued. The license shall be valid for one year unless revoked or suspended by the department prior to its expiration. Any individual whose application is denied shall receive a written explanation as to the determination of the denial.**

**5. Individuals holding a valid noncertified RUP applicator license may use and determine the need for the use of restricted use pesticides, general use pesticides, and minimum risk pesticides under the direct supervision of a certified commercial applicator and only for the categories in which the commercial applicator is certified. The director may limit the license of the applicant to the use of certain pesticides, to certain areas, or to certain types of equipment if the applicant is only so qualified.**

**6. Every certified commercial applicator, certified noncommercial applicator, or certified public operator providing direct supervision to a licensed noncertified RUP applicator shall immediately notify the director when the licensed noncertified RUP applicator has changed address from which the applicator or operator will operate as a licensed noncertified RUP applicator or when the noncertified RUP applicator's employment has been terminated. The director shall immediately issue a revised license upon which shall be printed the change of address. The director shall not collect a fee for the issuance of a revised license. The expiration date of the revised license shall be the same as the expiration date for the original license.**

**7. A noncertified RUP applicator may complete retraining requirements and renew the applicator's license without a certified commercial applicator, certified noncommercial applicator, or certified public operator working from the same physical location.**

**8. Every licensed noncertified RUP applicator shall display the applicator's license in a prominent place at the site, location, or office from which the applicator will operate as a noncertified RUP applicator, that place, location, or office being at the address printed on the license.**

281.050. 1. No individual shall act in the capacity of a pesticide dealer or shall engage in the business of, advertise as, or assume to act as a pesticide dealer unless [he or she] **the individual** has obtained a license from the director [which] **that** shall expire one year from date of issuance. [An individual shall be required to obtain a license for] Each **pesticide dealership** location or outlet from which [such] **restricted use** pesticides are distributed, sold, held for sale, or offered for sale at retail or wholesale direct to the end user[. Pesticide dealers may be designated by the director as agents of the state for the purpose of issuing permits for restricted use pesticides to private applicators] **shall have at least one individual licensed as a pesticide dealer. Any individual possessing restricted use pesticides and selling or holding and offering for sale restricted use pesticides at retail or wholesale from a motor vehicle shall be licensed as a pesticide dealer. For the purposes of this subsection, "selling or holding and offering for sale" shall not include solely transporting product in commerce. No individual shall be issued more than**

**one pesticide dealer license.**

2. Application for a pesticide dealer's license shall be made on a designated form obtained from the [director's office] **department**. The director shall collect a fee of thirty-five dollars for the issuance of each license. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a pesticide applicator who sells pesticides only as an integral part of [his or her] **the applicator's** pesticide application service when such pesticides are dispensed only through apparatuses used for such pesticide applications. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any federal, state, or county agency [which] **that** provides pesticides for its own programs.

3. Each applicant shall satisfy the director as to [his or her] **the applicant's** knowledge of the laws and regulations governing the use and sale of pesticides and [his or her] **the applicant's** responsibility in carrying on the business of a pesticide dealer **by passing a pesticide dealer examination provided by the director**. Each licensed pesticide dealer shall be responsible for insuring that all of [his or her] **the dealer's** employees and agents who sell or recommend restricted use pesticides have adequate knowledge of the laws and regulations governing the use and sale of such restricted use pesticides.

4. Each pesticide dealer shall be responsible for the acts of each person employed by [him or her] **the dealer** in the solicitation and sale of pesticides and all claims and recommendations for use of pesticides. The dealer's license shall be subject to denial, suspension, or revocation after a hearing for any violation of sections 281.010 to 281.115 whether committed by the dealer, or by the dealer's officer, agent or employee.

5. No pesticide dealer shall sell, give away, or otherwise make available any restricted use pesticides to anyone but certified **commercial applicators, certified noncommercial applicators [or] , certified public operators**, or to **certified private applicators [who have met the requirements of subsection 5 of section 281.040,] holding valid certifications in proper certification categories** or to other **licensed pesticide dealers**, except that pesticide dealers may allow the designated representative of such certified applicators, operators or private applicators to take possession of restricted use pesticides when those restricted use pesticides are purchased by and for use by or under the direct supervision of such certified applicator, operator or private applicator.

6. The director shall require the pesticide dealer, or [his or her] **the dealer's** employer, to maintain books and records with respect to sales of restricted use pesticides **at each dealership location or outlet**. Such relevant information as the director may deem necessary may be specified by regulation. Such records shall be kept for a period of three years from the date of sale of the restricted use pesticide to which such records refer, and the director shall upon request in writing be furnished with a copy of such records by any licensed pesticide dealer or [his or her] **the dealer's** employer.

7. Every licensed pesticide dealer who changes [his or her] **the dealer's** address or place of business shall immediately notify the director.

281.055. 1. If the [application for] renewal of any license[,] **or certification [or permit] provided for in [this chapter] sections 281.010 to 281.115** is not filed prior to **the** expiration date in any year, a penalty of twenty-five percent shall be assessed and added to the original fee and shall be paid by the applicant before the license[,] **or certification [or permit] shall be renewed**;; provided, that such penalty shall not apply if the applicant furnishes an affidavit certifying that he has not engaged in the business subsequent to the expiration of his license, certification or permit]. Any person holding a current valid license[,] **or certification [or permit] may renew the license[,] or certification [or permit] for the next year without taking another examination unless the director determines that additional knowledge related to classifications for**

which the applicant has applied makes a new examination necessary. However, if the license is not renewed within sixty days following the date of expiration [then] , **the license shall be cancelled and** the licensee shall be required to satisfy all the requirements of licensure as if such person was never licensed.

2. The director may promulgate reasonable regulations requiring additional training and instruction on the part of any applicant for a license issued under sections 281.010 to 281.115.

3. The director shall have prepared for prospective licensee's use[,] a book of guidelines of factual necessary information related to the requirements of sections 281.010 to 281.115. A reasonable fee may be collected for [said] **the** publication.

281.060. 1. The director, after inquiry, and after opportunity for a hearing, may deny, suspend, revoke, or modify the provisions of any license[, permit,] or certification issued under sections 281.010 to 281.115, if [he] **the director** finds that the applicant or the holder of a license[, permit,] or certification has violated any provision of sections 281.010 to 281.115, or any regulation issued thereunder, or has been convicted or subject to a final order imposing a civil or criminal penalty pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, or has been convicted, or is the subject of prosecution, in [another] **this state or in any** state or protectorate of the United States, or has had a pesticide applicator license[, ] or certificate [or permit] denied, suspended, revoked or modified by [another] **any** state or protectorate of the United States, or the person has been finally adjudicated and found guilty, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, in a criminal prosecution under the laws of any 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] **sections 281.010 to 281.115**, 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. **Licensed certified applicators, licensed noncertified RUP applicators, licensed pesticide technicians, and licensed pesticide dealers shall notify the department within ten days of any conviction of or plea to any offense listed in this section.**

2. If the director determines, after inquiry and opportunity for a hearing, that any [individual] **person** is in violation of any provision of sections 281.010 to 281.115, or any regulations issued thereunder, the director shall have the authority to assess a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each violation, and in addition, may order that restitution be made to any person.

3. In the event that a person penalized or ordered to pay restitution under this section fails to pay the penalty or restitution, the director may apply to the circuit court of Cole County for, and the court is authorized to enter, an order enforcing the assessed penalty or restitution.

281.063. The director may subpoena witnesses and compel the production of books, documents, and records anywhere in the state in any hearing affecting the authority or privilege granted by a license[, ] or certificate [or permit] issued under the provisions of sections 281.010 to 281.115.

281.065. 1. The director shall not issue a certified commercial applicator's license until the applicant or the employer of the applicant has furnished evidence of financial responsibility with the director consisting either of a surety bond or a liability insurance policy or certification thereof, protecting persons who may suffer legal damages as a result of [the operations of] **pesticide use by** the applicant; except that, such surety bond or liability insurance policy need not apply to damages or injury to crops, plants or land being worked upon by the applicant. Following the receipt of the initial license, the certified commercial applicator shall not be required to furnish evidence of financial responsibility to the department for the purpose of license renewal unless upon request. Annual renewals for surety bonds or liability insurance shall

be maintained at the business location from which the certified commercial applicator is licensed. Valid surety bonds or liability insurance certificates shall be available for inspection by the director [or his or her designee] at a reasonable time during regular business hours or, upon a request in writing, the director shall be furnished a copy of the surety bond or liability insurance certificate within ten [working] days of receipt of the request.

2. The amount of the surety bond or liability insurance required by this section shall be not less than fifty thousand dollars for each occurrence. Such surety bond or liability insurance shall be maintained at not less than that sum at all times during the licensed period. The director shall be notified by the surety or insurer within twenty days prior to any cancellation or reduction of the surety bond or liability insurance. If the surety bond or liability insurance policy which provides the financial responsibility for the certified commercial applicator is provided by the employer of the certified commercial applicator, the employer of the certified commercial applicator shall immediately notify the director upon the termination of the employment of the certified commercial applicator or when a condition exists under which the certified commercial applicator is no longer provided bond or insurance coverage by the employer. The certified commercial applicator shall then immediately execute **and submit to the director** a surety bond or an insurance policy to cover the financial responsibility requirements of this section and the certified commercial applicator or the applicator's employer shall maintain the surety bond or liability insurance certificate at the business location from which the certified commercial applicator is licensed. The director may accept a liability insurance policy or surety bond in the proper sum which has a deductible clause in an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars; except that, if the bond- or policyholder has not satisfied the requirement of the deductible amount in any prior legal claim, such deductible clause shall not be accepted by the director unless the bond- or policyholder executes and maintains a surety bond or liability insurance which shall satisfy the amount of the deductible as to all claims that may arise in [his or her] **the bond- or policyholder's** application of pesticides.

3. If the surety becomes unsatisfactory, **the commercial applicator license shall expire and become invalid and** the bond- or policyholder shall immediately execute **and submit to the director** a new bond or insurance policy and maintain the surety bond or liability insurance certificate at the business location from which the certified commercial applicator is licensed, and if [he or she] **the bond- or policyholder** fails to do so, the director shall cancel [his or her] **the bond- or policyholder** license, or deny the license of an applicant, and give [him or her] **the bond- or policyholder** notice of cancellation or denial, and it shall be unlawful thereafter for the applicant to engage in the business of using pesticides until the bond or insurance is brought into compliance with the requirements of subsection 1 of this section. If the bond- or policyholder does not execute a new bond or insurance policy within sixty days of expiration of such bond or policy, the licensee shall be required to satisfy all the requirements for licensure as if never before licensed.

4. Nothing in sections 281.010 to 281.115 shall be construed to relieve any person from liability for any damage to the person or lands of another caused by the use of pesticides even though such use conforms to the rules and regulations of the director.

281.070. 1. The director may investigate the use of any pesticide or claims of damages [which] **that** result from the use of any pesticide.

2. Any person who claims to have been damaged as a result of a pesticide use and who requests an investigation of that damage by the director shall file with the director, on a form provided by the director, a written statement claiming that [he] **the person** has been damaged. Damage statements shall be filed

within thirty days after the date the damage is alleged to have occurred, unless a growing crop is alleged to have been damaged. If a growing crop is alleged to have been damaged, the damage statement shall be filed at least two weeks prior to the time that twenty-five percent of that crop has been harvested. The director shall, upon receipt of the statement, notify the person alleged to have caused the damage and the owner or lessee of the land, or other person who may be charged with the responsibility of the damages claimed, and furnish copies of any statements which may be requested. The director shall inspect damages whenever possible and [he] **the director** shall make [his] **the director's** inspection reports available to the person claiming damage and to the person who is alleged to have caused the damage. Where damage is alleged to have occurred, the claimant shall permit the director, the licensee, and [his] **the licensee's** representatives, such as the bondsman or insurer, to observe, within reasonable hours, the lands or nontarget organism alleged to have been damaged.

3. The filing of or the failure to file need not be alleged in any complaint which might be filed in a court of law, and the failure to file a damage claim shall not be considered any bar to the maintenance of any criminal or civil action. The failure to file such a report shall not be a violation of sections 281.010 to 281.115. However, if the person failing to file such report is the only one injured from such use or application of a pesticide by others, the director may, when in the public interest, refuse to hold a hearing for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license [or permit] issued under sections 281.010 to 281.115 until such report is filed.

4. The director may in the conduct of any investigation or hearing authorized or held by [him] **the director**:

(1) Examine, or cause to be examined, under oath, any person;

(2) Examine, or cause to be examined, books and records of the sale or use of any pesticide directly related to the investigation;

(3) Hear such testimony and take such evidence as will assist [him] **the director** in the discharge of [his] **the director's** duties under [this chapter] **sections 281.010 to 281.115**;

(4) Administer or cause to be administered [oath] **oaths**; and

(5) Issue subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and records directly related to the investigation.

281.075. [1.] The director may issue a [license or] **pesticide applicator** certification on a reciprocal basis with other states without examination to a nonresident who is licensed [or] **as a certified [in another state substantially] applicator in accordance with the reciprocating state's requirements and is a resident of the reciprocating state. A pesticide applicator certification shall be issued** in accordance with the provisions of sections 281.010 to 281.115; except that, financial responsibility [must] **shall** be filed pursuant to section 281.065. Fees collected shall be the same as for resident licenses or certification.

[2. Any nonresident applying for any license under section 281.035, 281.037, 281.038 or 281.050 to operate in the state of Missouri shall designate in writing the secretary of state as the agent of such nonresident upon whom process may be served as provided by law; except that, any such nonresident who has designated a resident agent upon whom process may be served as provided by law shall not be required to designate the secretary of state as such agent. The secretary of state shall be allowed such fees therefor as provided by law for designating resident agents. The director shall be furnished with a copy of such designation of the secretary of state or of a resident agent, such copy to be certified by the secretary of state.]

281.085. No person shall discard, transport, or store any pesticide or pesticide containers in such a manner **that is inconsistent with label directions or** as to cause injury to humans, vegetation, crops, livestock, wildlife, beneficial insects, or to pollute any waterway. The director may promulgate rules and regulations governing the discarding and storing of such pesticide or pesticide containers. In determining these rules and regulations the director shall take into consideration any regulations issued by the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

281.101. 1. It shall be unlawful for any [individual] **person** to violate any provision of sections 281.010 to 281.115, or any regulation issued thereunder.

2. The following are determined to be unlawful acts:

(1) It shall be unlawful to recommend for use, [to] **cause to use**, use, or [to] supervise the use of any pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling required by labeling requirements of FIFRA, **the** Missouri pesticide use act or **the** Missouri pesticide registration act;

(2) It shall be unlawful for any [individual] **person** to misuse any pesticide;

(3) **It shall be unlawful for any person to use or supervise the use of pesticides that are cancelled or suspended;**

(4) **It shall be unlawful for any person not holding a valid certified applicator license in proper certification categories or a valid pesticide dealer license to purchase or acquire restricted use pesticides;**

(5) It shall be unlawful to make any false or misleading statements during the course of an investigation into the sale, distribution, use, or misuse of any pesticide;

[(4)] (6) It shall be unlawful to make any false or misleading statement on any application, form, or document submitted to the director concerning licensing pursuant to sections 281.010 to 281.115 or any regulations issued thereunder;

[(5)] (7) It shall be unlawful to make any false, misleading, or fraudulent statement or claim, through any media, [which] **that** misrepresents the effects of any pesticide, the methods to be utilized in the application of any pesticide, or the qualifications of the person determining the need for the use of any pesticide or using any pesticide;

[(6)] (8) It shall be unlawful to make any false or misleading statement specifying[,] or inferring that a person or [his] **the person's** methods are recommended by any branch of government or that any pesticide work done will be inspected by any branch of government;

[(7)] (9) It shall be unlawful to aid or abet any licensed or unlicensed individual in evading the provisions of sections 281.010 to 281.115 or any regulation issued thereunder, or to conspire with any licensed or unlicensed individual in evading the provisions of sections 281.010 to 281.115 or any regulation issued thereunder; **and**

(10) **It shall be unlawful for any person to steal or attempt to steal pesticide certification examinations or examination materials, cheat on pesticide certification examinations, evade completion of recertification or retraining requirements, or to aid or abet any person in stealing or attempting to steal examinations or examination materials, cheating on examinations, or evading recertification or retraining requirements.**

3. Other acts [which] **that** are not specified, but [which] **that** violate sections 281.010 to 281.115 or regulations issued thereunder, shall nevertheless be unlawful.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 590.502, Line 175, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“Section B. The repeal and reenactment of sections 281.015, 281.020, 281.025, 281.030, 281.035, 281.037, 281.038, 281.040, 281.045, 281.050, 281.055, 281.060, 281.063, 281.065, 281.070, 281.075, 281.085, and 281.101 of section A of this act and the enactment of section 281.048 of section A of this act shall become effective on July 1, 2024.”; and

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

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 20

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“190.307. 1. No public agency or public safety agency, nor any officer, agent or employee of any public agency, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission except willful and wanton misconduct or gross negligence, in connection with developing, adopting, operating or implementing any plan or system required by sections 190.300 to 190.340.

2. No person who gives emergency instructions through a system established pursuant to sections 190.300 to 190.340 to persons rendering services in an emergency at another location, nor any persons following such instructions in rendering such services, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of issuing or following the instructions, unless issuing or following the instructions constitutes willful and wanton misconduct, or gross negligence.

**3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to abrogate any immunity that would exist in the absence of this section including, but not limited to, sovereign immunity, official immunity, or the public duty doctrine.”; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 590.502, Line 175, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“650.335. 1. **(1)** Any county or any home rule city with more than fifteen thousand but fewer than seventeen thousand inhabitants and partially located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than thirty-seven thousand but fewer than forty-one thousand inhabitants, when the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge is collected in the county or city, may submit an application for loan funds or other financial assistance to the board for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs incurred in implementing a 911 communications service project. **If a county has an elected emergency services board, the elected emergency service board shall be eligible for loan funds or other financial assistance under this section.**

**(2)** The application shall be accompanied by a technical assistance report. The application and the technical assistance report shall be in such form and contain such information, financial or otherwise, as prescribed by the board.

**(3)** This section shall not preclude any applicant or borrower from joining in a cooperative project with any other political subdivision or with any state or federal agency or entity in a 911 communications service

project, provided that all other requirements of this section have been met.

2. Applications may be approved for loans only in those instances where the applicant has furnished the board information satisfactory to assure that the project cost will be recovered during the repayment period of the loan. In no case shall a loan be made to an applicant unless the approval of the governing body of the applicant to the loan agreement is obtained and a written certification of such approval is provided, where applicable. Repayment periods are to be determined by the board.

3. The board shall approve or disapprove all applications for loans which are sent by certified or registered mail or hand delivered and received by the board upon a schedule as determined by the board.

4. Each applicant to whom a loan has been made under this section shall repay such loan, with interest. The rate of interest shall be the rate required by the board. The number, amounts, and timing of the payments shall be as determined by the board.

5. Any applicant who receives a loan under this section shall annually budget an amount which is at least sufficient to make the payments required under this section.

6. Repayment of principal and interest on loans shall be credited to the Missouri 911 service trust fund established under section 190.420.

7. If a loan recipient fails to remit a payment to the board in accordance with this section within sixty days of the due date of such payment, the board shall notify the director of the department of revenue to deduct such payment amount from first, the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge remitted to the county or city under section 190.460; and if insufficient to affect repayment of the loan, next, the regular apportionment of local sales tax distributions to that county or city. Such amount shall then immediately be deposited in the Missouri 911 service trust fund and credited to the loan recipient.

8. All applicants having received loans under this section shall remit the payments required by subsection 4 of this section to the board or such other entity as may be directed by the board. The board or such other entity shall immediately deposit such payments in the Missouri 911 service trust fund.

9. Loans made under this section shall be used only for the purposes specified in an approved application or loan agreement. In the event the board determines that loan funds have been expended for purposes other than those specified in an approved application or loan agreement or any event of default of the loan agreement occurs without resolution, the board shall take appropriate actions to obtain the return of the full amount of the loan and all moneys duly owed or other available remedies.

10. Upon failure of a borrower to remit repayment to the board within sixty days of the date a payment is due, the board may initiate collection or other appropriate action through the provisions outlined in subsection 7 of this section, if applicable.

11. If the borrower is an entity not covered under the collection procedures established in this section, the board, with the advice and consent of the attorney general, may initiate collection procedures or other appropriate action pursuant to applicable law.

12. The board may, at its discretion, audit the expenditure of any loan, grant, or expenditure made or the computation of any payments made.

13. The board shall not approve any application made under this section if the applicant has failed to return the board's annual survey of public safety answering points as required by the board under section



650.330.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 21

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Bill No. 26, Page 2, Section 84.400, Line 14, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“217.689. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any offender sentenced prior to January 1, 2017, under subsection 2 or 3 of section 195.295 or under section 195.296 shall be eligible for parole after having served ten years of such sentence if the board determines that there is a strong and reasonable probability that the offender will not thereafter violate the law. This section shall not apply to any offender who is also serving a sentence for an offense under a section other than section 195.295 or 195.296.**

311.060. 1. No person shall be granted a license hereunder unless such person is of good moral character and a qualified legal voter and a taxpaying citizen of the county, town, city or village, nor shall any corporation be granted a license hereunder unless the managing officer of such corporation is of good moral character and a qualified legal voter and taxpaying citizen of the county, town, city or village; and, except as otherwise provided under subsection 7 of this section, no person shall be granted a license or permit hereunder whose license as such dealer has been revoked, or who has been convicted, since the ratification of the twenty-first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, of a violation of the provisions of any law applicable to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, or who employs in his or her business as such dealer any person whose license has been revoked unless five years have passed since the revocation as provided under subsection 6 of this section, or who has been convicted of violating such law since the date aforesaid; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall prevent the issuance of licenses to nonresidents of Missouri or foreign corporations for the privilege of selling to duly licensed wholesalers and soliciting orders for the sale of intoxicating liquors to, by or through a duly licensed wholesaler, within this state.

2. (1) No person, partnership or corporation shall be qualified for a license under this law if such person, any member of such partnership, or such corporation, or any officer, director, or any stockholder owning, legally or beneficially, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the stock of such corporation, or other financial interest therein, or ten percent or more of the interest in the business for which the person, partnership or corporation is licensed, or any person employed in the business licensed under this law shall have had a license revoked under this law except as otherwise provided under subsections 6 and 7 of this section, or shall have been convicted of violating the provisions of any law applicable to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor since the ratification of the twenty-first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or shall not be a person of good moral character.

(2) No license issued under this chapter shall be denied, suspended, revoked or otherwise affected based solely on the fact that an employee of the licensee has been convicted of a felony unrelated to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor. [Each employer shall report the identity of any employee convicted of a felony to the division of liquor control.] The division of liquor control shall promulgate rules to enforce the provisions of this subdivision.

(3) No wholesaler license shall be issued to a corporation for the sale of intoxicating liquor containing alcohol in excess of five percent by weight, except to a resident corporation as defined in this section.

3. A “resident corporation” is defined to be a corporation incorporated under the laws of this state, all the officers and directors of which, and all the stockholders, who legally and beneficially own or control sixty percent or more of the stock in amount and in voting rights, shall be qualified legal voters and taxpaying citizens of the county and municipality in which they reside and who shall have been bona fide residents of the state for a period of three years continuously immediately prior to the date of filing of application for a license, provided that a stockholder need not be a voter or a taxpayer, and all the resident stockholders of which shall own, legally and beneficially, at least sixty percent of all the financial interest in the business to be licensed under this law; provided, that no corporation, licensed under the provisions of this law on January 1, 1947, nor any corporation succeeding to the business of a corporation licensed on January 1, 1947, as a result of a tax-free reorganization coming within the provisions of Section 112, United States Internal Revenue Code, shall be disqualified by reason of the new requirements herein, except corporations engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages containing alcohol in excess of five percent by weight, or owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by nonresident persons, partnerships or corporations engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages containing alcohol in excess of five percent by weight.

4. The term “financial interest” as used in this chapter is defined to mean all interest, legal or beneficial, direct or indirect, in the capital devoted to the licensed enterprise and all such interest in the net profits of the enterprise, after the payment of reasonable and necessary operating business expenses and taxes, including interest in dividends, preferred dividends, interest and profits, directly or indirectly paid as compensation for, or in consideration of interest in, or for use of, the capital devoted to the enterprise, or for property or money advanced, loaned or otherwise made available to the enterprise, except by way of ordinary commercial credit or bona fide bank credit not in excess of credit customarily granted by banking institutions, whether paid as dividends, interest or profits, or in the guise of royalties, commissions, salaries, or any other form whatsoever.

5. The supervisor shall by regulation require all applicants for licenses to file written statements, under oath, containing the information reasonably required to administer this section. Statements by applicants for licenses as wholesalers and retailers shall set out, with other information required, full information concerning the residence of all persons financially interested in the business to be licensed as required by regulation. All material changes in the information filed shall be promptly reported to the supervisor.

6. Any person whose license or permit issued under this chapter has been revoked shall be automatically eligible to work as an employee of an establishment holding a license or permit under this chapter five years after the date of the revocation.

7. Any person whose license or permit issued under this chapter has been revoked shall be eligible to apply and be qualified for a new license or permit five years after the date of the revocation. The person may be issued a new license or permit at the discretion of the division of alcohol and tobacco control. If the division denies the request for a new permit or license, the person may not submit a new application for five years from the date of the denial. If the application is approved, the person shall pay all fees required by law for the license or permit. Any person whose request for a new license or permit is denied may seek a determination by the administrative hearing commission as provided under section 311.691.

311.660. 1. The supervisor of liquor control shall have the authority to suspend or revoke for cause all such licenses; and to make the following regulations, without limiting the generality of provisions empowering the supervisor of liquor control as in this chapter set forth as to the following matters, acts and things:

(1) Fix and determine the nature, form and capacity of all packages used for containing intoxicating liquor of any kind, to be kept or sold under this law;

(2) Prescribe an official seal and label and determine the manner in which such seal or label shall be attached to every package of intoxicating liquor so sold under this law; this includes prescribing different official seals or different labels for the different classes, varieties or brands of intoxicating liquor;

(3) Prescribe all forms, applications and licenses and such other forms as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, except that when a licensee substantially complies with all requirements for the renewal of a license by the date on which the application for renewal is due, such licensee shall be permitted at least an additional ten days from the date notice is sent that the application is deficient, in which to complete the application;

(4) Prescribe the terms and conditions of the licenses issued and granted under this law;

(5) Prescribe the nature of the proof to be furnished and conditions to be observed in the issuance of duplicate licenses, in lieu of those lost or destroyed;

(6) Establish rules and regulations for the conduct of the business carried on by each specific licensee under the license, and such rules and regulations if not obeyed by every licensee shall be grounds for the revocation or suspension of the license;

(7) The right to examine books, records and papers of each licensee and to hear and determine complaints against any licensee;

(8) To issue subpoenas and all necessary processes and require the production of papers, to administer oaths and to take testimony;

(9) Prescribe all forms of labels to be affixed to all packages containing intoxicating liquor of any kind; and

(10) To make such other rules and regulations as are necessary and feasible for carrying out the provisions of this chapter, as are not inconsistent with this law.

**2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, the supervisor of liquor control shall not prohibit persons from participating in the sale of intoxicating liquor within the scope of their employment solely on the basis of being found guilty of any felony offense, except for prohibitions set forth in sections 311.191 and 311.193.**

313.220. 1. The commission shall promulgate such rules and regulations governing the establishment and operation of a state lottery as it deems necessary and desirable to fully implement the mandate of the people expressed in the approval of the lottery amendment to Article III of the Missouri Constitution. Such rules and regulations shall be designed so that a lottery may be initiated at the earliest feasible and practicable time. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.

2. The commission shall have the authority to require a fingerprint background check on any person seeking employment or employed by the commission, any person seeking contract with or contracted to the commission and any person seeking license from or licensed by the commission. The background check shall include a check of the Missouri criminal records repository and when the commission deems it necessary to perform a nationwide criminal history check, a check of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's

criminal records file. Fingerprints shall be submitted to the Missouri criminal records repository as required. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120, the commission shall have access to closed criminal history information when fingerprints are submitted. **The commission shall not prohibit a person from participating in the sale of lottery tickets solely on the basis of the person being found guilty of any criminal offense; except that, the person shall not be eligible to be a licensed lottery game retailer under subsection 2 of section 313.260.**”; 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.

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

**SB 189**, 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.

### **RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Bernskoetter offered Senate Resolution No. 368, regarding Ross D. (Dick) Burke, Jefferson City, which was adopted.

On motion of Senator Rowden, the Senate adjourned until 2:00 p.m., Wednesday, May 5, 2021.

### SENATE CALENDAR

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SIXTY-FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 2021

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### FORMAL CALENDAR

#### HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

HCS for HB 1202

HCS for HB 682

HB 445-McGill (Gannon)

HB 395-Reedy (Brattin)

HB 447-Wright

HCS for HB 814

HCS for HB 1358 (Eigel)

HB 1008-Hardwick

HB 764-Andrews

#### THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SS for SB 317-May (In Fiscal Oversight)

#### SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 263-Crawford, with SCS

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

1. HCS for HB 349 (Koenig)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
2. HCS for HJRs 20, 2, 9 & 27 (Onder)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
3. HCS for HB 384, with SCS (Wieland)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
4. HCS for HBs 85 & 310, with SCS  
(Burlison) (In Fiscal Oversight)
5. HB 670-Houx (Moon)
6. HB 488-Hicks, with SCS (Burlison)
7. HCS#2 for HB 69, with SCS (Bean)
8. HCS for HBs 557 & 560 (White)
9. HB 578-Bromley, with SCS (Brown)
10. HB 687-Riley (Hough)
11. HB 661-Ruth (Brown)
12. HB 530 & HCS for HB 292, with SCS  
(Luetkemeyer)
13. HS for HB 297 (Rehder)
14. HB 624-Richey (Arthur)
15. HCS for HB 17 (Hegeman)
16. HCS for HB 734, with SCS (Cierpiot)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
17. HCS for HB 66 (Koenig)
18. HB 701-Black (Onder)
19. HB 139-Hudson (Burlison)
20. HB 299-Wallingford, with SCS (Eigel)
21. HS for HB 432, with SCS (White)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
22. HCS for HB 137, with SCS  
(Luetkemeyer)
23. HCS for HB 228, with SCS (O'Laughlin)
24. HCS for HB 369 (Bernskoetter)
25. HCS for HJRs 23 & 38 (Eslinger)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)
26. HB 554-Eggleston, with SCS
27. HCS for HB 649, with SCS
28. HCS for HB 350
29. HCS for HB 402 (Mosley)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)

INFORMAL CALENDAR

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| SB 1-Hegeman, with SS#2 & SA 1<br>(pending)                           | SB 62-Williams, with SCS                                   |
| SB 3-Hegeman  | SB 65-Rehder, with SCS                                     |
| SB 7-Riddle, with SS & SA 1 (pending)                                 | SB 74-Bean, with SCS                                       |
| SB 10-Schatz, with SS (pending)                                       | SB 92-Riddle, with SCS                                     |
| SB 11-Schatz, with SS & SA 1 (pending)                                | SB 94-Onder with SS, SA1 to SS & SA 1 to<br>SA 1 (pending) |
| SB 24-Eigel, with SS#2 (pending)                                      | SB 95-Onder, with SCS                                      |
| SB 30-Cierpiot  | SB 96-Hoskins, with SCS                                    |
| SB 39-Burlison, with SS (pending)                                     | SB 98-Hoskins, with SCS (pending)                          |
| SB 47-Hough   | SB 100-Koenig, with SCS                                    |
| SB 54-O'Laughlin, with SCS  | SB 105-Crawford, with SCS                                  |
| SBs 55, 23 & 25-O'Laughlin, et al, with<br>SCS & SS for SCS (pending) | SB 114-Bernskoetter  |
|   | SB 123-Hough, with SS & SA 2 (pending)                     |

SB 131-Luetkemeyer  
SB 132-O’Laughlin, with SCS  
SB 134-O’Laughlin and Cierpiot  
SB 137-Brattin  
SB 138-Brattin, with SCS  
SB 139-Bean  
SB 149-Onder  
SB 163-Cierpiot  
SB 168-Burlison  
SB 169-Burlison  
SB 174-Hough, with SCS  
SB 179-Luetkemeyer  
SB 182-O’Laughlin  
SB 183-O’Laughlin  
SB 184-Bean, with SCS  
SB 195-Koenig  
SB 198-Eigel, with SCS  
SB 204-Cierpiot, with SCS  
SB 206-Arthur  
SB 218-Luetkemeyer, with SCS  
SB 227-Arthur  
SB 236-Hough, with SCS  
SB 244-Onder  
SB 253-Hegeman  
SB 254-Riddle, with SCS, SS for SCS &  
SA 2 (pending)  
SB 255-Riddle  
SB 265-Eslinger  
SB 282-Hegeman, with SCS  
SB 287-Crawford  
SB 291-Brown  
SB 295-Crawford, with SCS  
SB 301-Bernskoetter, with SCS & SA 1  
(pending)  
SB 306-Bernskoetter, with SCS  
SB 313-Eigel  
SB 316-Hough  
SB 318-May, with SCS  
SB 334-Bernskoetter  
SB 343-Brown  
SB 354-Hoskins, with SCS, SS for SCS,  
SA 1 & point of order (pending)  
SB 360-Wieland, with SCS  
SB 361-Wieland  
SB 369-White  
SB 370-Brown  
SB 372-Riddle  
SB 375-Eigel  
SB 383-Moon  
SB 390-Luetkemeyer  
SB 399-Eigel  
SB 400-Onder, with SCS  
SB 404-Riddle  
SB 408-Wieland  
SB 434-Washington  
SB 437-Hoskins  
SB 459-Brattin, with SCS  
SB 465-Hoskins, with SCS  
SB 466-Hoskins, with SCS  
SB 473-Brown  
SB 481-Hough, et al  
SB 506-Bean  
SB 529-Cierpiot  
SB 547-Hoskins, with SCS  
SB 561-Gannon  
SB 562-Schupp  
SB 577-Riddle, with SCS  
SB 582-Eslinger  
SB 604-Koenig, with SCS  
SJR 2-Onder, with SCS  
SJR 4-Koenig  
SJR 7-Eigel  
SJR 12-Luetkemeyer  
SJR 16-Eslinger

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

HCS for HB 59, with SCS, SS for SCS, SA 1 & SA 2 to SA 1 (pending) (Luetkemeyer)	HB 542-Shields (Burlison)
HCS#2 for HB 75 (Onder)	HB 604-Gregory (51), with SCS (Crawford)
HB 249-Ruth (Wieland)	HB 657-Trent, with SCS (Hough)
HB 333-Simmons (Onder)	HB 850-Wiemann (Eigel)
HCS for HB 529, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending) (Hoskins)	HB 948-Francis, with SCS (Hoskins)
	HCS for HBs 1083, 1085, 1050, 1035, 1036, 873 & 1097, with SS & SA 1 (pending) (Bernskoetter)

CONSENT CALENDAR

House Bills

Reported 4/15

HB 100-Sharp (36) (Washington)	HB 640-Morse (Bean)
HB 202-McGill (Gannon)	HB 1053-Patterson (Onder)
HB 404-Aldridge (May)	HB 296-Wallingford (White)
HB 449-Tate (Gannon)	HB 298-Wallingford (White)
HB 522-Windham (Williams)	HB 262-Black (137) (Eslinger)

SENATE BILLS WITH HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SS#2 for SB 26-Eigel, with HCS,  
as amended

BILLS IN CONFERENCE AND BILLS  
CARRYING REQUEST MESSAGES

In Conference

SB 37-Bernskoetter, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 3, HA 4, HA 5 & HA 6	HCS for HB 6, with SCS (Hegeman)
HCS for HB 2, with SS for SCS (Hegeman)	HCS for HB 7, with SCS (Hegeman)
HCS for HB 3, with SS for SCS (Hegeman)	HCS for HB 8, with SCS (Hegeman)
HCS for HB 4, with SS for SCS (Hegeman)	HCS for HB 9, with SCS (Hegeman)
HCS for HB 5, with SCS (Hegeman)	HCS for HB 10, with SS for SCS (Hegeman)
	HCS for HB 11, with SS for SCS (Hegeman)

HCS for HB 12, with SCS (Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 15, with SCS (Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 271, with SS#2 for SCS,  
as amended (Crawford)

HB 273-Hannegan, with SS#2 for SCS,  
as amended (Riddle)

RESOLUTIONS

Reported from Committee

SCR 8-Hoskins

SCR 9-Moon, with SA 1 (pending)

✓