AN ACT

To repeal sections 37.725, 43.400, 43.401, 43.539, 43.540, 57.280, 57.952, 57.961, 57.967, 57.991, 67.145, 70.631, 84.344, 84.480, 84.510, 94.900, 94.902, 170.310, 190.091, 190.100, 190.103, 190.134, 190.142, 190.147, 190.255, 190.327, 190.460, 192.2405, 195.206, 208.1032, 210.305, 210.565, 285.040, 287.067, 287.245, 301.3175, 320.210, 320.400, 321.225, 321.246, 321.620, 407.302, 488.435, 537.037, 558.031, 569.010, 569.100, 570.010, 570.030, 571.030, 575.095, 590.040, 590.080, 595.209, 610.021, 650.320, 650.330, and 650.340, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seventy new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 37.725, 43.400, 43.401, 43.539, 43.540, 57.280, 57.952, 57.961, 57.967, 57.991, 67.145, 70.631, 84.344, 84.480, 84.510, 94.900, 94.902, 170.310, 190.091, 190.100, 190.103, 190.134, 190.142, 190.147, 190.255, 190.327, 190.460, 192.2405, 195.206, 208.1032, 210.305, 210.565, 285.040, 287.067, 287.245, 301.3175, 320.210, 320.400, 321.225, 321.246, 321.620, 407.302, 488.435, 537.037, 558.031, 569.010, 569.100, 570.010, 570.030, 571.030, 575.095, 590.040, 590.080, 595.209, 610.021, 650.320, 650.330, and 650.340, RSMo, are repealed and seventy new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 37.725, 43.253, 43.400, 43.401, 43.539, 43.540, 57.280, 57.952, 57.961, 57.967, 57.991, 67.145, 70.631,

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

37.725. 1. Any files maintained by the advocate program shall be disclosed only at the discretion of the child advocate; except that the identity of any complainant or recipient shall not be disclosed by the office unless:

(1) The complainant or recipient, or the complainant's or recipient's legal representative, consents in writing to such disclosure; or

(2) Such disclosure is required by court order; or

(3) The disclosure is at the request of law enforcement as part of an investigation.

2. Any statement or communication made by the office relevant to a complaint received by, proceedings before, or activities of the office and any complaint or information made or provided in good faith by any person shall be absolutely privileged and such person shall be immune from suit.

3. Any representative of the office conducting or participating in any examination of a complaint who knowingly and willfully discloses to any person other than the office, or those persons authorized by the office to receive it, the name of any witness examined or any information obtained or given during such examination is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. However, the office
conducting or participating in any examination of a
complaint shall disclose the final result of the examination
with the consent of the recipient.

4. The office shall not be required to testify in any
court with respect to matters held to be confidential in
this section except as the court may deem necessary to
enforce the provisions of sections 37.700 to 37.730, or
where otherwise required by court order.

43.253. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law
to the contrary, a minimum fee of six dollars may be charged
by the Missouri state highway patrol for a records request
for a Missouri Uniform Crash Report or Marine Accident
Investigation Report where there are allowable fees of less
than six dollars under this chapter or chapter 610. Such
six-dollar fee shall be in place of any allowable fee of
less than six 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, 2024; however, the minimum fee
described in this section shall not exceed ten dollars.

43.400. As used in sections 43.400 to 43.410, the
following terms mean:

(1) "Missing child" or "missing juvenile", any person
who is under the age of [seventeen] eighteen years or who is
in foster care regardless of the person's age or who is an
emancipated minor as defined in section 302.178, a homeless
youth as defined in section 167.020, or an unaccompanied
minor as defined in section 210.121, whose temporary or
permanent residence is in the state of Missouri or who is
believed to be within the state of Missouri, whose location
has not been determined, and who has been reported as
missing to a law enforcement agency;

(2) "Missing child report", a report prepared on a
standard form supplied by the Missouri state highway patrol
for the use by private citizens and law enforcement agencies
to report missing children or missing juvenile information
to the Missouri state highway patrol;

(3) "Missing person", a person who is missing and
meets one of the following characteristics:

(a) Is physically or mentally disabled to the degree
that the person is dependent upon an agency or another
individual;

(b) Is missing under circumstances indicating that the
missing person's safety may be in danger;

(c) Is missing under involuntary or unknown
circumstances; subject to the provisions of (a), (b), (d),
(e), and (f) of this subsection;

(d) Is a child or juvenile runaway from the residence
of a parent, legal guardian, or custodian;

(e) Is a child and is missing under circumstances
indicating that the person was or is in the presence of or
under the control of a party whose presence or control was
or is in violation of a permanent or temporary court order
and fourteen or more days have elapsed, during which time
the party has failed to file any pleading with the court
seeking modification of the permanent or temporary court
order;

(f) Is missing under circumstances indicating that the
person was or is in the presence of or under the control of
a party whose presence or control was or is in violation of
a permanent or temporary court order and there are
reasonable grounds to believe that the person may be taken outside of the United States;

(4) "Patrol", the Missouri state highway patrol;
(5) "Registrar", the state registrar of vital statistics.

43.401. 1. The reporting of missing persons by law enforcement agencies, private citizens, and the responsibilities of the patrol in maintaining accurate records of missing persons are as follows:

(1) A person may file a complaint of a missing person with a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. The complaint shall include, but need not be limited to, the following information:
   (a) The name of the complainant;
   (b) The name, address, and phone number of the guardian, if any, of the missing person;
   (c) The relationship of the complainant to the missing person;
   (d) The name, age, address, and all identifying characteristics of the missing person;
   (e) The length of time the person has been missing; and
   (f) All other information deemed relevant by either the complainant or the law enforcement agency;

(2) A report of the complaint of a missing person shall be immediately entered into the Missouri uniform law enforcement system (MULES) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system by the law enforcement agency receiving the complaint, and disseminated to other law enforcement agencies who may come in contact with or be involved in the investigation or location of a missing person;
(3) A law enforcement agency with which a complaint of a missing child has been filed shall prepare, as soon as practicable, a standard missing child report. The missing child report shall be maintained as a record by the reporting law enforcement agency during the course of an active investigation;

(4) Upon the location of a missing person, or the determination by the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction that the person is no longer missing, the law enforcement agency which reported the missing person shall immediately remove the record of the missing person from the MULES and NCIC files.

2. No law enforcement agency shall prevent an immediate active investigation on the basis of an agency rule which specifies an automatic time limitation for a missing person investigation.

3. Any agency or placement provider, parent, or guardian with the care and custody of a child who is missing shall file a missing child complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agency within two hours of determining the child to be missing. The law enforcement agency shall immediately submit information as to the missing child to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) including, but not limited to, the name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight, and eye and hair color of the child; a recent photograph of the child; and the date and location of the last known contact with the child. The law enforcement agency shall institute a proper investigation and search for the missing child and maintain contact with the agency or placement provider making the missing child complaint. The missing child's entry shall
not be removed from any database or system until the child is found or the case is closed.

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

(1) "Applicant", a person who:
   (a) Is actively employed by or seeks employment with a qualified entity;
   (b) Is actively licensed or seeks licensure with a qualified entity;
   (c) Actively volunteers or seeks to volunteer with a qualified entity;
   (d) Is actively contracted with or seeks to contract with a qualified entity; or
   (e) Owns or operates a qualified entity;

(2) "Care", the provision of care, treatment, education, training, instruction, supervision, or recreation to children, the elderly, or disabled persons;

(3) "Missouri criminal record review", a review of criminal history records and sex offender registration records under sections 589.400 to 589.425 maintained by the Missouri state highway patrol in the Missouri criminal records repository;

(4) "Missouri Rap Back program", any type of automatic notification made by the Missouri state highway patrol to a qualified entity indicating that an applicant who is employed, licensed, or otherwise under the purview of that entity has been arrested for a reported criminal offense in Missouri as required under section 43.506;

(5) "National criminal record review", a review of the criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
(6) "National Rap Back program", any type of automatic notification made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Missouri state highway patrol to a qualified entity indicating that an applicant who is employed, licensed, or otherwise under the purview of that entity has been arrested for a reported criminal offense outside the state of Missouri and the fingerprints for that arrest were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the arresting agency;

(7) "Patient or resident", a person who by reason of age, illness, disease, or physical or mental infirmity receives or requires care or services furnished by an applicant, as defined in this section, or who resides or boards in, or is otherwise kept, cared for, treated, or accommodated in a facility as defined in section 198.006, for a period exceeding twenty-four consecutive hours;

(8) "Qualified entity", a person, business, or organization that provides care, care placement, or educational services for children, the elderly, or persons with disabilities as patients or residents, including a business or organization that licenses or certifies others to provide care or care placement services;

(9) "Youth services agency", any agency, school, or association that provides programs, care, or treatment for or exercises supervision over minors.

2. The central repository shall have the authority to submit applicant fingerprints to the National Rap Back program to be retained for the purpose of being searched against future submissions to the National Rap Back program, including latent fingerprint searches. Qualified entities may conduct Missouri and national criminal record reviews on applicants and participate in Missouri and National Rap Back
programs for the purpose of determining suitability or
fitness for a permit, license, or employment, and shall
abide by the following requirements:

(1) The qualified entity shall register with the
Missouri state highway patrol prior to submitting a request
for screening under this section. As part of the
registration, the qualified entity shall indicate if it
chooses to enroll applicants in the Missouri and National
Rap Back programs;

(2) Qualified entities shall notify applicants subject
to a criminal record review under this section that the
applicant's fingerprints shall be retained by the state
central repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and shall be searched against other fingerprints on file,
including latent fingerprints;

(3) Qualified entities shall notify applicants subject
to enrollment in the National Rap Back program that the
applicant's fingerprints, while retained, may continue to be
compared against other fingerprints submitted or retained by
the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including latent
fingerprints;

(4) The criminal record review and Rap Back process
described in this section shall be voluntary and conform to
the requirements established in the National Child
Protection Act of 1993, as amended, and other applicable
state or federal law. As a part of the registration, the
qualified entity shall agree to comply with state and
federal law and shall indicate so by signing an agreement
approved by the Missouri state highway patrol. The Missouri
state highway patrol may periodically audit qualified
entities to ensure compliance with federal law and this
section;
(5) A qualified entity shall submit to the Missouri state highway patrol a request for screening on applicants covered under this section using a completed fingerprint card;

(6) Each request shall be accompanied by a reasonable fee, as provided in section 43.530, plus the amount required, if any, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the national criminal record review and enrollment in the National Rap Back program in compliance with the National Child Protection Act of 1993, as amended, and other applicable state or federal laws;

(7) The Missouri state highway patrol shall provide, directly to the qualified entity, the applicant's state criminal history records that are not exempt from disclosure under chapter 610 or otherwise confidential under law;

(8) The national criminal history data shall be available to qualified entities to use only for the purpose of screening applicants as described under this section. The Missouri state highway patrol shall provide the applicant's national criminal history record information directly to the qualified entity;

(9) The determination whether the criminal history record shows that the applicant has been convicted of or has a pending charge for any crime that bears upon the fitness of the applicant to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children, the elderly, or disabled persons shall be made solely by the qualified entity. This section shall not require the Missouri state highway patrol to make such a determination on behalf of any qualified entity;

(10) The qualified entity shall notify the applicant, in writing, of his or her right to obtain a copy of any criminal record review, including the criminal history
records, if any, contained in the report and of the applicant's right to challenge the accuracy and completeness of any information contained in any such report and obtain a determination as to the validity of such challenge before a final determination regarding the applicant is made by the qualified entity reviewing the criminal history information. A qualified entity that is required by law to apply screening criteria, including any right to contest or request an exemption from disqualification, shall apply such screening criteria to the state and national criminal history record information received from the Missouri state highway patrol for those applicants subject to the required screening; and

(11) Failure to obtain the information authorized under this section, with respect to an applicant, shall not be used as evidence in any negligence action against a qualified entity. The state, any political subdivision of the state, or any agency, officer, or employee of the state or a political subdivision shall not be liable for damages for providing the information requested under this section.

3. The criminal record review shall include the submission of fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol, who shall conduct a Missouri criminal record review, including closed record information under section 610.120. The Missouri state highway patrol shall also forward a copy of the applicant's fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal record review.

4. The applicant subject to a criminal record review shall provide the following information to the qualified entity:
(1) Consent to obtain the applicant's fingerprints, conduct the criminal record review, and participate in the Missouri and National Rap Back programs;

(2) Consent to obtain the identifying information required to conduct the criminal record review, which may include, but not be limited to:

(a) Name;

(b) Date of birth;

(c) Height;

(d) Weight;

(e) Eye color;

(f) Hair color;

(g) Gender;

(h) Race;

(i) Place of birth;

(j) Social Security number; and

(k) The applicant's photo.

5. Any information received by an authorized state agency or a qualified entity under the provisions of this section shall be used solely for internal purposes in determining the suitability of an applicant. The dissemination of criminal history information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation beyond the authorized state agency or related governmental entity is prohibited. All criminal record check information shall be confidential, and any person who discloses the information beyond the scope allowed is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

6. A qualified entity enrolled in either the Missouri or National Rap Back program shall be notified by the Missouri state highway patrol that a new arrest has been reported on an applicant who is employed, licensed, or otherwise under the purview of the qualified entity. Upon
receiving the Rap Back notification, if the qualified entity deems that the applicant is still serving in an active capacity, the entity may request and receive the individual's updated criminal history record. This process shall only occur if:

(1) The entity has abided by all procedures and rules promulgated by the Missouri state highway patrol and Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the Missouri and National Rap Back programs;

(2) The individual upon whom the Rap Back notification is being made has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review completed for the qualified entity under this section [within the previous six years]; and

(3) The individual upon whom the Rap Back notification is being made is a current employee, licensee, or otherwise still actively under the purview of the qualified entity.

7. The Missouri state highway patrol shall make available or approve the necessary forms, procedures, and agreements necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

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

(1) "Applicant", a person who:

(a) Is actively employed by or seeks employment with a qualified entity;

(b) Is actively licensed or seeks licensure with a qualified entity;

(c) Actively volunteers or seeks to volunteer with a qualified entity; or

(d) Is actively contracted with or seeks to contract with a qualified entity;
(2) "Missouri criminal record review", a review of
criminal history records and sex offender registration
records pursuant to sections 589.400 to 589.425 maintained
by the Missouri state highway patrol in the Missouri
criminal records repository;

(3) "Missouri Rap Back program", shall include any
type of automatic notification made by the Missouri state
highway patrol to a qualified entity indicating that an
applicant who is employed, licensed, or otherwise under the
purview of that entity has been arrested for a reported
criminal offense in Missouri as required under section
43.506;

(4) "National criminal record review", a review of the
criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of
Investigation;

(5) "National Rap Back program", shall include any
type of automatic notification made by the Federal Bureau of
Investigation through the Missouri state highway patrol to a
qualified entity indicating that an applicant who is
employed, licensed, or otherwise under the purview of that
tentity has been arrested for a reported criminal offense
outside the state of Missouri and the fingerprints for that
arrest were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation
by the arresting agency;

(6) "Qualified entity", an entity that is:
(a) An office or division of state, county, or
municipal government, including a political subdivision or a
board or commission designated by statute or approved local
ordinance, to issue or renew a license, permit,
certification, or registration of authority;
(b) An office or division of state, county, or
municipal government, including a political subdivision or a
board or commission designated by statute or approved local
ordinance, to make fitness determinations on applications
for state, county, or municipal government employment; or
(c) Any entity that is authorized to obtain criminal
history record information under 28 CFR 20.33.

2. The central repository shall have the authority to
submit applicant fingerprints to the National Rap Back
program to be retained for the purpose of being searched
against future submissions to the National Rap Back program,
including latent fingerprint searches. Qualified entities
may conduct Missouri and national criminal record reviews on
applicants and participate in Missouri and National Rap Back
programs for the purpose of determining suitability or
fitness for a permit, license, or employment, and shall
abide by the following requirements:
(1) The qualified entity shall register with the
Missouri state highway patrol prior to submitting a request
for screening under this section. As part of such
registration, the qualified entity shall indicate if it
chooses to enroll their applicants in the Missouri and
National Rap Back programs;
(2) Qualified entities shall notify applicants subject
to a criminal record review under this section that the
applicant's fingerprints shall be retained by the state
central repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and shall be searched against other fingerprints on file,
including latent fingerprints;
(3) Qualified entities shall notify applicants subject
to enrollment in the National Rap Back program that the
applicant's fingerprints, while retained, may continue to be
compared against other fingerprints submitted or retained by
the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including latent fingerprints;

(4) The criminal record review and Rap Back process described in this section shall be voluntary and conform to the requirements established in Pub. L. 92-544 and other applicable state or federal law. As a part of the registration, the qualified entity shall agree to comply with state and federal law and shall indicate so by signing an agreement approved by the Missouri state highway patrol. The Missouri state highway patrol may periodically audit qualified entities to ensure compliance with federal law and this section;

(5) A qualified entity shall submit to the Missouri state highway patrol a request for screening on applicants covered under this section using a completed fingerprint card;

(6) Each request shall be accompanied by a reasonable fee, as provided in section 43.530, plus the amount required, if any, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the national criminal record review and enrollment in the National Rap Back program in compliance with applicable state or federal laws;

(7) The Missouri state highway patrol shall provide, directly to the qualified entity, the applicant's state criminal history records that are not exempt from disclosure under chapter 610 or are otherwise confidential under law;

(8) The national criminal history data shall be available to qualified entities to use only for the purpose of screening applicants as described under this section. The Missouri state highway patrol shall provide the applicant's national criminal history record information directly to the qualified entity;
This section shall not require the Missouri state highway patrol to make an eligibility determination on behalf of any qualified entity;

(10) The qualified entity shall notify the applicant, in writing, of his or her right to obtain a copy of any criminal record review, including the criminal history records, if any, contained in the report, and of the applicant's right to challenge the accuracy and completeness of any information contained in any such report and to obtain a determination as to the validity of such challenge before a final determination regarding the applicant is made by the qualified entity reviewing the criminal history information. A qualified entity that is required by law to apply screening criteria, including any right to contest or request an exemption from disqualification, shall apply such screening criteria to the state and national criminal history record information received from the Missouri state highway patrol for those applicants subject to the required screening; and

(11) Failure to obtain the information authorized under this section with respect to an applicant shall not be used as evidence in any negligence action against a qualified entity. The state, any political subdivision of the state, or any agency, officer, or employee of the state or a political subdivision shall not be liable for damages for providing the information requested under this section.

3. The criminal record review shall include the submission of fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol, who shall conduct a Missouri criminal record review, including closed record information under section 610.120. The Missouri state highway patrol shall also forward a copy
of the applicant's fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of
Investigation for a national criminal record review.

4. The applicant subject to a criminal record review
shall provide the following information to the qualified
entity:
   (1) Consent to obtain the applicant's fingerprints,
   conduct the criminal record review, and participate in the
   Missouri and National Rap Back programs;
   (2) Consent to obtain the identifying information
   required to conduct the criminal record review, which may
   include, but not be limited to:
      (a) Name;
      (b) Date of birth;
      (c) Height;
      (d) Weight;
      (e) Eye color;
      (f) Hair color;
      (g) Gender;
      (h) Race;
      (i) Place of birth;
      (j) Social Security number; and
      (k) The applicant's photo.

5. Any information received by an authorized state
agency or a qualified entity pursuant to the provisions of
this section shall be used solely for internal purposes in
determining the suitability of an applicant. The
dissemination of criminal history information from the
Federal Bureau of Investigation beyond the authorized state
agency or related governmental entity is prohibited. All
criminal record check information shall be confidential and
any person who discloses the information beyond the scope
allowed is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
6. A qualified entity enrolled in either the Missouri or National Rap Back programs shall be notified by the Missouri state highway patrol that a new arrest has been reported on an applicant who is employed, licensed, or otherwise under the purview of the qualified entity. Upon receiving the Rap Back notification, if the qualified entity deems that the applicant is still serving in an active capacity, the entity may request and receive the individual's updated criminal history record. This process shall only occur if:

(1) The agency has abided by all procedures and rules promulgated by the Missouri state highway patrol and Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the Missouri and National Rap Back programs;

(2) The individual upon whom the Rap Back notification is being made has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review completed for the qualified entity under this section [within the previous six years]; and

(3) The individual upon whom the Rap Back notification is being made is a current employee, licensee, or otherwise still actively under the purview of the qualified entity.

7. The highway patrol shall make available or approve the necessary forms, procedures, and agreements necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

57.280. 1. Sheriffs shall receive a charge for service of any summons, writ or other order of court, in connection with any civil case, and making on the same either a return indicating service, a non est return or a nulla bona return, the sum of twenty dollars for each item to be served, except that a sheriff shall receive a charge for service of any subpoena, and making a return on the same, the sum of ten dollars; however, no such charge shall
be collected in any proceeding when court costs are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. In addition to such charge, the sheriff shall be entitled to receive for each mile actually traveled in serving any summons, writ, subpoena or other order of court the rate prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for all allowable expenses for motor vehicle use expressed as an amount per mile, provided that such mileage shall not be charged for more than one subpoena or summons or other writ served in the same cause on the same trip. All of such charges shall be received by the sheriff who is requested to perform the service. Except as otherwise provided by law, all charges made pursuant to this section shall be collected by the court clerk as court costs and are payable prior to the time the service is rendered; provided that if the amount of such charge cannot be readily determined, then the sheriff shall receive a deposit based upon the likely amount of such charge, and the balance of such charge shall be payable immediately upon ascertainment of the proper amount of said charge. A sheriff may refuse to perform any service in any action or proceeding, other than when court costs are waived as provided by law, until the charge provided by this section is paid. Failure to receive the charge shall not affect the validity of the service.

2. The sheriff shall receive for receiving and paying moneys on execution or other process, where lands or goods have been levied and advertised and sold, five percent on five hundred dollars and four percent on all sums above five hundred dollars, and half of these sums, when the money is paid to the sheriff without a levy, or where the lands or goods levied on shall not be sold and the money is paid to the sheriff or person entitled thereto, his agent or
attorney. The party at whose application any writ, execution, subpoena or other process has issued from the court shall pay the sheriff's costs for the removal, transportation, storage, safekeeping and support of any property to be seized pursuant to legal process before such seizure. The sheriff shall be allowed for each mile, going and returning from the courthouse of the county in which he resides to the place where the court is held, the rate prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for all allowable expenses for motor vehicle use expressed as an amount per mile. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to garnishment proceeds.

3. The sheriff upon the receipt of the charge herein provided for shall pay into the treasury of the county any and all charges received pursuant to the provisions of this section. The funds collected pursuant to this section, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars in any calendar year, shall be held in a fund established by the county treasurer, which may be expended at the discretion of the sheriff for the furtherance of the sheriff's set duties. Any such funds in excess of fifty thousand dollars in any calendar year shall be placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of the county. Moneys in the fund shall be used only for the procurement of services and equipment to support the operation of the sheriff's office. Moneys in the fund established pursuant to this subsection shall not lapse to the county general revenue fund at the end of any county budget or fiscal year.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3 of this section to the contrary, the sheriff[, or any other person specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds under section 57.278,] shall receive ten
dollars for service of any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court included under subsection 1 of this section, in addition to the charge for such service that each sheriff receives under subsection 1 of this section. The money received by the sheriff[, or any other person specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds under section 57.278,] under this subsection shall be paid into the county treasury and the county treasurer shall make such money payable to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund created under section 57.278.

Any other person specially appointed to serve in a county shall execute and deliver to the circuit clerk, along with the confirmation of service, a signed and notarized affidavit of confirmation, made under penalty of perjury, that includes the amount, check number, and date of payment to evidence payment was made to the sheriff for the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund as required by this subsection.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3 of this section, the court clerk shall collect ten dollars as a court cost for service of any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court included under subsection 1 of this section if any person other than a sheriff is specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds under section 57.278. The moneys received by the court clerk under this subsection shall be paid into the county treasury and the county treasurer shall make such moneys payable to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund created under section 57.278.
[5.] 6. Sheriffs shall receive up to fifty dollars for service of any summons, writ, or other order of the court in connection with any eviction proceeding, in addition to the charge for such service that each sheriff receives under this section. All of such charges shall be received by the sheriff who is requested to perform the service and shall be paid to the county treasurer in a fund established by the county treasurer, which may be expended at the discretion of the sheriff for the furtherance of the sheriff's set duties. All charges shall be payable prior to the time the service is rendered; provided that if the amount of such charge cannot be readily determined, then the sheriff shall receive a deposit based upon the likely amount of such charge, and the balance of such charge shall be payable immediately upon ascertainment of the proper amount of said charge.

57.952. 1. There is hereby authorized a "Sheriffs' Retirement Fund" which shall be under the management of a board of directors described in section 57.958. The board of directors shall be responsible for the administration and the investment of the funds of such sheriffs' retirement fund. [Neither] The general assembly [nor] and the governing body of a county [shall] may appropriate funds for deposit in the sheriffs' retirement fund. If insufficient funds are generated to provide the benefits payable pursuant to the provisions of sections 57.949 to 57.997, the board shall proportion the benefits according to the funds available.

2. The board may accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from public or private sources to the sheriffs' retirement fund.
3. Each county shall make the payroll deductions for member contributions mandated under section 57.961, and the county shall transmit such moneys to the board for deposit into the sheriffs' retirement fund.

57.961. 1. On and after the effective date of the establishment of the system, as an incident to his or her employment or continued employment, each person employed as an elected or appointed sheriff of a county shall become a member of the system. Such membership shall continue as long as the person continues to be an employee, or receives or is eligible to receive benefits under the provisions of sections 57.949 to 57.997.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, each person who is a member of the system on or after January 1, 2024, shall be required to contribute five percent of the member's pay to the retirement system. Such contribution shall be made notwithstanding that the minimum salary or wages provided by law for an member shall thereby be changed. Each member shall be deemed to consent and agree to the deduction made and provided for herein. Payment of a member's compensation less such deduction shall be a full and complete discharge and acquittance of all claims and demands whatsoever for services rendered by him or her to a county, except as to benefits provided by this system.

3. The officer or officers responsible for making up the payrolls for each county shall cause the contribution provided for in this section to be deducted from the compensation of the member in the employ of the county, on each and every payroll, for each and every payroll to the date his or her membership terminates. When deducted, each contribution shall be paid by the county to the system; the
payments shall be made in the manner and shall be
accompanied by such supporting data as the board shall from
time to time prescribe. When paid to the system, each of
the contributions shall be credited to the member from whose
compensation the contributions were deducted. The
contributions so deducted shall be treated as employee
contributions for purposes of determining the member's pay
that is includable in the member's gross income for federal
income tax purposes.

4. Member contributions deducted and paid into the
system by the county shall be paid from the same source of
funds used for the payment of pay to a member. A deduction
shall be made from each member's pay equal to the amount of
the member's contributions picked up by the employer. This
deduction, however, shall not reduce the member's pay for
purposes of computing benefits under the retirement system
under this chapter.

5. The contributions, although designated as employee
contributions, shall be paid by the county in lieu of the
contributions by the member. The member shall not have the
option of choosing to receive the contributed amounts
directly instead of having them paid by the county to the
retirement system.

6. A former member who is not vested may request a
refund of his or her contributions. Such refund shall be
paid by the system after ninety days from the date of
termination of employment or the request, whichever is
later, and shall include all contributions made to any
retirement plan administered by the system.

[2.] 7. Beginning September 1, 1986, any city not
within a county and any county having a charter form of
government may elect, by a majority vote of its governing
body, to come under the provisions of sections 57.949 to 57.997 except for the provisions of section 57.955. Notice in writing of such election shall be given to the board, and the person employed as sheriff of such county, as an incident of his contract of employment or continued employment, shall become a member of the system on the first day of the month immediately following the date the board receives notice. Such membership shall continue as long as the person continues to be an employee, or receives or is eligible to receive benefits under the provisions of sections 57.949 to 57.997, and upon becoming a member he shall receive credit for all prior service as if he had become a member on December 22, 1983.

8. Subject to the limitations under sections 57.949 to 57.997, the board shall have the authority to formulate and adopt rules and regulations for the administration of these provisions.

57.967. 1. The normal annuity of a retired member shall equal two percent of the final average compensation of the retired member multiplied by the number of years of creditable service of the retired member, except that the normal annuity shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the retired member's average final compensation. Such annuity shall be not less than one thousand dollars per month.

2. The board, at its last meeting of each calendar year, shall determine the monthly amount for medical insurance premiums to be paid to each retired member during the next following calendar year. The monthly amount shall not exceed four hundred fifty dollars. The monthly payments are at the discretion of the board on the advice of the actuary. The anticipated sum of all such payments during the year plus the annual normal cost plus the annual amount
to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability in no
more than thirty years shall not exceed the anticipated
moneys credited to the system pursuant to sections 57.952 and 57.955. The money amount granted here shall not
be continued to any survivor.

3. If a member with eight or more years of service
dies before becoming eligible for retirement, the member's
surviving spouse, if he or she has been married to the
member for at least two years prior to the member's death,
shall be entitled to survivor benefits under option 1 as set
forth in section 57.979 as if the member had retired on the
date of the member's death. The member's monthly benefit
shall be calculated as the member's accrued benefit at his
or her death reduced by one-fourth of one percent per month
for an early commencement from the member's normal
retirement date: age fifty-five with twelve or more years
of creditable service or age sixty-two with eight years of
creditable service, to the member's date of death. Such
benefit shall be payable on the first day of the month
following the member's death and shall be payable during the
surviving spouse's lifetime.

57.991. 1. For members of the system prior to
December 31, 2023, the benefits provided for by sections
57.949 to 57.997 shall in no way affect any person's
eligibility for retirement benefits under the local
government employees' retirement system, sections 70.600 to
70.755, or any other local government retirement or pension
system, or in any way have the effect of reducing retirement
benefits in such systems, or reducing compensation or
mileage reimbursement of employees, anything to the contrary
notwithstanding.
2. Any new members employed under this section, on or after January 1, 2024, shall be subject to the following provisions:

   (1) A member of another state or local retirement or pension system who begins employment in a position covered by the sheriffs' retirement system shall become a member of the sheriffs' retirement system upon employment. Any membership in any other state or local retirement or pension system shall cease, except that the member shall be entitled to benefits accrued through December 31, 2023, or the commencement of membership in the sheriffs' retirement system, whichever is later; and

   (2) Subject to the limitations under sections 57.949 to 57.997, the board shall have the authority to formulate and adopt rules and regulations for the administration of these provisions.

67.145. 1. No political subdivision of this state shall prohibit any first responder from engaging in any political activity while off duty and not in uniform, being a candidate for elected or appointed public office, or holding such office unless such political activity or candidacy is otherwise prohibited by state or federal law.

   2. As used in this section, "first responder" means any person trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. Such persons may include, but shall not be limited to, emergency first responders, telecommunicator first responders, police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, firefighters, [ambulance attendants and attendant drivers,] emergency medical technicians, [mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician-paramedics,] registered nurses, or physicians.
70.631. 1. Each political subdivision may, by majority vote of its governing body, elect to cover
emergency telecommunicators telecommunicator first responders, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system. The clerk or secretary of the political subdivision shall certify an election concerning the coverage of emergency telecommunicators telecommunicator first responders, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system to the board within ten days after such vote. The date in which the political subdivision's election becomes effective shall be the first day of the calendar month specified by such governing body, the first day of the calendar month next following receipt by the board of the certification of the election, or the effective date of the political subdivision's becoming an employer, whichever is the latest date. Such election shall not be changed after the effective date. If the election is made, the coverage provisions shall be applicable to all past and future employment with the employer by present and future employees. If a political subdivision makes no election under this section, no emergency telecommunicator first responder, jailor, or emergency medical service personnel of the political subdivision shall be considered public safety personnel for purposes determining a minimum service retirement age as defined in section 70.600.

2. If an employer elects to cover emergency telecommunicators telecommunicator first responders, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system, the employer's contributions shall be correspondingly changed effective the
same date as the effective date of the political subdivision's election.

3. The limitation on increases in an employer's contributions provided by subsection 6 of section 70.730 shall not apply to any contribution increase resulting from an employer making an election under the provisions of this section.

84.344. 1. Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter to the contrary, any city not within a county may establish a municipal police force on or after July 1, 2013, according to the procedures and requirements of this section. The purpose of these procedures and requirements is to provide for an orderly and appropriate transition in the governance of the police force and provide for an equitable employment transition for commissioned and civilian personnel.

2. Upon the establishment of a municipal police force by a city under sections 84.343 to 84.346, the board of police commissioners shall convey, assign, and otherwise transfer to the city title and ownership of all indebtedness and assets, including, but not limited to, all funds and real and personal property held in the name of or controlled by the board of police commissioners created under sections 84.010 to 84.340. The board of police commissioners shall execute all documents reasonably required to accomplish such transfer of ownership and obligations.

3. If the city establishes a municipal police force and completes the transfer described in subsection 2 of this section, the city shall provide the necessary funds for the maintenance of the municipal police force.

4. Before a city not within a county may establish a municipal police force under this section, the city shall
adopt an ordinance accepting responsibility, ownership, and liability as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations, indebtedness, and other lawful obligations of the board of police commissioners subject to the provisions of subsection 2 of section 84.345.

5. A city not within a county that establishes a municipal police force shall initially employ, without a reduction in rank, salary, or benefits, all commissioned and civilian personnel of the board of police commissioners created under sections 84.010 to 84.340 that were employed by the board immediately prior to the date the municipal police force was established. Such commissioned personnel who previously were employed by the board may only be involuntarily terminated by the city not within a county for cause. The city shall also recognize all accrued years of service that such commissioned and civilian personnel had with the board of police commissioners. Such personnel shall be entitled to the same holidays, vacation, and sick leave they were entitled to as employees of the board of police commissioners.

6. [(1)] Commissioned and civilian personnel of a municipal police force established under this section [who are hired prior to September 1, 2023,] shall not 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.

[(2) Commissioned and civilian personnel of a municipal police force established under this section 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 personnel 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.]

7. The commissioned and civilian personnel who retire from service with the board of police commissioners before the establishment of a municipal police force under subsection 1 of this section shall continue to be entitled to the same pension benefits provided under chapter 86 and the same benefits set forth in subsection 5 of this section.

8. If the city not within a county elects to establish a municipal police force under this section, the city shall establish a separate division for the operation of its municipal police force. The civil service commission of the city may adopt rules and regulations appropriate for the unique operation of a police department. Such rules and regulations shall reserve exclusive authority over the disciplinary process and procedures affecting commissioned officers to the civil service commission; however, until such time as the city adopts such rules and regulations, the commissioned personnel shall continue to be governed by the board of police commissioner's rules and regulations in effect immediately prior to the establishment of the municipal police force, with the police chief acting in place of the board of police commissioners for purposes of applying the rules and regulations. Unless otherwise provided for, existing civil service commission rules and regulations governing the appeal of disciplinary decisions to the civil service commission shall apply to all commissioned and civilian personnel. The civil service commission's rules and regulations shall provide that records prepared for disciplinary purposes shall be
confidential, closed records available solely to the civil
service commission and those who possess authority to
conduct investigations regarding disciplinary matters
pursuant to the civil service commission's rules and
regulations. A hearing officer shall be appointed by the
civil service commission to hear any such appeals that
involve discipline resulting in a suspension of greater than
fifteen days, demotion, or termination, but the civil
service commission shall make the final findings of fact,
conclusions of law, and decision which shall be subject to
any right of appeal under chapter 536.

9. A city not within a county that establishes and
maintains a municipal police force under this section:

(1) Shall provide or contract for life insurance
coverage and for insurance benefits providing health,
medical, and disability coverage for commissioned and
civilian personnel of the municipal police force to the same
extent as was provided by the board of police commissioners
under section 84.160;

(2) Shall provide or contract for medical and life
insurance coverage for any commissioned or civilian
personnel who retired from service with the board of police
commissioners or who were employed by the board of police
commissioners and retire from the municipal police force of
a city not within a county to the same extent such medical
and life insurance coverage was provided by the board of
police commissioners under section 84.160;

(3) Shall make available medical and life insurance
coverage for purchase to the spouses or dependents of
commissioned and civilian personnel who retire from service
with the board of police commissioners or the municipal
police force and deceased commissioned and civilian
personnel who receive pension benefits under sections 86.200 to 86.366 at the rate that such dependent's or spouse's coverage would cost under the appropriate plan if the deceased were living; and

(4) May pay an additional shift differential compensation to commissioned and civilian personnel for evening and night tours of duty in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the officer's base hourly rate.

10. A city not within a county that establishes a municipal police force under sections 84.343 to 84.346 shall establish a transition committee of five members for the purpose of: coordinating and implementing the transition of authority, operations, assets, and obligations from the board of police commissioners to the city; winding down the affairs of the board; making nonbinding recommendations for the transition of the police force from the board to the city; and other related duties, if any, established by executive order of the city's mayor. Once the ordinance referenced in this section is enacted, the city shall provide written notice to the board of police commissioners and the governor of the state of Missouri. Within thirty days of such notice, the mayor shall appoint three members to the committee, two of whom shall be members of a statewide law enforcement association that represents at least five thousand law enforcement officers. The remaining members of the committee shall include the police chief of the municipal police force and a person who currently or previously served as a commissioner on the board of police commissioners, who shall be appointed to the committee by the mayor of such city.

84.480. The board of police commissioners shall appoint a chief of police who shall be the chief police
administrative and law enforcement officer of such cities. The chief of police shall be chosen by the board solely on the basis of his or her executive and administrative qualifications and his or her demonstrated knowledge of police science and administration with special reference to his or her actual experience in law enforcement leadership and the provisions of section 84.420. At the time of the appointment, the chief shall have had at least five years' executive experience in a governmental police agency and shall be certified by a surgeon or physician to be in a good physical condition, and shall be a citizen of the United States and shall either be or become a citizen of the state of Missouri and resident of the city in which he or she is appointed as chief of police. In order to secure and retain the highest type of police leadership within the departments of such cities, the chief shall receive a salary of not less than eighty thousand two hundred eleven dollars, nor more than [one hundred eighty-nine thousand seven hundred twenty-six dollars per annum] a maximum salary amount established by the board by resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The board of police commissioners has the authority
by resolution to effect a comprehensive pay schedule program
to provide for step increases with separate pay rates within
each rank, [in] using the above-specified salary minimums as
a base for such ranges from police officers through chief of
police.
4. Officers assigned to wear civilian clothes in the performance of their regular duties may receive an additional one hundred fifty dollars per month clothing allowance. Uniformed officers may receive seventy-five dollars per month uniform maintenance allowance.

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

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

7. The board of police commissioners may effect programs to provide additional compensation for successful completion of academic work at an accredited college or university. No credit shall be given nor deductions made from these payments for the purpose of retirement benefits.
8. The additional pay increments provided in subsections 6 and 7 of this section shall not be considered a part of the base compensation of police officers of any rank and shall not exceed ten percent of what the officer would otherwise be entitled to pursuant to subsections 2 and 3 of this section.

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

94.900. 1. (1) The governing body of the following cities may impose a tax as provided in this section:

(a) Any city of the third classification with more than ten thousand eight hundred but less than ten thousand nine hundred inhabitants located at least partly within a county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-four thousand but less than one hundred eighty-eight thousand inhabitants;

(b) Any city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand five hundred but fewer than five thousand inhabitants;

(c) Any city of the fourth classification with more than eight thousand nine hundred but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants;

(d) Any home rule city with more than forty-eight thousand but fewer than forty-nine thousand inhabitants;
(e) Any home rule city with more than seventy-three thousand but fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants;

(f) Any city of the fourth classification with more than thirteen thousand five hundred but fewer than sixteen thousand inhabitants;

(g) Any city of the fourth classification with more than seven thousand but fewer than eight thousand inhabitants;

(h) Any city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand but fewer than four thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than one hundred fifty thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants;

(i) Any city of the third classification with more than thirteen thousand but fewer than fifteen thousand inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than thirty-three thousand but fewer than thirty-seven thousand inhabitants; [or]

(j) Any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand but fewer than three thousand three hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than eighteen thousand but fewer than twenty thousand inhabitants and that is not the county seat of such county;

(k) Any city with more than ten thousand but fewer than eleven thousand inhabitants and partially located in a county with more than two hundred thirty thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants;

(l) Any city with more than four thousand nine hundred but fewer than five thousand six hundred inhabitants and
located in a county with more than thirty thousand but fewer than thirty-five thousand inhabitants; or

(m) Any city with more than twelve thousand five hundred but fewer than fourteen thousand inhabitants and that is the county seat of a county with more than twenty-two thousand but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

(2) The governing body of any city listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection is hereby authorized to impose, by ordinance or order, a sales tax in the amount of up to one-half of one percent on all retail sales made in such city which are subject to taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 for the purpose of improving the public safety for such city, [including but not] which shall be limited to expenditures on equipment, [city employee] salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that no ordinance or order imposing a sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city, at a county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax.

2. If the proposal submitted involves only authorization to impose the tax authorized by this section, the ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following language:

Shall the city of _________ (city's name) impose a citywide sales tax of _________ (insert amount) for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?
If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal submitted pursuant to this subsection, then the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall be in effect on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notification of adoption of the local sales tax. If a proposal receives less than the required majority, then the governing body of the city shall have no power to impose the sales tax herein authorized unless and until the governing body of the city shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose the sales tax authorized by this section and such proposal is approved by the required majority of the qualified voters voting thereon. However, in no event shall a proposal pursuant to this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal pursuant to this section.

3. All revenue received by a city from the tax authorized under the provisions of this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for improving the public safety for such city for so long as the tax shall remain in effect.

4. Once the tax authorized by this section is abolished or is terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall be used solely for improving the public safety for the city. Any funds in such special fund...
trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other city funds.

5. All sales taxes collected by the director of the department of revenue under this section on behalf of any city, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "City Public Safety Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of the general revenue fund. The director of the department of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust and which was collected in each city imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director of the department of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the city which levied the tax; such funds shall be deposited with the city treasurer of each such city, and all expenditures of funds arising from the trust fund shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such city. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the tax to the voters.
6. The director of the department of revenue may make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any city for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such cities. If any city abolishes the tax, the city shall notify the director of the department of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal and the director of the department of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such city, the director of the department of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city. The director of the department of revenue shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.

7. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed pursuant to this section.

8. If any city in subsection 1 of this section enacts the tax authorized in this section, the city shall budget an amount to public safety that is no less than the amount budgeted in the year immediately preceding the enactment of the tax. The revenue from the tax shall supplement and not replace amounts budgeted by the city.

94.902. 1. The governing bodies of the following cities may impose a tax as provided in this section:
(1) Any city of the third classification with more
than twenty-six thousand three hundred but less than twenty-
six thousand seven hundred inhabitants;
(2) Any city of the fourth classification with more
than thirty thousand three hundred but fewer than thirty
thousand seven hundred inhabitants;
(3) Any city of the fourth classification with more
than twenty-four thousand eight hundred but fewer than
twenty-five thousand inhabitants;
(4) Any special charter city with more than twenty-
nine thousand but fewer than thirty-two thousand inhabitants;
(5) Any city of the third classification with more
than four thousand but fewer than four thousand five hundred
inhabitants and located in any county of the first
classification with more than two hundred thousand but fewer
than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants;
(6) Any city of the fourth classification with more
than nine thousand five hundred but fewer than ten thousand
eight hundred inhabitants;
(7) Any city of the fourth classification with more
than five hundred eighty but fewer than six hundred fifty
inhabitants;
(8) Any city of the fourth classification with more
than two thousand seven hundred but fewer than three
thousand inhabitants and located in any county of the first
classification with more than eighty-three thousand but
fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants; [or]
(9) Any city of the fourth classification with more
than two thousand four hundred but fewer than two thousand
seven hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the
third classification without a township form of government
and with more than ten thousand but fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants;

(10) Any city with more than one thousand sixty but fewer than one thousand one hundred seventy inhabitants and located in a county with more than nineteen thousand but fewer than twenty-two thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than one thousand but fewer than two thousand two hundred twenty inhabitants;

(11) Any city with more than four hundred eighty but fewer than five hundred forty inhabitants and located in a county with more than thirty thousand but fewer than thirty-five thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than two hundred but fewer than nine hundred inhabitants; or

(12) Any city with more than nine thousand but fewer than ten thousand inhabitants and that is the county seat of a county with more than nineteen thousand but fewer than twenty-two thousand inhabitants.

2. The governing body of any city listed in subsection 1 of this section may impose, by order or ordinance, a sales tax on all retail sales made in the city which are subject to taxation under chapter 144. The tax authorized in this section may be imposed in an amount of up to one-half of one percent[, and]. The tax shall be imposed solely for the purpose of improving the public safety for such city, including but not limited to expenditures on equipment[,]; city employee salaries and benefits[,]; and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to all other sales taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes. The order or ordinance imposing a sales tax under this section shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to
the voters residing within the city, at a county or state
general, primary, or special election, a proposal to
authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax
under this section.

3. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in
this section shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of_________ (city's name) impose a
citywide sales tax at a rate of_________ (insert
rate of percent) percent for the purpose of
improving the public safety of the city?

□ YES □ NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an “X”
in the box opposite “YES”. If you are opposed to
the question, place an “X” in the box opposite “NO”.

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the
qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the
proposal, then the ordinance or order and any amendments to
the order or ordinance shall become effective on the first
day of the second calendar quarter after the director of
revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax.

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the
qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal,
then the tax shall not become effective unless the proposal
is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters
and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified
voters voting on the proposal. However, in no event shall a
proposal under this section be submitted to the voters
sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal
under this section.
4. Any sales tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated as required in section 32.087. All sales taxes collected by the director of the department of revenue under this section on behalf of any city, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury, to be known as the "City Public Safety Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of the general revenue fund. The director shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust fund and which was collected in each city imposing a sales tax under this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the city which levied the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the city treasurer of each such city, and all expenditures of funds arising from the trust fund shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such city. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the tax to the voters. If the tax is repealed, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the designated purposes. Any funds in the special trust fund which are not
needed for current expenditures shall be invested in the
same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and
moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the
fund.

5. The director of the department of revenue may
authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the
amounts in the trust fund and credited to any city for
erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem
dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such
cities. If any city abolishes the tax, the city shall
notify the director of the action at least ninety days
before the effective date of the repeal, and the director
may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one
year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt
of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of
the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited
to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed
after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such
city, the director shall remit the balance in the account to
the city and close the account of that city. The director
shall notify each city of each instance of any amount
refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.

6. The governing body of any city that has adopted the
sales tax authorized in this section may submit the question
of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for
elections for the city. The ballot of submission shall be
in substantially the following form:

Shall_______ (insert the name of the city) repeal
the sales tax imposed at a rate of_______ (insert
rate of percent) percent for the purpose of
improving the public safety of the city?
If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal are in favor of repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the sales tax authorized in this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

7. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the sales tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

8. Any sales tax imposed under this section by a city described under subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section that is in effect as of December 31, 2038, shall
189 automatically expire. No city described under subdivision
190 (6) of subsection 1 of this section shall collect a sales
tax pursuant to this section on or after January 1, 2039.
191 Subsection 7 of this section shall not apply to a sales tax
imposed under this section by a city described under
193 subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section.
194 9. Except as modified in this section, all provisions
195 of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed
196 under this section.
197 170.310. 1. For school year 2017-18 and each school
2 year thereafter, upon graduation from high school, pupils in
3 public schools and charter schools shall have received
4 thirty minutes of cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction
5 and training in the proper performance of the Heimlich
6 maneuver or other first aid for choking given any time
7 during a pupil's four years of high school.
8 2. Beginning in school year 2017-18, any public school
9 or charter school serving grades nine through twelve shall
10 provide enrolled students instruction in cardiopulmonary
11 resuscitation. Students with disabilities may participate
12 to the extent appropriate as determined by the provisions of
13 the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section
14 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Instruction shall be included
15 in the district's existing health or physical education
16 curriculum. Instruction shall be based on a program
17 established by the American Heart Association or the
18 American Red Cross, or through a nationally recognized
19 program based on the most current national evidence-based
20 emergency cardiovascular care guidelines, and psychomotor
21 skills development shall be incorporated into the
22 instruction. For purposes of this section, "psychomotor
skills" means the use of hands-on practicing and skills testing to support cognitive learning.

3. The teacher of the cardiopulmonary resuscitation course or unit shall not be required to be a certified trainer of cardiopulmonary resuscitation if the instruction is not designed to result in certification of students. Instruction that is designed to result in certification being earned shall be required to be taught by an authorized cardiopulmonary instructor. Schools may develop agreements with any local chapter of a voluntary organization of first responders to provide the required hands-on practice and skills testing. For purposes of this subsection, "first responders" shall include telecommunicator first responders as defined in section 650.320.

4. The department of elementary and secondary education may promulgate rules to implement this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2012, shall be invalid and void.

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

(1) "Bioterrorism", the intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology
or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product to cause death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or any other living organism to influence the conduct of government or to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(2) "Department", the Missouri department of health and senior services;

(3) "Director", the director of the department of health and senior services;

(4) "Disaster locations", any geographical location where a bioterrorism attack, terrorist attack, catastrophic or natural disaster, or emergency occurs;

(5) "First responders", state and local law enforcement personnel, telecommunicator first responders, fire department personnel, and emergency medical personnel who will be deployed to bioterrorism attacks, terrorist attacks, catastrophic or natural disasters, and emergencies;

(6) "Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicator", any authorized Missouri state highway patrol communications division personnel whose primary responsibility includes directly responding to emergency communications and who meet the training requirements pursuant to section 650.340.

2. The department shall offer a vaccination program for first responders and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators who may be exposed to infectious diseases when deployed to disaster locations as a result of a bioterrorism event or a suspected bioterrorism event. The vaccinations shall include, but are not limited to, smallpox, anthrax, and other vaccinations when recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.
3. Participation in the vaccination program shall be voluntary by the first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators**, except for first responders **or** Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators who, as determined by their employer, cannot safely perform emergency responsibilities when responding to a bioterrorism event or suspected bioterrorism event without being vaccinated. The recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices shall be followed when providing appropriate screening for contraindications to vaccination for first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators**. A first responder **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicator** shall be exempt from vaccinations when a written statement from a licensed physician is presented to their employer indicating that a vaccine is medically contraindicated for such person.

4. If a shortage of the vaccines referred to in subsection 2 of this section exists following a bioterrorism event or suspected bioterrorism event, the director, in consultation with the governor and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall give priority for such vaccinations to persons exposed to the disease and to first responders **or Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** who are deployed to the disaster location.

5. The department shall notify first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** concerning the availability of the vaccination program described in subsection 2 of this section and shall provide education to such first responders, **and** their employers, **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** concerning the vaccinations offered and the associated diseases.
6. The department may contract for the administration of the vaccination program described in subsection 2 of this section with health care providers, including but not limited to local public health agencies, hospitals, federally qualified health centers, and physicians.

7. The provisions of this section shall become effective upon receipt of federal funding or federal grants which designate that the funding is required to implement vaccinations for first responders and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators in accordance with the recommendations of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Upon receipt of such funding, the department shall make available the vaccines to first responders and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators as provided in this section.

190.100. As used in sections 190.001 to 190.245 and section 190.257, the following words and terms mean:

(1) "Advanced emergency medical technician" or "AEMT", a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in certain aspects of advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules and regulations adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(2) "Advanced life support (ALS)", an advanced level of care as provided to the adult and pediatric patient such as defined by national curricula, and any modifications to that curricula specified in rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(3) "Ambulance", any privately or publicly owned vehicle or craft that is specially designed, constructed or
modified, staffed or equipped for, and is intended or used,
maintained or operated for the transportation of persons who
are sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated or
helpless, or who require the presence of medical equipment
being used on such individuals, but the term does not
include any motor vehicle specially designed, constructed or
converted for the regular transportation of persons who are
disabled, handicapped, normally using a wheelchair, or
otherwise not acutely ill, or emergency vehicles used within
airports;

(4) "Ambulance service", a person or entity that
provides emergency or nonemergency ambulance transportation
and services, or both, in compliance with sections 190.001
to 190.245, and the rules promulgated by the department
pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(5) "Ambulance service area", a specific geographic
area in which an ambulance service has been authorized to
operate;

(6) "Basic life support (BLS)", a basic level of care,
as provided to the adult and pediatric patient as defined by
national curricula, and any modifications to that curricula
specified in rules adopted by the department pursuant to
sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(7) "Council", the state advisory council on emergency
medical services;

(8) "Department", the department of health and senior
services, state of Missouri;

(9) "Director", the director of the department of
health and senior services or the director's duly authorized
representative;

(10) "Dispatch agency", any person or organization
that receives requests for emergency medical services from
the public, by telephone or other means, and is responsible
for dispatching emergency medical services;

(11) "Emergency", the sudden and, at the time,
unexpected onset of a health condition that manifests itself
by symptoms of sufficient severity that would lead a prudent
layperson, possessing an average knowledge of health and
medicine, to believe that the absence of immediate medical
care could result in:

(a) Placing the person's health, or with respect to a
pregnant woman, the health of the woman or her unborn child,
in significant jeopardy;

(b) Serious impairment to a bodily function;

(c) Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(d) Inadequately controlled pain;

(12) "Emergency medical dispatcher", a person who
receives emergency calls from the public and has
successfully completed an emergency medical dispatcher
course[, meeting or exceeding the national curriculum of the
United States Department of Transportation and any
modifications to such curricula specified by the department
through rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to
190.245] and any ongoing training requirements under section
650.340;

(13) "Emergency medical responder", a person who has
successfully completed an emergency first response course
meeting or exceeding the national curriculum of the U.S.
Department of Transportation and any modifications to such
curricula specified by the department through rules adopted
under sections 190.001 to 190.245 and who provides emergency
medical care through employment by or in association with an
emergency medical response agency;
(14) "Emergency medical response agency", any person that regularly provides a level of care that includes first response, basic life support or advanced life support, exclusive of patient transportation;

(15) "Emergency medical services for children (EMS-C) system", the arrangement of personnel, facilities and equipment for effective and coordinated delivery of pediatric emergency medical services required in prevention and management of incidents which occur as a result of a medical emergency or of an injury event, natural disaster or similar situation;

(16) "Emergency medical services (EMS) system", the arrangement of personnel, facilities and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of emergency medical services required in prevention and management of incidents occurring as a result of an illness, injury, natural disaster or similar situation;

(17) "Emergency medical technician", a person licensed in emergency medical care in accordance with standards prescribed by sections 190.001 to 190.245, and by rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(18) ["Emergency medical technician-basic" or "EMT-B", a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in basic life support as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with standards prescribed by sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;]

(19) ["Emergency medical technician-community paramedic", "community paramedic", or "EMT-CP", a person who is certified as an emergency medical technician-paramedic]
and is certified by the department in accordance with standards prescribed in section 190.098;

[(20)] "Emergency medical technician-paramedic" or "EMT-P", a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

[(21)] "Emergency services", health care items and services furnished or required to screen and stabilize an emergency which may include, but shall not be limited to, health care services that are provided in a licensed hospital's emergency facility by an appropriate provider or by an ambulance service or emergency medical response agency;

[(22)] "Health care facility", a hospital, nursing home, physician's office or other fixed location at which medical and health care services are performed;

[(23)] "Hospital", an establishment as defined in the hospital licensing law, subsection 2 of section 197.020, or a hospital operated by the state;

[(24)] "Medical control", supervision provided by or under the direction of physicians, or their designated registered nurse, including both online medical control, instructions by radio, telephone, or other means of direct communications, and offline medical control through supervision by treatment protocols, case review, training, and standing orders for treatment;

[(25)] "Medical direction", medical guidance and supervision provided by a physician to an emergency services provider or emergency medical services system;
"Medical director", a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 334 designated by the ambulance service, dispatch agency, or emergency medical response agency and who meets criteria specified by the department by rules pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

"Memorandum of understanding", an agreement between an emergency medical response agency or dispatch agency and an ambulance service or services within whose territory the agency operates, in order to coordinate emergency medical services;

"Paramedic", a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

"Patient", an individual who is sick, injured, wounded, diseased, or otherwise incapacitated or helpless, or dead, excluding deceased individuals being transported from or between private or public institutions, homes or cemeteries, and individuals declared dead prior to the time an ambulance is called for assistance;

"Person", as used in these definitions and elsewhere in sections 190.001 to 190.245, any individual, firm, partnership, copartnership, joint venture, association, cooperative organization, corporation, municipal or private, and whether organized for profit or not, state, county, political subdivision, state department, commission, board, bureau or fraternal organization, estate, public trust, business or common law trust, receiver, assignee for the benefit of creditors, trustee or trustee in bankruptcy, or any other service user or provider;
"Physician", a person licensed as a physician pursuant to chapter 334;
"Political subdivision", any municipality, city, county, city not within a county, ambulance district or fire protection district located in this state which provides or has authority to provide ambulance service;
"Professional organization", any organized group or association with an ongoing interest regarding emergency medical services. Such groups and associations could include those representing volunteers, labor, management, firefighters, EMT-B's, nurses, EMT-P's, paramedics, physicians, communications specialists and instructors. Organizations could also represent the interests of ground ambulance services, air ambulance services, fire service organizations, law enforcement, hospitals, trauma centers, communication centers, pediatric services, labor unions and poison control services;
"Proof of financial responsibility", proof of ability to respond to damages for liability, on account of accidents occurring subsequent to the effective date of such proof, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle in the financial amount set in rules promulgated by the department, but in no event less than the statutory minimum required for motor vehicles. Proof of financial responsibility shall be used as proof of self-insurance;
"Protocol", a predetermined, written medical care guideline, which may include standing orders;
"Regional EMS advisory committee", a committee formed within an emergency medical services (EMS) region to advise ambulance services, the state advisory council on EMS and the department;
“Specialty care transportation", the transportation of a patient requiring the services of an emergency medical technician-paramedic who has received additional training beyond the training prescribed by the department. Specialty care transportation services shall be defined in writing in the appropriate local protocols for ground and air ambulance services and approved by the local physician medical director. The protocols shall be maintained by the local ambulance service and shall define the additional training required of the emergency medical technician-paramedic;

“Stabilize", with respect to an emergency, the provision of such medical treatment as may be necessary to attempt to assure within reasonable medical probability that no material deterioration of an individual's medical condition is likely to result from or occur during ambulance transportation unless the likely benefits of such transportation outweigh the risks;

"State advisory council on emergency medical services", a committee formed to advise the department on policy affecting emergency medical service throughout the state;

"State EMS medical directors advisory committee", a subcommittee of the state advisory council on emergency medical services formed to advise the state advisory council on emergency medical services and the department on medical issues;

"STEMI" or "ST-elevation myocardial infarction", a type of heart attack in which impaired blood flow to the patient's heart muscle is evidenced by ST-segment elevation in electrocardiogram analysis, and as
further defined in rules promulgated by the department under sections 190.001 to 190.250;

[(41)] (40) "STEMI care", includes education and prevention, emergency transport, triage, and acute care and rehabilitative services for STEMI that requires immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment;

[(42)] (41) "STEMI center", a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department to care for patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarctions;

[(43)] (42) "Stroke", a condition of impaired blood flow to a patient's brain as defined by the department;

[(44)] (43) "Stroke care", includes emergency transport, triage, and acute intervention and other acute care services for stroke that potentially require immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment, and may include education, primary prevention, acute intervention, acute and subacute management, prevention of complications, secondary stroke prevention, and rehabilitative services;

[(45)] (44) "Stroke center", a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department;

[(46)] (45) "Time-critical diagnosis", trauma care, stroke care, and STEMI care occurring either outside of a hospital or in a center designated under section 190.241;

[(47)] (46) "Time-critical diagnosis advisory committee", a committee formed under section 190.257 to advise the department on policies impacting trauma, stroke, and STEMI center designations; regulations on trauma care, stroke care, and STEMI care; and the transport of trauma, stroke, and STEMI patients;

[(48)] (47) "Trauma", an injury to human tissues and organs resulting from the transfer of energy from the environment;
"Trauma care" includes injury prevention, triage, acute care and rehabilitative services for major single system or multisystem injuries that potentially require immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment;

"Trauma center", a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department.

190.103. 1. One physician with expertise in emergency medical services from each of the EMS regions shall be elected by that region's EMS medical directors to serve as a regional EMS medical director. The regional EMS medical directors shall constitute the state EMS medical director's advisory committee and shall advise the department and their region's ambulance services on matters relating to medical control and medical direction in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The regional EMS medical director shall serve a term of four years. The southwest, northwest, and Kansas City regional EMS medical directors shall be elected to an initial two-year term. The central, east central, and southeast regional EMS medical directors shall be elected to an initial four-year term. All subsequent terms following the initial terms shall be four years. The state EMS medical director shall be the chair of the state EMS medical director's advisory committee, and shall be elected by the members of the regional EMS medical director's advisory committee, shall serve a term of four years, and shall seek to coordinate EMS services between the EMS regions, promote educational efforts for agency medical directors, represent Missouri EMS nationally in the role of the state EMS medical director,
and seek to incorporate the EMS system into the health care system serving Missouri.

2. A medical director is required for all ambulance services and emergency medical response agencies that provide: advanced life support services; basic life support services utilizing medications or providing assistance with patients' medications; or basic life support services performing invasive procedures including invasive airway procedures. The medical director shall provide medical direction to these services and agencies in these instances.

3. The medical director, in cooperation with the ambulance service or emergency medical response agency administrator, shall have the responsibility and the authority to ensure that the personnel working under their supervision are able to provide care meeting established standards of care with consideration for state and national standards as well as local area needs and resources. The medical director, in cooperation with the ambulance service or emergency medical response agency administrator, shall establish and develop triage, treatment and transport protocols, which may include authorization for standing orders. Emergency medical technicians shall only perform those medical procedures as directed by treatment protocols approved by the local medical director or when authorized through direct communication with online medical control.

4. All ambulance services and emergency medical response agencies that are required to have a medical director shall establish an agreement between the service or agency and their medical director. The agreement will include the roles, responsibilities and authority of the medical director beyond what is granted in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the
department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The agreement shall also include grievance procedures regarding the emergency medical response agency or ambulance service, personnel and the medical director.

5. Regional EMS medical directors and the state EMS medical director elected as provided under subsection 1 of this section shall be considered public officials for purposes of sovereign immunity, official immunity, and the Missouri public duty doctrine defenses.

6. The state EMS medical director's advisory committee shall be considered a peer review committee under section 537.035.

7. Regional EMS medical directors may act to provide online telecommunication medical direction to AEMTs, [EMT-Bs, EMT-Ps] EMTs, paramedics, and community paramedics and provide offline medical direction per standardized treatment, triage, and transport protocols when EMS personnel, including AEMTs, [EMT-Bs, EMT-Ps] EMTs, paramedics, and community paramedics, are providing care to special needs patients or at the request of a local EMS agency or medical director.

8. When developing treatment protocols for special needs patients, regional EMS medical directors may promulgate such protocols on a regional basis across multiple political subdivisions' jurisdictional boundaries, and such protocols may be used by multiple agencies including, but not limited to, ambulance services, emergency response agencies, and public health departments. Treatment protocols shall include steps to ensure the receiving hospital is informed of the pending arrival of the special needs patient, the condition of the patient, and the treatment instituted.
9. Multiple EMS agencies including, but not limited to, ambulance services, emergency response agencies, and public health departments shall take necessary steps to follow the regional EMS protocols established as provided under subsection 8 of this section in cases of mass casualty or state-declared disaster incidents.

10. When regional EMS medical directors develop and implement treatment protocols for patients or provide online medical direction for patients, such activity shall not be construed as having usurped local medical direction authority in any manner.

11. The state EMS medical directors advisory committee shall review and make recommendations regarding all proposed community and regional time-critical diagnosis plans.

12. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when regional EMS medical directors are providing either online telecommunication medical direction to AEMTs, [EMT-Bs, EMT-Ps] EMTs, paramedics, and community paramedics, or offline medical direction per standardized EMS treatment, triage, and transport protocols for patients, those medical directions or treatment protocols may include the administration of the patient's own prescription medications.

190.142. 1. (1) For applications submitted before the recognition of EMS personnel licensure interstate compact under sections 190.900 to 190.939 takes effect, the department shall, within a reasonable time after receipt of an application, cause such investigation as it deems necessary to be made of the applicant for an emergency medical technician's license.

(2) For applications submitted after the recognition of EMS personnel licensure interstate compact under sections 190.900 to 190.939 takes effect, an applicant for initial
licensure as an emergency medical technician in this state shall submit to a background check by the Missouri state highway patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation through a process approved by the department of health and senior services. Such processes may include the use of vendors or systems administered by the Missouri state highway patrol. The department may share the results of such a criminal background check with any emergency services licensing agency in any member state, as that term is defined under section 190.900, in recognition of the EMS personnel licensure interstate compact. The department shall not issue a license until the department receives the results of an applicant's criminal background check from the Missouri state highway patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but, notwithstanding this subsection, the department may issue a temporary license as provided under section 190.143. Any fees due for a criminal background check shall be paid by the applicant.

(3) The director may authorize investigations into criminal records in other states for any applicant.

2. The department shall issue a license to all levels of emergency medical technicians, for a period of five years, if the applicant meets the requirements established pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245 and the rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The department may promulgate rules relating to the requirements for an emergency medical technician including but not limited to:

(1) Age requirements;

(2) Emergency medical technician and paramedic education and training requirements based on respective National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards and
any modification to such curricula specified by the department through rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(3) Paramedic accreditation requirements. Paramedic training programs shall be accredited [by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) or hold a CAAHEP letter of review] as required by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians;

(4) Initial licensure testing requirements. Initial [EMT-P] paramedic licensure testing shall be through the national registry of EMTs;

(5) Continuing education and relicensure requirements; and

(6) Ability to speak, read and write the English language.

3. Application for all levels of emergency medical technician license shall be made upon such forms as prescribed by the department in rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The application form shall contain such information as the department deems necessary to make a determination as to whether the emergency medical technician meets all the requirements of sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules promulgated pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245.

4. All levels of emergency medical technicians may perform only that patient care which is:

(1) Consistent with the training, education and experience of the particular emergency medical technician; and

(2) Ordered by a physician or set forth in protocols approved by the medical director.
5. No person shall hold themselves out as an emergency medical technician or provide the services of an emergency medical technician unless such person is licensed by the department.

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

190.147. 1. [An emergency medical technician paramedic (EMT-P)] A paramedic may make a good faith determination that such behavioral health patients who present a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others, as the term "likelihood of serious harm" is defined under section 632.005, or who are significantly incapacitated by alcohol or drugs shall be placed into a temporary hold for the sole purpose of transport to the nearest appropriate facility; provided that, such determination shall be made in cooperation with at least one other [EMT-P] paramedic or other health care professional involved in the transport. Once in a temporary hold, the patient shall be treated with humane care in a manner that preserves human dignity, consistent with applicable federal regulations and nationally recognized guidelines regarding
the appropriate use of temporary holds and restraints in medical transport. Prior to making such a determination:

(1) The [EMT-P] paramedic shall have completed a standard crisis intervention training course as endorsed and developed by the state EMS medical director's advisory committee;

(2) The [EMT-P] paramedic shall have been authorized by his or her ground or air ambulance service's administration and medical director under subsection 3 of section 190.103; and

(3) The [EMT-P's] paramedic ground or air ambulance service has developed and adopted standardized triage, treatment, and transport protocols under subsection 3 of section 190.103, which address the challenge of treating and transporting such patients. Provided:

(a) That such protocols shall be reviewed and approved by the state EMS medical director's advisory committee; and

(b) That such protocols shall direct the [EMT-P] paramedic regarding the proper use of patient restraint and coordination with area law enforcement; and

(c) Patient restraint protocols shall be based upon current applicable national guidelines.

2. In any instance in which a good faith determination for a temporary hold of a patient has been made, such hold shall be made in a clinically appropriate and adequately justified manner, and shall be documented and attested to in writing. The writing shall be retained by the ambulance service and included as part of the patient's medical file.

3. [EMT-Ps] Paramedics who have made a good faith decision for a temporary hold of a patient as authorized by this section shall no longer have to rely on the common law doctrine of implied consent and therefore shall not be
civilly liable for a good faith determination made in accordance with this section and shall not have waived any sovereign immunity defense, official immunity defense, or Missouri public duty doctrine defense if employed at the time of the good faith determination by a government employer.

4. Any ground or air ambulance service that adopts the authority and protocols provided for by this section shall have a memorandum of understanding with applicable local law enforcement agencies in order to achieve a collaborative and coordinated response to patients displaying symptoms of either a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others or significant incapacitation by alcohol or drugs, which require a crisis intervention response. The memorandum of understanding shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

   (1) Administrative oversight, including coordination between ambulance services and law enforcement agencies;

   (2) Patient restraint techniques and coordination of agency responses to situations in which patient restraint may be required;

   (3) Field interaction between paramedics and law enforcement, including patient destination and transportation; and

   (4) Coordination of program quality assurance.

5. The physical restraint of a patient by an emergency medical technician under the authority of this section shall be permitted only in order to provide for the safety of bystanders, the patient, or emergency personnel due to an imminent or immediate danger, or upon approval by local medical control through direct communications. Restraint shall also be permitted through cooperation with on-scene
law enforcement officers. All incidents involving patient
restraint used under the authority of this section shall be
reviewed by the ambulance service physician medical director.

190.255. 1. Any qualified first responder may obtain
and administer naloxone, or any other drug or device
approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration,
that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose and is
administered in a manner approved by the United States Food
and Drug Administration to a person suffering from an
apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose in order to
revive the person.

2. Any licensed drug distributor or pharmacy in
Missouri may sell naloxone, or any other drug or device
approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration,
that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose and is
administered in a manner approved by the United States Food
and Drug Administration to qualified first responder
agencies to allow the agency to stock naloxone for the
administration of such drug to persons suffering from an
apparent narcotic or opiate overdose in order to revive the
person.

3. For the purposes of this section, "qualified first
responder" shall mean any state and local law enforcement
agency staff, fire department personnel, fire district
personnel, or licensed emergency medical technician who is
acting under the directives and established protocols of a
medical director of a local licensed ground ambulance
service licensed under section 190.109, or any state or
local law enforcement agency staff member, who comes in
contact with a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or
opiate-related overdose and who has received training in
recognizing and responding to a narcotic or opiate overdose
and the administration of naloxone to a person suffering
from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose.
"Qualified first responder agencies" shall mean any state or
local law enforcement agency, fire department, or ambulance
service that provides documented training to its staff
related to the administration of naloxone in an apparent
narcotic or opiate overdose situation.

4. A qualified first responder shall only administer
naloxone by such means as the qualified first responder has
received training for the administration of naloxone.

190.327. 1. Immediately upon the decision by the
commission to utilize a portion of the emergency telephone
tax for central dispatching and an affirmative vote of the
telephone tax, the commission shall appoint the initial
members of a board which shall administer the funds and
oversee the provision of central dispatching for emergency
services in the county and in municipalities and other
political subdivisions which have contracted for such
service. Beginning with the general election in 1992, all
board members shall be elected according to this section and
other applicable laws of this state. At the time of the
appointment of the initial members of the board, the
commission shall relinquish to the board and no longer
exercise the duties prescribed in this chapter with regard
to the provision of emergency telephone service and in
chapter 321, with regard to the provision of central
dispatching service, and such duties shall be exercised by
the board.

2. Elections for board members may be held on general
municipal election day, as defined in subsection 3 of
section 115.121, after approval by a simple majority of the
county commission.
3. For the purpose of providing the services described in this section, the board shall have the following powers, authority and privileges:

(1) To have and use a corporate seal;

(2) To sue and be sued, and be a party to suits, actions and proceedings;

(3) To enter into contracts, franchises and agreements with any person, partnership, association or corporation, public or private, affecting the affairs of the board;

(4) To acquire, construct, purchase, maintain, dispose of and encumber real and personal property, including leases and easements;

(5) To have the management, control and supervision of all the business affairs of the board and the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of any improvements;

(6) To hire and retain agents and employees and to provide for their compensation including health and pension benefits;

(7) To adopt and amend bylaws and any other rules and regulations;

(8) To fix, charge and collect the taxes and fees authorized by law for the purpose of implementing and operating the services described in this section;

(9) To pay all expenses connected with the first election and all subsequent elections; and

(10) To have and exercise all rights and powers necessary or incidental to or implied from the specific powers granted in this subsection. Such specific powers shall not be considered as a limitation upon any power necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and intent of sections 190.300 to 190.329.
4. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of this section to the contrary, the county commission may elect to appoint the members of the board to administer the funds and oversee the provision of central dispatching for emergency services in the counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions which have contracted for such service upon the request of the municipalities and other political subdivisions. Upon appointment of the initial members of the board, the commission shall relinquish all powers and duties to the board and no longer exercise the duties prescribed in this chapter with regard to the provision of central dispatching service and such duties shall be exercised by the board.

(2) The board shall consist of seven members appointed without regard to political affiliation. The members shall include:

(a) Five members who shall serve for so long as they remain in their respective county or municipal positions as follows:
   a. The county sheriff, or his or her designee;
   b. The heads of the municipal police department who have contracted for central dispatching service in the two largest municipalities wholly contained within the county, or their designees; or
   c. The heads of the municipal fire departments or fire divisions who have contracted for central dispatching service in the two largest municipalities wholly contained within the county, or their designees;

(b) Two members who shall serve two-year terms appointed from among the following:
a. The head of any of the county's fire protection
districts who have contracted for central dispatching
service, or his or her designee;
b. The head of any of the county's ambulance districts
who have contracted for central dispatching service, or his
or her designee;
c. The head of any of the municipal police departments
located in the county who have contracted for central
dispatching service, or his or her designee, excluding those
mentioned in subparagraph b. of paragraph (a) of this
subdivision; and
d. The head of any of the municipal fire departments
in the county who have contracted for central dispatching
service, or his or her designee, excluding those mentioned
in subparagraph c. of paragraph (a) of this subdivision.

(3) Upon the appointment of the board under this
subsection, the board shall have the powers provided in
subsection 3 of this section and the commission shall
relinquish all powers and duties relating to the provision
of central dispatching service under this chapter to the
board.

[5. An emergency services board originally organized
under section 190.325 operating within a county with a
charter form of government and with more than two hundred
thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand
inhabitant s shall not have a sales tax for emergency
services or for providing central dispatching for emergency
services greater than one-quarter of one percent. If on
July 9, 2019, such tax is greater than one-quarter of one
percent, the board shall lower the tax rate.]

190.460. 1. As used in this section, the following
terms mean:
(1) "Board", the Missouri 911 service board established under section 650.325;
(2) "Consumer", a person who purchases prepaid wireless telecommunications service in a retail transaction;
(3) "Department", the department of revenue;
(4) "Prepaid wireless service provider", a provider that provides prepaid wireless service to an end user;
(5) "Prepaid wireless telecommunications service", a wireless telecommunications service that allows a caller to dial 911 to access the 911 system and which service shall be paid for in advance and is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount;
(6) "Retail transaction", the purchase of prepaid wireless telecommunications service from a seller for any purpose other than resale. The purchase of more than one item that provides prepaid wireless telecommunication service, when such items are sold separately, constitutes more than one retail transaction;
(7) "Seller", a person who sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to another person;
(8) "Wireless telecommunications service", commercial mobile radio service as defined by 47 CFR 20.3, as amended.

2. (1) Beginning January 1, 2019, there is hereby imposed a prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge on each retail transaction. The amount of such charge shall be equal to three percent of the amount of each retail transaction. The first fifteen dollars of each retail transaction shall not be subject to the service charge.

(2) When prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with one or more products or services for a single,
nonitemized price, the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall apply to the entire nonitemized price unless the seller elects to apply such service charge in the following way:

(a) If the amount of the prepaid wireless telecommunications service is disclosed to the consumer as a dollar amount, three percent of such dollar amount; or

(b) If the seller can identify the portion of the price that is attributable to the prepaid wireless telecommunications service by reasonable and verifiable standards from the seller's books and records that are kept in the regular course of business for other purposes including, but not limited to, nontax purposes, three percent of such portion;

The first fifteen dollars of each transaction under this subdivision shall not be subject to the service charge.

(3) The prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in this state. The amount of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge shall be either separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller or otherwise disclosed to the consumer.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, a retail transaction that is effected in person by a consumer at a business location of the seller shall be treated as occurring in this state if that business location is in this state, and any other retail transaction shall be treated as
occurring in this state if the retail transaction is treated as occurring under chapter 144.

(5) The prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge is the liability of the consumer and not of the seller or of any provider; except that, the seller shall be liable to remit all charges that the seller collects or is deemed to collect.

(6) The amount of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge that is collected by a seller from a consumer, if such amount is separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer by the seller, shall not be included in the base for measuring any tax, fee, surcharge, or other charge that is imposed by this state, any political subdivision of this state, or any intergovernmental agency.

3. (1) Prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges collected by sellers shall be remitted to the department at the times and in the manner provided by state law with respect to sales and use taxes. The department shall establish registration and payment procedures that substantially coincide with the registration and payment procedures that apply under state law. On or after the effective date of the service charge imposed under the provisions of this section, the director of the department of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the service charge, and the director shall collect, in addition to the sales tax for the state of Missouri, all additional service charges imposed in this section. All service charges imposed under this section together with all taxes imposed under the sales tax law of the state of Missouri shall be collected together and reported upon such
forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director. All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.525 governing the state sales tax and section 32.057 shall apply to the collection of any service charges imposed under this section except as modified.

(2) Beginning on January 1, 2019, and ending on January 31, 2019, when a consumer purchases prepaid wireless telecommunications service in a retail transaction from a seller under this section, the seller shall be allowed to retain one hundred percent of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges that are collected by the seller from the consumer. Beginning on February 1, 2019, a seller shall be permitted to deduct and retain three percent of prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges that are collected by the seller from consumers.

(3) The department shall establish procedures by which a seller of prepaid wireless telecommunications service may document that a sale is not a retail transaction, which procedures shall substantially coincide with the procedures for documenting sale for resale transactions for sales and use purposes under state law.

(4) The department shall deposit all remitted prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges into the general revenue fund for the department's use until eight hundred thousand one hundred fifty dollars is collected to reimburse its direct costs of administering the collection and remittance of prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges. From then onward, the department shall deposit all remitted prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges into the Missouri 911 service trust fund created under section 190.420 within thirty days of receipt
for use by the board. After the initial eight hundred thousand one hundred fifty dollars is collected, the department may deduct an amount not to exceed one percent of collected charges to be retained by the department to reimburse its direct costs of administering the collection and remittance of prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges.

(5) The board shall set a rate between twenty-five and one hundred percent of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges deposited in the Missouri 911 service trust fund collected in counties without a charter form of government, less the deductions authorized in subdivision (4) of this subsection, that shall be remitted to such counties in direct proportion to the amount of charges collected in each county. The board shall set a rate between sixty-five and one hundred percent of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges deposited in the Missouri 911 service trust fund collected in counties with a charter form of government and any city not within a county, less the deductions authorized in subdivision (4) of this subsection, that shall be remitted to each such county or city not within a county in direct proportion to the amount of charges collected in each such county or city not within a county. If a county has an elected emergency services board, the Missouri 911 service board shall remit the funds to the elected emergency services board, except for an emergency services board originally organized under section 190.325 operating within a county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, in which case the funds shall be remitted to the county's general fund for the purpose of
public safety infrastructure. The initial percentage rate set by the board for counties with and without a charter form of government and any city not within a county shall be set by June thirtieth of each applicable year and may be adjusted annually for the first three years, and thereafter the rate may be adjusted every three years; however, at no point shall the board set rates that fall below twenty-five percent for counties without a charter form of government and sixty-five percent for counties with a charter form of government and any city not within a county.

(6) Any amounts received by a county or city under subdivision (5) of this subsection shall be used only for purposes authorized in sections 190.305, 190.325, and 190.335. Any amounts received by any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants under this section may be used for emergency service notification systems.

4. (1) A seller that is not a provider shall be entitled to the immunity and liability protections under section 190.455, notwithstanding any requirement in state law regarding compliance with Federal Communications Commission Order 05-116.

(2) A provider shall be entitled to the immunity and liability protections under section 190.455.

(3) In addition to the protection from liability provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, each provider and seller and its officers, employees, assigns, agents, vendors, or anyone acting on behalf of such persons shall be entitled to the further protection from liability, if any, that is provided to providers and sellers
of wireless telecommunications service that is not prepaid
wireless telecommunications service under section 190.455.

5. The prepaid wireless emergency telephone service
charge imposed by this section shall be in addition to any
other tax, fee, surcharge, or other charge imposed by this
state, any political subdivision of this state, or any
intergovernmental agency for 911 funding purposes.

6. The provisions of this section shall become
effective unless the governing body of a county or city
adopts an ordinance, order, rule, resolution, or regulation
by at least a two-thirds vote prohibiting the charge
established under this section from becoming effective in
the county or city at least forty-five days prior to the
effective date of this section. If the governing body does
adopt such ordinance, order, rule, resolution, or regulation
by at least a two-thirds vote, the charge shall not be
collected and the county or city shall not be allowed to
obtain funds from the Missouri 911 service trust fund that
are remitted to the fund under the charge established under
this section. The Missouri 911 service board shall, by
September 1, 2018, notify all counties and cities of the
implementation of the charge established under this section,
and the procedures set forth under this subsection for
prohibiting the charge from becoming effective.

7. Any county or city which prohibited the prepaid
wireless emergency telephone service charge pursuant to the
provisions of subsection 6 of this section may take a vote
of the governing body, and notify the department of revenue
of the result of such vote[, by November 15, 2019,] to
impose such charge [effective January 1, 2020]. A vote of
at least two-thirds of the governing body is required in
order to impose such charge. The department shall notify
the board of notices received by [December 1, 2019] within sixty days of receiving such notice.

190.1010. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Employee", a first responder employed by an employer;

(2) "Employer", the state, a unit of local government, or a public hospital or ambulance service that employs first responders;

(3) "First responder", a 911 dispatcher, paramedic, emergency medical technician, or a volunteer or full-time paid firefighter;

(4) "Peer support advisor", a person approved by the employer who voluntarily provides confidential support and assistance to employees experiencing personal or professional problems. An employer shall provide peer support advisors with an appropriate level of training in counseling to provide emotional and moral support;

(5) "Peer support counseling program", a program established by an employer to train employees to serve as peer support advisors in order to conduct peer support counseling sessions;

(6) "Peer support counseling session", communication with a peer support advisor designated by an employer. A peer support counseling session is accomplished primarily through listening, assessing, assisting with problem solving, making referrals to a professional when necessary, and conducting follow-up as needed;

(7) "Record", any record kept by a therapist or by an agency in the course of providing behavioral health care to a first responder concerning the first responder and the services provided. "Record" includes the personal notes of
the therapist or agency, as well as all records maintained
by a court that have been created in connection with, in
preparation for, or as a result of the filing of any
petition. "Record" does not include information that has
been de-identified in accordance with the federal Health
Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and
does not include a reference to the receipt of behavioral
health care noted during a patient history and physical or
other summary of care.

2. (1) Any communication made by an employee or peer
support advisor in a peer support counseling session, as
well as any oral or written information conveyed in the peer
support counseling session, shall be confidential and shall
not be disclosed by any person participating in the peer
support counseling session or released to any person or
entity. Any communication relating to a peer support
counseling session made confidential under this section that
is made between peer support advisors and the supervisors or
staff of a peer support counseling program, or between the
supervisor and staff of a peer support counseling program,
shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed. The
provisions of this section shall not be construed to
prohibit any communications between counselors who conduct
peer support counseling sessions or any communications
between counselors and the supervisors or staff of a peer
support counseling program.

(2) Any communication described in subdivision (1) of
this subsection may be subject to a subpoena for good cause
shown.

(3) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply
to the following:
(a) Any threat of suicide or homicide made by a participant in a peer support counseling session or any information conveyed in a peer support counseling session related to a threat of suicide or homicide;

(b) Any information mandated by law or agency policy to be reported, including, but not limited to, domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, or elder abuse or neglect;

(c) Any admission of criminal conduct; or

(d) Any admission or act of refusal to perform duties to protect others or the employee.

(4) All communications, notes, records, and reports arising out of a peer support counseling session shall not be considered public records subject to disclosure under chapter 610.

(5) A department or organization that establishes a peer support counseling program shall develop a policy or rule that imposes disciplinary measures against a peer support advisor who violates the confidentiality of the peer support counseling program by sharing information learned in a peer support counseling session with personnel who are not supervisors or staff of the peer support counseling program unless otherwise exempted under the provisions of this subsection.

3. Any employer that creates a peer support counseling program shall be subject to the provisions of this section. An employer shall ensure that peer support advisors receive appropriate training in counseling to conduct peer support counseling sessions. An employer may refer any person to a peer support advisor within the employer's organization or, if those services are not available with the employer, to another peer support counseling program that is available and approved by the employer. Notwithstanding any other
provision of law to the contrary, an employer shall not mandate that any employee participate in a peer support counseling program.

192.2405. 1. The following persons shall be required to immediately report or cause a report to be made to the department under sections 192.2400 to 192.2470:

(1) Any person having reasonable cause to suspect that an eligible adult presents a likelihood of suffering serious physical harm, or bullying as defined in subdivision (2) of section 192.2400, and is in need of protective services; and

(2) Any adult day care worker, chiropractor, Christian Science practitioner, coroner, dentist, embalmer, employee of the departments of social services, mental health, or health and senior services, employee of a local area agency on aging or an organized area agency on aging program, emergency medical technician, firefighter, first responder, funeral director, home health agency, home health agency employee, hospital and clinic personnel engaged in the care or treatment of others, in-home services owner or provider, in-home services operator or employee, law enforcement officer, long-term care facility administrator or employee, medical examiner, medical resident or intern, mental health professional, minister, nurse, nurse practitioner, optometrist, other health practitioner, peace officer, pharmacist, physical therapist, physician, physician's assistant, podiatrist, probation or parole officer, psychologist, social worker, or other person with the responsibility for the care of an eligible adult who has reasonable cause to suspect that the eligible adult has been subjected to abuse or neglect or observes the eligible adult being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect. Notwithstanding any
other provision of this section, a duly ordained minister, clergy, religious worker, or Christian Science practitioner while functioning in his or her ministerial capacity shall not be required to report concerning a privileged communication made to him or her in his or her professional capacity.

2. Any other person who becomes aware of circumstances that may reasonably be expected to be the result of, or result in, abuse or neglect of an eligible adult may report to the department.

3. The penalty for failing to report as required under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section is provided under section 565.188.

4. As used in this section, "first responder" means any person trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. Such persons may include, but shall not be limited to, emergency first responders, police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, firefighters, or emergency medical technicians.

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

(1) "Addiction mitigation medication", naltrexone hydrochloride that is administered in a manner approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or any accepted medical practice method of administering;

(2) "Opioid antagonist", naloxone hydrochloride, or any other drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose and is administered in a manner approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or any accepted medical practice method of administering;
"Opioid-related drug overdose", a condition including, but not limited to, extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid or other substance with which an opioid was combined or a condition that a layperson would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

2. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary:

   (1) The director of the department of health and senior services, if a licensed physician, may issue a statewide standing order for an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication;

   (2) In the alternative, the department may employ or contract with a licensed physician who may issue a statewide standing order for an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication with the express written consent of the department director.

3. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, any licensed pharmacist in Missouri may sell and dispense an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication under physician protocol or under a statewide standing order issued under subsection 2 of this section.

4. A licensed pharmacist who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, sells or dispenses an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication and an appropriate device to administer the drug, and the protocol physician, shall not be subject to any criminal or civil liability or any professional disciplinary action for prescribing or dispensing the opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication or any outcome resulting
from the administration of the opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication. A physician issuing a statewide standing order under subsection 2 of this section shall not be subject to any criminal or civil liability or any professional disciplinary action for issuing the standing order or for any outcome related to the order or the administration of the opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication.

5. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, it shall be permissible for any person to possess an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication.

6. Any person who administers an opioid antagonist to another person shall, immediately after administering the drug, contact emergency personnel. Any person who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers an opioid antagonist to another person whom the person believes to be suffering an opioid-related drug overdose shall be immune from criminal prosecution, disciplinary actions from his or her professional licensing board, and civil liability due to the administration of the opioid antagonist.

195.817. 1. The department of health and senior services shall require all employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal background check.

2. The department may require that such fingerprint submissions be made as part of a marijuana facility application, a marijuana facility renewal application, and an individual's application for a license or permit authorizing that individual to be an employee, contractor, owner, or volunteer of a marijuana facility.
3. 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 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the department.

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

   (1) "Contractor", a person performing work or service of any kind for a marijuana facility for more than fourteen days in a calendar year in accordance with a contract with that facility;

   (2) "Marijuana facility", an entity licensed or certified by the department of health and senior services to cultivate, manufacture, test, transport, dispense, or conduct research on marijuana or marijuana products;

   (3) "Owner", an individual who has a financial interest or voting interest in ten percent or greater of a marijuana facility.

208.1032. 1. The department of social services shall be authorized to design and implement in consultation and coordination with eligible providers as described in subsection 2 of this section an intergovernmental transfer program relating to ground emergency medical transport services, including those services provided at the emergency
medical responder, emergency medical technician (EMT), advanced EMT, [EMT intermediate,] or paramedic levels in the
prestabilization and preparation for transport, in order to
increase capitation payments for the purpose of increasing
reimbursement to eligible providers.

2. A provider shall be eligible for increased
reimbursement under this section only if the provider meets
the following conditions in an applicable state fiscal year:

(1) Provides ground emergency medical transportation
services to MO HealthNet participants;

(2) Is enrolled as a MO HealthNet provider for the
period being claimed; and

(3) Is owned, operated, or contracted by the state or
a political subdivision.

3. (1) To the extent intergovernmental transfers are
voluntarily made by and accepted from an eligible provider
described in subsection 2 of this section or a governmental
entity affiliated with an eligible provider, the department
of social services shall make increased capitation payments
to applicable MO HealthNet eligible providers for covered
ground emergency medical transportation services.

(2) The increased capitation payments made under this
section shall be in amounts at least actuarially equivalent
to the supplemental fee-for-service payments and up to
equivalent of commercial reimbursement rates available for
eligible providers to the extent permissible under federal
law.

(3) Except as provided in subsection 6 of this
section, all funds associated with intergovernmental
transfers made and accepted under this section shall be used
to fund additional payments to eligible providers.
(4) MO HealthNet managed care plans and coordinated care organizations shall pay one hundred percent of any amount of increased capitation payments made under this section to eligible providers for providing and making available ground emergency medical transportation and prestabilization services pursuant to a contract or other arrangement with a MO HealthNet managed care plan or coordinated care organization.

4. The intergovernmental transfer program developed under this section shall be implemented on the date federal approval is obtained, and only to the extent intergovernmental transfers from the eligible provider, or the governmental entity with which it is affiliated, are provided for this purpose. The department of social services shall implement the intergovernmental transfer program and increased capitation payments under this section on a retroactive basis as permitted by federal law.

5. Participation in the intergovernmental transfers under this section is voluntary on the part of the transferring entities for purposes of all applicable federal laws.

6. As a condition of participation under this section, each eligible provider as described in subsection 2 of this section or the governmental entity affiliated with an eligible provider shall agree to reimburse the department of social services for any costs associated with implementing this section. Intergovernmental transfers described in this section are subject to an administration fee of up to twenty percent of the nonfederal share paid to the department of social services and shall be allowed to count as a cost of providing the services not to exceed one hundred twenty percent of the total amount.
7. As a condition of participation under this section, MO HealthNet managed care plans, coordinated care organizations, eligible providers as described in subsection 2 of this section, and governmental entities affiliated with eligible providers shall agree to comply with any requests for information or similar data requirements imposed by the department of social services for purposes of obtaining supporting documentation necessary to claim federal funds or to obtain federal approvals.

8. This section shall be implemented only if and to the extent federal financial participation is available and is not otherwise jeopardized, and any necessary federal approvals have been obtained.

9. To the extent that the director of the department of social services determines that the payments made under this section do not comply with federal Medicaid requirements, the director retains the discretion to return or not accept an intergovernmental transfer, and may adjust payments under this section as necessary to comply with federal Medicaid requirements.

210.305. 1. When an initial emergency placement of a child is deemed necessary, the children's division shall immediately begin a diligent search to locate, contact, and place the child with a grandparent or grandparents or a relative or relatives of the child, subject to subsection 3 of section 210.565 regarding preference of placement, except when the children's division determines that placement with a grandparent or grandparents or a relative or relatives is not in the best interest of the child and subject to the provisions of section 210.482 regarding background checks for emergency placements. If emergency placement of a child with grandparents or relatives is deemed not to be in the
best interest of the child, the children's division shall
document in writing the reason for denial and shall have
just cause to deny the emergency placement. The children's
division shall continue the search for other relatives until
the division locates the relatives of the child for
placement or the court excuses further search. Prior to
placement of the child in any emergency placement, the
division shall assure that the child's physical needs are
met.

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

   (1) "Diligent search", an exhaustive effort to
   identify and locate the grandparents or relatives whose
   identity or location is unknown. "Diligent search" shall
   include, but is not limited to:

      (a) Interviews with the child's parent during the
      course of an investigation, while child protective services
      are provided, and while such child is in care;
      (b) Interviews with the child;
      (c) Interviews with identified grandparents or
      relatives throughout the case;
      (d) Interviews with any other person who is likely to
      have information about the identity or location of the
      person being sought;
      (e) Comprehensive searches of databases available to
      the children's division;
      (f) Appropriate inquiry during the course of hearings
      in the case; and
      (g) Any other reasonable means that are likely to
      identify grandparents, relatives, or other persons who have
      demonstrated an ongoing commitment to the child;
(2) "Emergency placement", those limited instances when the children's division is placing for an initial placement a child in the home of private individuals, including neighbors, friends, or relatives, as a result of a sudden unavailability of the child's primary caretaker.

3. A diligent search shall be made to locate, contact, and notify the grandparent or grandparents of the child within three hours from the time the emergency placement is deemed necessary for the child. During such three-hour time period, the child may be placed in an emergency placement. If a grandparent or grandparents of the child cannot be located within the three-hour period, the child may be temporarily placed in emergency placement; except that, after the emergency placement is deemed necessary, the children's division shall continue a diligent search to contact, locate, and place the child with a grandparent or grandparents, or other relatives, with first consideration given to a grandparent for placement, subject to subsection 3 of section 210.565 regarding preference of placement.

4. A diligent search shall be made to locate, contact, and notify the relative or relatives of the child within thirty days from the time the emergency placement is deemed necessary for the child. The children's division shall continue the search for the relative or relatives until the division locates the relative or relatives of the child for placement, for six months following the child's out-of-home placement, or the court excuses further search, whichever occurs first. The department shall resume search efforts if ordered by the court, a change in the child's placement occurs, or a party shows that continuing the search is in the best interests of the child. The children's division, or an entity under contract with the division, shall use all
sources of information, including any known parent or relative, to attempt to locate an appropriate relative as placement.

5. [Search progress under subsection 3 or 4 of this section shall be reported at each court hearing until the grandparents or relatives are either located or the court excuses further search.] The children's division shall file with the court information regarding attempts made under this section within thirty days from the date the child was removed from his or her home, or as otherwise required by the court, and at each periodic review hearing. Such information shall include:

(1) A detailed narrative explaining the division's efforts to find and consider each potential placement and the specific outcome;

(2) The names of and relevant information about grandparents and relatives of the child;

(3) Steps taken by the division to locate and contact grandparents and relatives of the child;

(4) Responses received from grandparents and relatives of the child;

(5) Dates of each attempted or completed contact with a grandparent or relative of the child;

(6) Reasons why a grandparent or relative of the child was not considered for emergency or permanent placement of the child; and

(7) All efforts for placement of the child through an interstate compact agreement under section 210.620, including:

(a) The names of grandparents or relatives of the child who were considered for an interstate placement;
(b) Any pending placement of the child through an interstate compact agreement; and

(c) All potential out-of-state placements outside of an interstate compact agreement and the reasons such placements have not been initiated.

If an out-of-state placement option exists and the division has failed to file a request with the receiving state under the requirements of an interstate compact agreement under section 210.620, the court shall enter a finding that the division has not made a due diligence search and shall order the division to file a request with the receiving state under the terms of the interstate compact.

6. All grandparents or relatives to the child identified in a diligent search required by this section, subject to exceptions due to family or domestic violence or other safety concerns, shall be provided with notice, via certified mail as appropriate, that includes, but is not limited to:

(1) A specification that an alleged dependent child has been or is being removed from his or her parental custody;

(2) An explanation of the options a grandparent or relative has to participate in the care and placement of the alleged dependent child and any options that may be lost by failing to respond to the notice;

(3) A description of the process for becoming a licensed foster family home and the additional services and supports available for children placed in approved foster homes;

(4) A description of any financial assistance for which a grandparent or relative may be eligible; and
(5) An explanation that any response received after thirty days or willful failure to respond upon receiving a notice may result in the grandparent or relative of the child not being considered for placement.

7. If a grandparent or relative entitled to notice under this section fails to respond to the division, responds and declines to be considered as placement for the child, or is otherwise presently prevented from being considered as placement for the child and later petitions the court for a change in placement, such person shall provide evidence that such change is in the child's best interests.

8. Nothing in this section shall be construed or interpreted to interfere with or supersede laws related to parental rights or judicial authority.

210.565. 1. Whenever a child is placed in a foster home and the court has determined pursuant to subsection 4 of this section that foster home placement with relatives is not contrary to the best interest of the child, the children's division shall give foster home placement to relatives of the child. Notwithstanding any rule of the division to the contrary and under section 210.305, the children's division shall complete a diligent search to locate and notify the grandparents, adult siblings, parents of siblings of the child, and all other relatives and determine whether they wish to be considered for placement of the child. Grandparents who request consideration shall be given preference and first consideration for foster home placement of the child. If more than one grandparent requests consideration, the family support team shall make recommendations to the juvenile or family court about which grandparent should be considered for placement.
2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Adult sibling", any brother or sister of whole or half-blood who is at least eighteen years of age;

(2) "Relative", a grandparent or any other person related to another by blood or affinity or a person who is not so related to the child but has a close relationship with the child or the child's family. A foster parent or kinship caregiver with whom a child has resided for nine months or more is a person who has a close relationship with the child. The status of a grandparent shall not be affected by the death or the dissolution of the marriage of a son or daughter;

(3) "Sibling", one of two or more individuals who have one or both parents in common through blood, marriage, or adoption, including siblings as defined by the child's tribal code or custom.

3. The following shall be the order or preference for placement of a child under this section:

(1) Grandparents;

(2) Adult siblings or parents of siblings;

(3) Relatives [related by blood or affinity within the third degree]; and

(4) [Other relatives; and

(5)] Any foster parent who is currently licensed and capable of accepting placement of the child.

4. The preference for placement and first consideration for grandparents or preference for placement with other relatives created by this section shall only apply where the court finds that placement with such grandparents or other relatives is not contrary to the best interest of the child considering all circumstances. If the
court finds that it is contrary to the best interest of a child to be placed with grandparents or other relatives, the court shall make specific findings on the record detailing the reasons why the best interests of the child necessitate placement of the child with persons other than grandparents or other relatives. **Absent evidence to the contrary, the court may presume that continuation of the child's placement with his or her current caregivers is in the child's best interests.**

5. Recognizing the critical nature of sibling bonds for children, the children's division shall make reasonable efforts to place siblings in the same foster care, kinship, guardianship, or adoptive placement, unless doing so would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings. If siblings are not placed together, the children's division shall make reasonable efforts to provide frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction between the siblings, unless this interaction would be contrary to a sibling's safety or well-being.

6. The age of the child's grandparent or other relative shall not be the only factor that the children's division takes into consideration when it makes placement decisions and recommendations to the court about placing the child with such grandparent or other relative.

7. For any Native American child placed in protective custody, the children's division shall comply with the placement requirements set forth in 25 U.S.C. Section 1915.

8. A grandparent or other relative may, on a case-by-case basis, have standards for licensure not related to safety waived for specific children in care that would otherwise impede licensing of the grandparent's or relative's home. In addition, any person receiving a
preference may be licensed in an expedited manner if a child is placed under such person's care.

9. The guardian ad litem shall ascertain the child's wishes and feelings about his or her placement by conducting an interview or interviews with the child, if appropriate based on the child's age and maturity level, which shall be considered as a factor in placement decisions and recommendations, but shall not supersede the preference for relative placement created by this section or be contrary to the child's best interests.

210.795. 1. (1) A child in the care and custody of the children's division whose physical whereabouts are unknown to the division, the child's physical custodian, or contracted service providers shall be considered missing and the case manager or placement provider shall immediately inform a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children within two hours of discovery that the child is missing.

(2) The case manager shall document the report number and any relevant information in the child's record.

(3) Within twenty-four hours of a report being made under this subsection, the department shall inform and obtain information about the child's disappearance from the child's parents, known relatives, out-of-home caregivers, attorney, guardian or guardian ad litem, court appointed special advocate, juvenile officer, or Indian tribe, as applicable, or from any other person known to the department who may have relevant information regarding the child's disappearance.

(4) The case manager shall:

(a) Within one week and monthly thereafter, maintain contact with the child's family members, friends, school
faculty, and service providers and with any other person or agency involved in the child's case;

(b) Document ongoing efforts to locate the child; and

(c) Continue contacting law enforcement about the missing child and shall make quarterly reports to the court about the status of the child and efforts to locate the child.

The department shall contact law enforcement every seven days and document the information provided and any information received.

(5) The division shall not petition the court for a release of jurisdiction for the child or stop searching for the child while the child is missing until the child reaches the age of twenty-one.

2. The division shall maintain protocols, including appropriate trainings, for conducting ongoing searches for children missing from care. Such protocols shall include preventative measures to identify and mitigate risk to children who are at increased risk for running away or disappearing or of being victims of trafficking as defined under section 566.200.

3. The division shall ensure that each child in the care and custody of the division has an updated photograph in the child's record.

4. When a child is located, the department shall:

(1) Inform all law enforcement agencies and organizations involved in the child's case; and

(2) Have in-person contact with the child within twenty-four hours after the child is located to assess the child's health, experiences while absent, the appropriateness of the child returning to the child's
current placement, and the factors that contributed to the child's absence.

5. Any employee or contractor with the children's division, child welfare agencies, other state agencies, or schools shall, upon becoming aware that an emancipated minor as defined in section 302.178, a homeless youth as defined in section 167.020, or an unaccompanied minor as defined in section 210.121 is missing, inform the appropriate law enforcement agency and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children within twenty-four hours.

6. Within twenty-four hours of a missing child being found, the division shall assess whether the child was a victim of trafficking and determine any factors that caused the child to go missing.

7. The general assembly may require an annual independent audit of the department's compliance with this section.

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 or any other 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.]

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. (1) (a) Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as
described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental
Health Disorders, Fifth Edition, published by the American
Psychiatric Association, (DSM-5) is recognized as a
compensable occupational disease for purposes of this
chapter when diagnosed in a first responder, as that term is
defined under section 67.145.

(b) Benefits payable to a first responder under this
section shall not require a physical injury to the first
responder, and are not subject to any preexisting PTSD.

(c) Benefits payable to a first responder under this
section are compensable only if demonstrated by clear and
convincing evidence that PTSD has resulted from the course
and scope of employment, and the first responder is examined
and diagnosed with PTSD by an authorized treating physician,
due to the first responder experiencing one of the following qualifying events:

a. Seeing for oneself a deceased minor;
b. Witnessing directly the death of a minor;
c. Witnessing directly the injury to a minor who subsequently died prior to or upon arrival at a hospital emergency department, participating in the physical treatment of, or manually transporting, an injured minor who subsequently died prior to or upon arrival at a hospital emergency department;
d. Seeing for oneself a person who has suffered serious physical injury of a nature that shocks the conscience;
e. Witnessing directly a death, including suicide, due to serious physical injury; or homicide, including murder, mass killings, manslaughter, self-defense, misadventure, and negligence;
f. Witnessing directly an injury that results in death, if the person suffered serious physical injury that shocks the conscience;
g. Participating in the physical treatment of an injury, including attempted suicide, or manually transporting an injured person who suffered serious physical injury, if the injured person subsequently died prior to or upon arrival at a hospital emergency department; or
h. Involvement in an event that caused or may have caused serious injury or harm to the first responder or had the potential to cause the death of the first responder, whether accidental or by an intentional act of another individual.

(2) The time for notice of injury or death in cases of compensable PTSD under this section is measured from
exposure to one of the qualifying stressors listed in the DSM-5 criteria, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later. Any claim for compensation for such injury shall be properly noticed within fifty-two weeks after the qualifying exposure, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later.

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

   (1) "Association", volunteer fire protection associations as defined in section 320.300;
   (2) "State fire marshal", the state fire marshal selected under the provisions of sections 320.200 to 320.270;
   (3) "Volunteer firefighter", the same meaning as in section 287.243;
   (4) "Voluntary [firefighter cancer] critical illness benefits pool" or "pool", the same meaning as in section 320.400.

2. (1) Any association may apply to the state fire marshal for a grant for the purpose of funding such association's costs related to workers' compensation insurance premiums for volunteer firefighters.

   (2) Any voluntary [firefighter cancer] critical illness benefits pool may apply to the state fire marshal for a grant for the [purpose of establishing a] voluntary [firefighter cancer] critical illness benefits pool. [This subdivision shall expire June 30, 2023.]

3. Subject to appropriations, the state fire marshal may disburse grants to any applying volunteer fire protection association subject to the following schedule:

   (1) Associations which had zero to five volunteer firefighters receive workers' compensation benefits from claims arising out of and in the course of the prevention or
control of fire or the underwater recovery of drowning victims in the preceding calendar year shall be eligible for two thousand dollars in grant money;

(2) Associations which had six to ten volunteer firefighters receive workers' compensation benefits from claims arising out of and in the course of the prevention or control of fire or the underwater recovery of drowning victims in the preceding calendar year shall be eligible for one thousand five hundred dollars in grant money;

(3) Associations which had eleven to fifteen volunteer firefighters receive workers' compensation benefits from claims arising out of and in the course of the prevention or control of fire or the underwater recovery of drowning victims in the preceding calendar year shall be eligible for one thousand dollars in grant money;

(4) Associations which had sixteen to twenty volunteer firefighters receive workers' compensation benefits from claims arising out of and in the course of the prevention or control of fire or the underwater recovery of drowning victims in the preceding calendar year shall be eligible for five hundred dollars in grant money.

4. Grant money disbursed under this section shall only be used for the purpose of paying for the workers' compensation insurance premiums of volunteer firefighters or for the benefit of a voluntary cancer critical illness benefits pool.

301.3175. 1. Any vehicle owner may apply for "Back the Blue" license plates for any motor vehicle the person owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of twenty-four thousand pounds gross weight. Upon making a ten dollar contribution to the Missouri Law
Enforcement Memorial Foundation, the vehicle owner may apply for the "Back the Blue" plate. If the contribution is made directly to the Missouri Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation, the foundation shall issue the individual making the contribution a receipt, verifying the contribution, that may be used to apply for the "Back the Blue" license plate. If the contribution is made directly to the director of revenue pursuant to section 301.3031, the director shall note the contribution and the owner may then apply for the "Back the Blue" plate. The applicant for such plate shall pay a fifteen dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fees and present any other documentation required by law for each set of "Back the Blue" plates issued pursuant to this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalization of license plates issued pursuant to this section. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the department of revenue shall issue the license plate or plates, as authorized in this section, for nonapportioned vehicles of any classification for which it issues a license plate or plates.

2. The "Back the Blue" plate shall bear the emblem of a thin blue line encompassed in black as prescribed by the director of revenue and shall have the words "BACK THE BLUE". Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, as prescribed by section 301.130.

[2.] 3. The director of revenue may promulgate rules and regulations for the administration of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority
delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2019, shall be invalid and void.

320.210. The state fire marshal shall appoint one assistant director and such other investigators and employees as the needs of the office require within the limits of the appropriation made for such purpose.

Supervising investigators shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have either a minimum of five years' experience in fire risk inspection, prevention, or investigation work, or a degree in fire protection engineering from a recognized college or university of engineering.] No person shall be appointed as an investigator or other employee who has been convicted of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude. Any person appointed as an investigator shall be of good character, shall be a citizen of the United States, [shall have been a纳税居民 of this state for at least three years immediately preceding his appointment, and] shall be a graduate of an accredited four-year high school or, in lieu thereof, shall have obtained a certificate of equivalency from the state department of elementary and secondary education, and shall [possess ordinary physical strength and be able to pass such physical and mental examinations as the state fire marshal may prescribe] be a resident of Missouri at the time of appointment. An investigator or employee
shall not hold any other commission or office, elective or
appointive, or accept any other employment that would pose a
conflict of interest while he or she is an investigator or
employee. An investigator or employee shall not accept any
compensation, reward, or gift other than his or her regular
salary and expenses for the performance of his or her
official duties.

320.400. 1. For purposes of this section, the
following terms mean:

(1) "Covered individual", a [firefighter] first
responder who:

(a) Is a paid employee or is a volunteer [firefighter
as defined in section 320.333];
(b) Has been assigned to at least five years of
hazardous duty as a [firefighter] paid employee or volunteer;
(c) Was exposed to [an agent classified by the
International Agency for Research on Cancer, or its
successor organization, as a group 1 or 2A carcinogen, or
classified as a cancer-causing agent by the American Cancer
Society, the American Association for Cancer Research, the
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the American
Society for Clinical Oncology, the National Institute for
Occupational Safety and Health, or the United States
National Cancer Institute] or diagnosed with a critical
illness type;
(d) Was last assigned to hazardous duty [as a
firefighter] within the previous fifteen years; and
(e) In the case of a diagnosis of cancer, is not
seventy years of age or older at the time of the diagnosis
of cancer;
(2) "Critical illness", one of the following:
(a) In the case of a cancer claim, exposure to an agent classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, or its successor organization, as a group 1 or 2A carcinogen, or classified as a cancer-causing agent by the American Cancer Society, the American Association for Cancer Research, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the American Society of Clinical Oncology, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or the United States National Cancer Institute;

(b) In the case of a posttraumatic stress injury claim, such an injury that is diagnosed by a psychiatrist licensed pursuant to chapter 334 or a psychologist licensed pursuant to chapter 337 and established by a preponderance of the evidence to have been caused by the employment conditions of the first responder;

(3) "Dependent", the same meaning as in section 287.240;

[(3)] (4) "Emergency medical technician-basic", the same meaning as in section 190.100;

(5) "Emergency medical technician-paramedic", the same meaning as in section 190.100;

(6) "Employer", any political subdivision of the state;

[(4)] (7) "First responder", a firefighter, emergency medical technician-basic or emergency medical technician-paramedic, or telecommunicator;

(8) "Posttraumatic stress injury", any psychological or behavioral health injury suffered by and through the employment of an individual due to exposure to stressful and life-threatening situations and rigors of the employment, excluding any posttraumatic stress injuries that may arise solely as a result of a legitimate personnel action by an
employer such as a transfer, promotion, demotion, or
termination;

(9) "Telecommunicator", the same meaning as in section
650.320;

(10) "Voluntary [firefighter cancer] critical illness
benefits pool" or "pool", an entity described in section
537.620 that is established for the purposes of this section;

(11) "Volunteer", a volunteer firefighter, as defined
in section 320.333; volunteer emergency medical technician-
basic; volunteer emergency medical technician-paramedic; or
volunteer telecommunicator.

2. (1) Three or more employers may create a
[voluntary firefighter cancer benefits] pool for the purpose
of this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections
537.620 to 537.650 to the contrary, a pool created pursuant
to this section may allow covered individuals to join the
pool. An employer or covered individual may make
contributions into the [voluntary firefighter cancer
benefits] pool established for the purpose of this section.
Any professional organization formed for the purpose, in
whole or in part, of representing or providing resources for
any covered individual may make contributions to the pool on
behalf of any covered individual without the professional
organization itself joining the pool. The contribution
levels and award levels shall be set by the board of
trustees of the pool.

(2) For a covered individual or an employer that
chooses to make contributions into the [voluntary
firefighter cancer benefits] pool, the pool shall provide
the minimum benefits specified by the board of trustees of
the pool to covered individuals, based on the award level of
the [cancer] critical illness at the time of diagnosis,
after the employer or covered individual becomes a participant.

(3) Benefit levels for cancer shall be established by the board of trustees of the pool based on the category and stage of the cancer. Benefit levels for a posttraumatic stress injury shall be established by the board of trustees of the pool. Awards of benefits may be made to the same individual for both cancer and posttraumatic stress injury, provided the qualifications for both awards are met.

(4) In addition to an award pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection:

(a) A payment may be made from the pool to a covered individual for the actual award, up to twenty-five thousand dollars, for rehabilitative or vocational training employment services and educational training relating to the cancer diagnosis;

(b) A payment may be made to covered individual of up to ten thousand dollars if the covered individual incurs cosmetic disfigurement costs resulting from cancer.

(5) If the cancer is diagnosed as terminal cancer, the covered individual may receive a lump-sum payment of twenty-five thousand dollars as an accelerated payment toward the benefits due based on the benefit levels established pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection.

(6) The covered individual may receive additional awards if the cancer increases in award level, but the amount of any benefit paid earlier for the same cancer may be subtracted from the new award.

(7) If a covered individual dies while owed benefits pursuant to this section, the benefits shall be paid to the dependent or domestic partner, if any, at the time of
death. If there is no dependent or domestic partner, the obligation of the pool to pay benefits shall cease.

(8) If a covered individual returns to the same position of employment after a cancer diagnosis, the covered individual may receive benefits in this section for any subsequent new type of covered cancer diagnosis.

(9) The cancer benefits payable pursuant to this section shall be reduced by twenty-five percent if a covered individual used a tobacco product within the five years immediately preceding the cancer diagnosis.

(10) A cancer claim for benefits from the pool shall be filed no later than two years after the diagnosis of the cancer. The claim for each type of cancer needs to be filed only once to allow the pool to increase the award level pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection.

(11) A payment may be made from the pool to a covered individual for the actual award, up to ten thousand dollars, for seeking treatment with a psychiatrist licensed pursuant to chapter 334 or a psychologist licensed pursuant to chapter 337 and any subsequent courses of treatment recommended by such licensed individuals. If a covered individual returns to the same position of employment after a posttraumatic stress injury diagnosis, the covered individual may receive benefits in this section for the continued treatment of such injury or any subsequently covered posttraumatic stress injury diagnosis.

(12) For purposes of all other employment policies and benefits that are not workers' compensation benefits payable under chapter 287, health insurance, and any benefits paid pursuant to chapter 208, a covered individual's [cancer] critical illness diagnosis shall be treated as an on-the-job injury or illness.
3. The board of trustees of [the pool] a pool created pursuant to this section may:

   (1) Create a program description to further define or modify the benefits of this section;
   (2) Modify the contribution rates, benefit levels, including the maximum amount, consistent with subdivision (1) of this subsection, and structure of the benefits based on actuarial recommendations and with input from a committee of the pool; and
   (3) Set a maximum amount of benefits that may be paid to a covered individual for each [cancer] critical illness diagnosis.

4. The board of trustees of the pool shall be considered a public governmental body and shall be subject to all of the provisions of chapter 610.

5. A pool may accept or apply for any grants or donations from any private or public source.

6. (1) Any pool may apply to the state fire marshal for a grant for the [purpose of establishing a voluntary firefighter cancer benefits] pool. The state fire marshal shall disburse grants to the pool upon receipt of the application.
   
   (2) The state fire marshal may grant money disbursed under section 287.245 to be used for the purpose of setting up a pool.
   
   [(3)This subsection shall expire on June 30, 2023.]

7. (1) This [subsection] section shall not affect any determination as to whether a covered individual's [cancer] critical illness arose out of and in the course of employment and is a compensable injury pursuant to chapter 287. Receipt of benefits from [the] a pool under this
section shall not be considered competent evidence or proof by itself of a compensable injury under chapter 287.

(2) Should it be determined that a covered individual's [cancer] **critical illness** arose out of and in the course of employment and is a compensable injury under chapter 287, the compensation and death benefit provided under chapter 287 shall be reduced one hundred percent by any benefits received from the pool under this section.

(3) The employer in any claim made pursuant to chapter 287 shall be subrogated to the right of the employee or to the dependent or domestic partner to receive benefits from [the] a pool and such employer may recover any amounts which such employee or the dependent or domestic partner would have been entitled to recover from [the] a pool under this section. Any receipt of benefits from the pool under this section shall be treated as an advance payment by the employer, on account of any future installments of benefits payable pursuant to chapter 287.

321.225. 1. A fire protection district may, in addition to its other powers and duties, provide emergency ambulance service within its district if a majority of the voters voting thereon approve a proposition to furnish such service and to levy a tax not to exceed thirty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to be used exclusively to supply funds for the operation of an emergency ambulance service. The district shall exercise the same powers and duties in operating an emergency ambulance service as it does in operating its fire protection service.

2. The proposition to furnish emergency ambulance service may be submitted by the board of directors at any
municipal general, primary or general election or at any
election of the members of the board.

3. The question shall be submitted in substantially
the following form:

Shall the board of directors of _____ Fire
Protection District be authorized to provide
emergency ambulance service within the district
and be authorized to levy a tax not to exceed
thirty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed
valuation to provide funds for such service?

4. If a majority of the voters casting votes thereon
be in favor of emergency ambulance service and the levy, the
district shall forthwith commence such service.

5. As used in this section "emergency" means a
situation resulting from a sudden or unforeseen situation or
occurrence that requires immediate action to save life or
prevent suffering or disability.

6. In addition to all other taxes authorized on or
before September 1, 1990, the board of directors of any fire
protection district may, if a majority of the voters of the
district voting thereon approve, levy an additional tax of
not more than forty cents per one hundred dollars of
assessed valuation to be used for the support of the
ambulance service or partial or complete support of [an emergency medical technician defibrillator program or partial or complete support of an emergency medical technician] a paramedic first responder program. The
proposition to levy the tax authorized by this subsection
may be submitted by the board of directors at the next
annual election of the members of the board or at any
regular municipal or school election conducted by the county
clerk or board of election commissioners in such district or
at a special election called for the purpose, or upon
petition of five hundred registered voters of the district.
A separate ballot containing the question shall read as
follows:

Shall the board of directors of the _____ Fire
Protection District be authorized to levy an
additional tax of not more than forty cents per
one hundred dollars assessed valuation to provide
funds for the support of an ambulance service or
partial or complete support of [an emergency
medical technician defibrillator program or
partial or complete support of an emergency
medical technician] a paramedic first responder
program?

□ FOR THE PROPOSITION

□ AGAINST THE PROPOSITION

(Place an X in the square opposite the one for
which you wish to vote.)

If a majority of the qualified voters casting votes thereon
be in favor of the question, the board of directors shall
accordingly levy a tax in accordance with the provisions of
this subsection, but if a majority of voters casting votes
thereon do not vote in favor of the levy authorized by this
subsection, any levy previously authorized shall remain in
effect.

321.246. 1. The governing body of any fire protection
district which operates within both a county [of the first
classification] with a charter form of government and with a
population greater than six hundred thousand but less than
nine hundred thousand and a county of the fourth
classification with a population greater than thirty
thousand but less than thirty-five thousand and that adjoins
a county [of the first classification] with a charter form
of government, the governing body of any fire protection
district which contains a city of the fourth classification
having a population greater than two thousand four hundred
when the city is located in a county [of the first
classification without] with a charter form of government
having a population greater than one hundred fifty thousand
and the county contains a portion of a city with a
population greater than three hundred fifty thousand, or the
governing body of any fire protection district that operates
in a county of the third classification with a population
greater than fourteen thousand but less than fifteen
thousand may impose a sales tax in an amount of up to one-
half of one percent on all retail sales made in such fire
protection district which are subject to taxation pursuant
to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525. The tax
authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and
all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that no sales
tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall
be effective unless the governing body of the fire
protection district submits to the voters of the fire
protection district, at a county or state general, primary
or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing
body of the fire protection district to impose a tax.

2. The ballot of submission shall contain, but need
not be limited to, the following language:

   Shall the fire protection district of ______
   (district's name) impose a district-wide sales tax
   of ______ for the purpose of providing revenues
   for the operation of the fire protection district?

   □ YES    □ NO
If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the sales tax authorized in this section shall be in effect. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the governing body of the fire protection district shall not impose the sales tax authorized in this section unless and until the governing body of the fire protection district resubmits a proposal to authorize the governing body of the fire protection district to impose the sales tax authorized by this section and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

3. All revenue received by a fire protection district from the tax authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for the operation of the fire protection district.

4. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue pursuant to this section on behalf of any fire protection district, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in the fire protection [district] sales tax trust fund established pursuant to section 321.242. The moneys in the fire protection [district] sales tax trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust and which was collected in each fire protection district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open
to the inspection of officers of the fire protection
district and the public. Not later than the tenth day of
each month, the director of revenue shall distribute all
moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding
month to the fire protection district which levied the tax.
Such funds shall be deposited with the treasurer of each
such fire protection district, and all expenditures of funds
arising from the fire protection [district] sales tax trust
fund shall be for the operation of the fire protection
district and for no other purpose.

5. The director of revenue may make refunds from the
amounts in the trust fund and credited to any fire
protection district for erroneous payments and overpayments
made and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited
to the credit of such fire protection districts. If any
fire protection district abolishes the tax, the fire
protection district shall notify the director of revenue of
the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date
of the repeal and the director of revenue may order
retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of
two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such
notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax
and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the
credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after
the effective date of abolition of the tax in such fire
protection district, the director of revenue shall remit the
balance in the account to the fire protection district and
close the account of that fire protection district. The
director of revenue shall notify each fire protection
district of each instance of any amount refunded or any
check redeemed from receipts due the fire protection
district. In the event a tax within a fire protection
district is approved under this section, and such fire protection district is dissolved, the tax shall lapse on the date that the fire protection district is dissolved and the proceeds from the last collection of such tax shall be distributed to the governing bodies of the counties formerly containing the fire protection district and the proceeds of the tax shall be used for fire protection services within such counties.

6. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed pursuant to this section.

321.620. 1. Fire protection districts in first class counties may, in addition to their other powers and duties, provide ambulance service within their district if a majority of the voters voting thereon approve a proposition to furnish such service and to levy a tax not to exceed thirty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to be used exclusively to supply funds for the operation of an emergency ambulance service. The district shall exercise the same powers and duties in operating an ambulance service as it does in operating its fire protection service. As used in this section "emergency" means a situation resulting from a sudden or unforeseen situation or occurrence that requires immediate action to save life or prevent suffering or disability.

2. The proposition to furnish ambulance service may be submitted by the board of directors at any municipal general, primary or general election or at any election of the members of the board or upon petition by five hundred voters of such district.

3. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:
Shall the board of directors of _____ Fire Protection District be authorized to provide ambulance service within the district and be authorized to levy a tax not to exceed thirty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to provide funds for such service?

4. If a majority of the voters casting votes thereon be in favor of ambulance service and the levy, the district shall forthwith commence such service.

5. In addition to all other taxes authorized on or before September 1, 1990, the board of directors of any fire protection district may, if a majority of the voters of the district voting thereon approve, levy an additional tax of not more than forty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation to be used for the support of the ambulance service, or partial or complete support of [an emergency medical technician defibrillator program or partial or complete support of an emergency medical technician] a paramedic first responder program. The proposition to levy the tax authorized by this subsection may be submitted by the board of directors at the next annual election of the members of the board or at any regular municipal or school election conducted by the county clerk or board of election commissioners in such district or at a special election called for the purpose, or upon petition of five hundred registered voters of the district. A separate ballot containing the question shall read as follows:

Shall the board of directors of the _____ Fire Protection District be authorized to levy an additional tax of not more than forty cents per one hundred dollars assessed valuation to provide
If a majority of the qualified voters casting votes thereon be in favor of the question, the board of directors shall accordingly levy a tax in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, but if a majority of voters casting votes thereon do not vote in favor of the levy authorized by this subsection, any levy previously authorized shall remain in effect.

362.034. 1. Any entity that operates as a facility licensed or certified under Article XIV of the Constitution of Missouri may request in writing that a state or local licensing authority or agency, including, but not limited to, the department of health and senior services or department of revenue, share the entity's application, license, or other regulatory and financial information with a banking institution. A state or local licensing authority or agency may also share such information with the banking institution's state and federal supervisory agencies.

2. In order to ensure the state or local licensing authority or agency is properly maintaining the confidentiality of individualized data, information, or records, an entity shall include in the written request a
waiver giving authorization for the transfer of the
individualized data, information, or records and waiving any
confidentiality or privilege that applies to that
individualized data, information, or records.

3. This section shall only apply to the disclosure of
information by a state or local licensing authority or
agency reasonably necessary to facilitate the provision of
financial services by a banking institution to the entity
making a request pursuant to this section.

4. The recipient of any information pursuant to this
section shall treat such information as confidential and use
it only for the purposes described in this section.

5. Nothing in this section shall be construed to
authorize the disclosure of confidential or privileged
information, nor waive an entity's rights to assert
confidentiality or privilege, except as reasonably necessary
to facilitate the provision of financial services for the
entity making the request.

6. An entity that has provided a waiver pursuant to
this section may withdraw the waiver with thirty days'
notice in writing.

7. Nothing in this section shall be construed to
modify the requirements of chapter 610.

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

(1) "Banking institution", the same meaning as in
Article IV, Section 15 of the Missouri Constitution;
(2) "Entity", the same meaning as in Article XIV of
the Missouri Constitution.

407.302. 1. No scrap yard shall purchase any metal
can be identified as belonging to a public or private
cemetery, political subdivision, telecommunications
provider, cable provider, wireless service or other communications-related provider, electrical cooperative, water utility, municipal utility, or utility regulated under chapter 386 or 393, including **twisted pair copper telecommunications wiring of pair or greater existing in 19, 22, 24, or 26 gauge burnt wire**, bleachers, guardrails, signs, street and traffic lights or signals, and manhole cover or covers, whether broken or unbroken, from anyone other than the cemetery or monument owner, political subdivision, telecommunications provider, cable provider, wireless service or other communications-related provider, electrical cooperative, water utility, municipal utility, utility regulated under chapter 386 or 393, or manufacturer of the metal or item described in this section unless such person is authorized in writing by the cemetery or monument owner, political subdivision, telecommunications provider, cable provider, wireless service or other communications-related provider, electrical cooperative, water utility, municipal utility, utility regulated under chapter 386 or 393, or manufacturer to sell the metal.

2. Anyone convicted of violating this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

488.435. 1. Sheriffs shall receive a charge, as provided in section 57.280, for service of any summons, writ or other order of court, in connection with any civil case, and making on the same either a return indicating service, a non est return or a nulla bona return, the sum of twenty dollars for each item to be served, as provided in section 57.280, except that a sheriff shall receive a charge for service of any subpoena, and making a return on the same, the sum of ten dollars, as provided in section 57.280; however, no such charge shall be collected in any proceeding
when court costs are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. In addition to such charge, the sheriff shall be entitled, as provided in section 57.280, to receive for each mile actually traveled in serving any summons, writ, subpoena or other order of court, the rate prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for all allowable expenses for motor vehicle use expressed as an amount per mile, provided that such mileage shall not be charged for more than one subpoena or summons or other writ served in the same cause on the same trip. All of such charges shall be received by the sheriff who is requested to perform the service. Except as otherwise provided by law, all charges made pursuant to section 57.280 shall be collected by the court clerk as court costs and are payable prior to the time the service is rendered; provided that if the amount of such charge cannot be readily determined, then the sheriff shall receive a deposit based upon the likely amount of such charge, and the balance of such charge shall be payable immediately upon ascertainment of the proper amount of such charge. A sheriff may refuse to perform any service in any action or proceeding, other than when court costs are waived as provided by law, until the charge provided by this section is paid. Failure to receive the charge shall not affect the validity of the service.

2. The sheriff shall, as provided in section 57.280, receive for receiving and paying moneys on execution or other process, where lands or goods have been levied and advertised and sold, five percent on five hundred dollars and four percent on all sums above five hundred dollars, and half of these sums, when the money is paid to the sheriff without a levy, or where the lands or goods levied on shall not be sold and the money is paid to the sheriff or person
entitled thereto, his or her agent or attorney. The party at whose application any writ, execution, subpoena or other process has issued from the court shall pay the sheriff's costs, as provided in section 57.280, for the removal, transportation, storage, safekeeping and support of any property to be seized pursuant to legal process before such seizure. The sheriff shall be allowed for each mile, as provided in section 57.280, going and returning from the courthouse of the county in which he or she resides to the place where the court is held, the rate prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for all allowable expenses for motor vehicle use expressed as an amount per mile. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to garnishment proceeds.

3. As provided in subsection 4 of section 57.280, the sheriff shall receive ten dollars for service of any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court included under subsection 1 of section 57.280, in addition to the charge for such service that each sheriff receives under subsection 1 of section 57.280. The money received by the sheriff under subsection 4 of section 57.280 shall be paid into the county treasury and the county treasurer shall make such money payable to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund created under section 57.278.

4. As provided in subsection 5 of section 57.280, the court clerk shall collect ten dollars as a court cost for service of any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court included under subsection 1 of this section if any person other than a sheriff is specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds under section 57.278. The moneys received by the clerk under this subsection shall be
paid into the county treasury and the county treasurer shall
make such moneys payable to the state treasurer. The state
treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the deputy sheriff
salary supplementation fund created under section 57.278.

537.037. 1. Any physician or surgeon, registered
professional nurse or licensed practical nurse licensed to
practice in this state under the provisions of chapter 334
or 335, or licensed to practice under the equivalent laws of
any other state and any person licensed as [a mobile] an
evacuation medical technician under the provisions of chapter
190, may:

(1) In good faith render emergency care or assistance,
without compensation, at the scene of an emergency or
accident, and shall not be liable for any civil damages for
acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross
negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such
person in rendering such emergency care;

(2) In good faith render emergency care or assistance,
without compensation, to any minor involved in an accident,
or in competitive sports, or other emergency at the scene of
an accident, without first obtaining the consent of the
parent or guardian of the minor, and shall not be liable for
any civil damages other than damages occasioned by gross
negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such
person in rendering the emergency care.

2. Any other person who has been trained to provide
first aid in a standard recognized training program may,
without compensation, render emergency care or assistance to
the level for which he or she has been trained, at the scene
of an emergency or accident, and shall not be liable for
civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages
occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care.

3. Any mental health professional, as defined in section 632.005, or qualified counselor, as defined in section 631.005, or any practicing medical, osteopathic, or chiropractic physician, or certified nurse practitioner, or physicians' assistant may in good faith render suicide prevention interventions at the scene of a threatened suicide and shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such suicide prevention interventions.

4. Any other person may, without compensation, render suicide prevention interventions at the scene of a threatened suicide and shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such suicide prevention interventions.

544.453. Notwithstanding any provision of the law or court rule to the contrary, a judge or judicial officer, when setting bail or conditions of release in all courts in Missouri for any offense charged, shall consider, in addition to any factor required by law, whether:

(1) A defendant poses a danger to a victim of a crime, the community, any witness to the crime, or to any other person;

(2) A defendant is a flight risk;

(3) A defendant has committed a misdemeanor offense involving a crime of violence, sexual offense, or felony offense in this state or any other state in the last five years; and
(4) A defendant has failed to appear in court as a required condition of probation or parole for a misdemeanor involving a crime of violence or felony or a sexual offense within the last three years.

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.

2. Such person shall receive credit toward the service of a sentence of imprisonment for all time in prison, jail or custody after [conviction] the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence, when the time in custody was related to that offense[, and the circuit court may, when pronouncing sentence, award credit for time spent in prison, jail, or custody after the offense occurred and before conviction toward the service of the sentence of imprisonment, 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]. This credit shall be based upon the certification of the sheriff as provided in subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of section 217.305 and may be supplemented by a certificate of a sheriff or other custodial officer from another jurisdiction having held the person on the charge of the offense for which the sentence of imprisonment is ordered.
3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 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.
7. Subsection 2 of this section shall be applicable to offenses occurring for which the offender was sentenced on or after August 28, [2021] 2023.

8. The total amount of credit given shall not exceed the number of days spent in prison, jail, or custody after the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence.

569.010. As used in this chapter the following terms mean:

(1) "Cave or cavern", any naturally occurring subterranean cavity enterable by a person including, without limitation, a pit, pothole, natural well, grotto, and tunnel, whether or not the opening has a natural entrance;

(2) "Enter unlawfully or remain unlawfully", a person enters or remains in or upon premises when he or she is not licensed or privileged to do so. A person who, regardless of his or her purpose, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he or she defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him or her by the owner of such premises or by other authorized person. A license or privilege to enter or remain in a building which is only partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of the building which is not open to the public;

(3) "Nuclear power plant", a power generating facility that produces electricity by means of a nuclear reactor owned by a utility or a consortium utility. Nuclear power plant shall be limited to property within the structure or fenced yard, as defined in section 563.011;

(4) "Teller machine", an automated teller machine (ATM) or interactive teller machine (ITM) is a remote
computer terminal owned or controlled by a financial institution or a private business that allows individuals to obtain financial services including obtaining cash, transferring or transmitting money or digital currencies, payment of bills, or loading money or digital currency to a payment card or other device without physical in-person assistance from another person. "Teller machine" does not include personally owned electronic devices used to access financial services;

(5) "To tamper", to interfere with something improperly, to meddle with it, displace it, make unwarranted alterations in its existing condition, or to deprive, temporarily, the owner or possessor of that thing;

[(5)] (6) "Utility", an enterprise which provides gas, electric, steam, water, sewage disposal, or communication, video, internet, or voice over internet protocol services, and any common carrier. It may be either publicly or privately owned or operated.

569.100. 1. A person commits the offense of property damage in the first degree if such person:

(1) Knowingly damages property of another to an extent exceeding seven hundred fifty dollars; or

(2) Damages property to an extent exceeding seven hundred fifty dollars for the purpose of defrauding an insurer; [or]

(3) Knowingly damages a motor vehicle of another and the damage occurs while such person is making entry into the motor vehicle for the purpose of committing the crime of stealing therein or the damage occurs while such person is committing the crime of stealing within the motor vehicle; or

(4) Knowingly damages, modifies, or destroys a teller machine or otherwise makes it inoperable.
2. The offense of property damage in the first degree committed under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section is a class E felony, unless the offense of property damage in the first degree was committed under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section and the victim was intentionally targeted as a law enforcement officer, as defined in section 556.061, or the victim is targeted because he or she is a relative within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity to a law enforcement officer, in which case it is a class D felony. The offense of property damage in the first degree committed under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section is a class D felony unless committed as a second or subsequent violation of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section in which case it is a class B felony. The offense of property damage in the first degree committed under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section is a class D felony unless committed for the purpose of executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain any property, the value of which exceeds seven hundred fifty dollars or the damage to the teller machine exceeds seven hundred fifty dollars in which case it is a class C felony; or unless committed to obtain the personal financial credentials of another person or committed as a second or subsequent violation of subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section in which case it is a class B felony.

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

(1) "Adulterated", varying from the standard of composition or quality prescribed by statute or lawfully promulgated administrative regulations of this state lawfully filed, or if none, as set by commercial usage;
(2) "Appropriate", to take, obtain, use, transfer, conceal, retain or dispose;

(3) "Check", a check or other similar sight order or any other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information for the payment of money;

(4) "Coercion", a threat, however communicated:
   (a) To commit any offense; or
   (b) To inflict physical injury in the future on the person threatened or another; or
   (c) To accuse any person of any offense; or
   (d) To expose any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or
   (e) To harm the credit or business reputation of any person; or
   (f) To take or withhold action as a public servant, or to cause a public servant to take or withhold action; or
   (g) To inflict any other harm which would not benefit the actor. A threat of accusation, lawsuit or other invocation of official action is justified and not coercion if the property sought to be obtained by virtue of such threat was honestly claimed as restitution or indemnification for harm done in the circumstances to which the accusation, exposure, lawsuit or other official action relates, or as compensation for property or lawful service.

The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of justification as to any threat;

(5) "Credit device", a writing, card, code, number or other device purporting to evidence an undertaking to pay for property or services delivered or rendered to or upon the order of a designated person or bearer;

(6) "Dealer", a person in the business of buying and selling goods;
(7) "Debit device", a writing, card, code, number or other device, other than a check, draft or similar paper instrument, by the use of which a person may initiate an electronic fund transfer, including but not limited to devices that enable electronic transfers of benefits to public assistance recipients;

(8) "Deceit or deceive", making a representation which is false and which the actor does not believe to be true and upon which the victim relies, as to a matter of fact, law, value, intention or other state of mind, or concealing a material fact as to the terms of a contract or agreement. The term "deceit" does not, however, include falsity as to matters having no pecuniary significance, or puffing by statements unlikely to deceive ordinary persons in the group addressed. Deception as to the actor's intention to perform a promise shall not be inferred from the fact alone that he did not subsequently perform the promise;

(9) "Deprive":

(a) To withhold property from the owner permanently; or
(b) To restore property only upon payment of reward or other compensation; or
(c) To use or dispose of property in a manner that makes recovery of the property by the owner unlikely;

(10) "Electronic benefits card" or "EBT card", a debit card used to access food stamps or cash benefits issued by the department of social services;

(11) "Financial institution", a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, or credit union;

(12) "Food stamps", the nutrition assistance program in Missouri that provides food and aid to low-income individuals who are in need of benefits to purchase food
operated by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in conjunction with the department of social services;

(13) "Forcibly steals", a person, in the course of stealing, uses or threatens the immediate use of physical force upon another person for the purpose of:

(a) Preventing or overcoming resistance to the taking of the property or to the retention thereof immediately after the taking; or

(b) Compelling the owner of such property or another person to deliver up the property or to engage in other conduct which aids in the commission of the theft;

(14) "Internet service", an interactive computer service or system or an information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, and includes, but is not limited to, an information service, system, or access software provider that provides access to a network system commonly known as the internet, or any comparable system or service and also includes, but is not limited to, a world wide web page, newsgroup, message board, mailing list, or chat area on any interactive computer service or system or other online service;

(15) "Means of identification", anything used by a person as a means to uniquely distinguish himself or herself;

(16) "Merchant", a person who deals in goods of the kind or otherwise by his or her occupation holds oneself out as having knowledge or skill peculiar to the practices or goods involved in the transaction or to whom such knowledge or skill may be attributed by his or her employment of an agent or broker or other intermediary who by his or her occupation holds oneself out as having such knowledge or skill;
(17) "Mislabeled", varying from the standard of truth or disclosure in labeling prescribed by statute or lawfully promulgated administrative regulations of this state lawfully filed, or if none, as set by commercial usage; or represented as being another person's product, though otherwise accurately labeled as to quality and quantity;

(18) "Pharmacy", any building, warehouse, physician's office, hospital, pharmaceutical house or other structure used in whole or in part for the sale, storage, or dispensing of any controlled substance as defined in chapter 195;

(19) "Property", anything of value, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, in possession or in action, and shall include but not be limited to the evidence of a debt actually executed but not delivered or issued as a valid instrument;

(20) "Public assistance benefits", anything of value, including money, food, EBT cards, food stamps, commodities, clothing, utilities, utilities payments, shelter, drugs and medicine, materials, goods, and any service including institutional care, medical care, dental care, child care, psychiatric and psychological service, rehabilitation instruction, training, transitional assistance, or counseling, received by or paid on behalf of any person under chapters 198, 205, 207, 208, 209, and 660, or benefits, programs, and services provided or administered by the Missouri department of social services or any of its divisions;

(21) "Services" includes transportation, telephone, electricity, gas, water, or other public service, cable television service, video service, voice over internet protocol service, or internet service, accommodation in
hotels, restaurants or elsewhere, admission to exhibitions and use of vehicles;

(22) "Stealing-related offense", federal and state violations of criminal statutes against stealing, robbery, or buying or receiving stolen property and shall also include municipal ordinances against the same if the offender was either represented by counsel or knowingly waived counsel in writing and the judge accepting the plea or making the findings was a licensed attorney at the time of the court proceedings;

(23) "Teller machine", an automated teller machine (ATM) or interactive teller machine (ITM) is a remote computer terminal owned or controlled by a financial institution or a private business that allows individuals to obtain financial services including obtaining cash, transferring or transmitting money or digital currencies, payment of bills, or loading money or digital currency to a payment card or other device without physical in-person assistance from another person. "Teller machine" does not include personally owned electronic devices used to access financial services;

(24) "Video service", the provision of video programming provided through wireline facilities located at least in part in the public right-of-way without regard to delivery technology, including internet protocol technology whether provided as part of a tier, on demand, or a per-channel basis. This definition includes cable service as defined by 47 U.S.C. Section 522(6), but does not include any video programming provided by a commercial mobile service provider as "commercial mobile service" is defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 332(d), or any video programming provided solely as part of and via a service that enables
users to access content, information, electronic mail, or other services offered over the public internet, and includes microwave television transmission, from a multipoint distribution service not capable of reception by conventional television receivers without the use of special equipment;

[(24)] (25) "Voice over internet protocol service", a service that:

(a) Enables real-time, two-way voice communication;
(b) Requires a broadband connection from the user's location;
(c) Requires internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment; and
(d) Permits users generally to receive calls that originate on the public switched telephone network and to terminate calls to the public switched telephone network;

[(25)] (26) "Writing" includes printing, any other method of recording information, money, coins, negotiable instruments, tokens, stamps, seals, credit cards, badges, trademarks and any other symbols of value, right, privilege or identification.

570.030. 1. A person commits the offense of stealing if he or she:

(1) Appropriates property or services of another with the purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion;
(2) Attempts to appropriate anhydrous ammonia or liquid nitrogen of another with the purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion; or
(3) For the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful interest therein, receives, retains or disposes of property
of another knowing that it has been stolen, or believing
that it has been stolen.

2. The offense of stealing is a class A felony if the
property appropriated consists of any of the following
containing any amount of anhydrous ammonia: a tank truck,
tank trailer, rail tank car, bulk storage tank, field nurse,
field tank or field applicator.

3. The offense of stealing is a class B felony if:
(1) The property appropriated or attempted to be
appropriated consists of any amount of anhydrous ammonia or
liquid nitrogen;
(2) The property consists of any animal considered
livestock as the term livestock is defined in section
144.010, or any captive wildlife held under permit issued by
the conservation commission, and the value of the animal or
animals appropriated exceeds three thousand dollars and that
person has previously been found guilty of appropriating any
animal considered livestock or captive wildlife held under
permit issued by the conservation commission.
Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, such
person shall serve a minimum prison term of not less than
eighty percent of his or her sentence before he or she is
eligible for probation, parole, conditional release, or
other early release by the department of corrections;
(3) A person appropriates property consisting of a
motor vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft, and that person has
previously been found guilty of two stealing-related
offenses committed on two separate occasions where such
offenses occurred within ten years of the date of occurrence
of the present offense;
(4) The property appropriated or attempted to be
appropriated consists of any animal considered livestock as
the term is defined in section 144.010 if the value of the livestock exceeds ten thousand dollars; or

(5) The property appropriated or attempted to be appropriated is owned by or in the custody of a financial institution and the property is taken or attempted to be taken physically from an individual person to deprive the owner or custodian of the property.

4. The offense of stealing is a class C felony if the value of the property or services appropriated is twenty-five thousand dollars or more or the property is a teller machine or the contents of a teller machine, including cash, regardless of the value or amount.

5. The offense of stealing is a class D felony if:
   (1) The value of the property or services appropriated is seven hundred fifty dollars or more;
   (2) The offender physically takes the property appropriated from the person of the victim; or
   (3) The property appropriated consists of:
      (a) Any motor vehicle, watercraft or aircraft;
      (b) Any will or unrecorded deed affecting real property;
      (c) Any credit device, debit device or letter of credit;
      (d) Any firearms;
      (e) Any explosive weapon as defined in section 571.010;
      (f) Any United States national flag designed, intended and used for display on buildings or stationary flagstaffs in the open;
      (g) Any original copy of an act, bill or resolution, introduced or acted upon by the legislature of the state of Missouri;
(h) Any pleading, notice, judgment or any other record or entry of any court of this state, any other state or of the United States;

(i) Any book of registration or list of voters required by chapter 115;

(j) Any animal considered livestock as that term is defined in section 144.010;

(k) Any live fish raised for commercial sale with a value of seventy-five dollars or more;

(l) Any captive wildlife held under permit issued by the conservation commission;

(m) Any controlled substance as defined by section 195.010;

(n) Ammonium nitrate;

(o) Any wire, electrical transformer, or metallic wire associated with transmitting telecommunications, video, internet, or voice over internet protocol service, or any other device or pipe that is associated with conducting electricity or transporting natural gas or other combustible fuels; or

(p) Any material appropriated with the intent to use such material to manufacture, compound, produce, prepare, test or analyze amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of their analogues.

6. The offense of stealing is a class E felony if:

(1) The property appropriated is an animal;

(2) The property is a catalytic converter; or

(3) A person has previously been found guilty of three stealing-related offenses committed on three separate occasions where such offenses occurred within ten years of the date of occurrence of the present offense; or
(4) The property appropriated is a letter, postal card, package, bag, or other sealed article that was delivered by a common carrier or delivery service and not yet received by the addressee or that had been left to be collected for shipment by a common carrier or delivery service.

7. The offense of stealing is a class D misdemeanor if the property is not of a type listed in subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6 of this section, the property appropriated has a value of less than one hundred fifty dollars, and the person has no previous findings of guilt for a stealing-related offense.

8. The offense of stealing is a class A misdemeanor if no other penalty is specified in this section.

9. If a violation of this section is subject to enhanced punishment based on prior findings of guilt, such findings of guilt shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as required by section 558.021.

10. The appropriation of any property or services of a type listed in subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6 of this section or of a value of seven hundred fifty dollars or more may be considered a separate felony and may be charged in separate counts.

11. The value of property or services appropriated pursuant to one scheme or course of conduct, whether from the same or several owners and whether at the same or different times, constitutes a single criminal episode and may be aggregated in determining the grade of the offense, except as set forth in subsection 10 of this section.

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 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. (1) Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to a person who is a school officer commissioned by the district school board under section 162.215 or who is a school protection officer, as described under section 160.665.

(2) 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 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.

575.095. 1. A person commits the offense of tampering with a judicial officer if, with the purpose to harass, intimidate or influence a judicial officer in the performance of such officer's official duties, such person:

(1) Threatens or causes harm to such judicial officer or members of such judicial officer's family;

(2) Uses force, threats, or deception against or toward such judicial officer or members of such judicial officer's family;

(3) Offers, conveys or agrees to convey any benefit direct or indirect upon such judicial officer or such judicial officer's family;

(4) Engages in conduct reasonably calculated to harass or alarm such judicial officer or such judicial officer's
family, including stalking pursuant to section 565.225 or 565.227;

(5) Disseminates through any means, including by posting on the internet, the judicial officer's or the judicial officer's family's personal information. For purposes of this section, "personal information" includes a home address, home or mobile telephone number, personal email address, Social Security number, federal tax identification number, checking or savings account number, marital status, and identity of a child under eighteen years of age.

2. A judicial officer for purposes of this section shall be a judge or commissioner of a state or federal court, arbitrator, special master, juvenile officer, deputy juvenile officer, state prosecuting or circuit attorney, state assistant prosecuting or circuit attorney, juvenile court commissioner, state probation or parole officer, or referee.

3. A judicial officer's family for purposes of this section shall be:

(1) Such officer's spouse; or
(2) Such officer or such officer's spouse's ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or
(3) Such officer's stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists.

4. The offense of tampering with a judicial officer is a class D felony.

5. If a violation of this section results in death or bodily injury to a judicial officer or a member of the judicial officer's family, the offense is a class B felony.
578.156. 1. A person commits the offense of interference with the transportation of livestock if the person knowingly does any of the following:

   (1) Stops, hinders, impedes, boards, obstructs, or otherwise interferes with a motor vehicle transporting livestock regardless of whether the motor vehicle is moving;
   
   (2) Provokes or disturbs livestock when the livestock is confined in a motor vehicle regardless of whether the motor vehicle is moving; or
   
   (3) Puts or places a compound or substance on, near, or upon such livestock that would:
       
       (a) Affect the livestock's marketability or suitability for use;
       
       (b) Affect animal or human health; or
       
       (c) Result in an unreasonable transportation or shipping delay.

2. The offense of interference with the transportation of livestock is a class E felony for a first offense and a class C felony for any second or subsequent offense.

3. In a prosecution alleging that a person committed the offense of interference with the transportation of livestock under subsection 1 of this section, the person may assert an affirmative defense of consent. The person shall prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the person was acting with the consent of any of the following:

   (1) A person having real or apparent authority to transport the livestock; or
   
   (2) The owner of the livestock or any other person having real or apparent authority to possess or control the livestock.

4. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any enforcement action or services provided by a law
enforcement officer or agency or an employee or agent of the
department of agriculture acting under section 267.645.

5. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
   (1) "Livestock", as defined under section 265.300;
   (2) "Motor vehicle", any self-propelled vehicle not
       operated exclusively upon tracks and an item attached to the
       motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" shall not include farm
       tractors and electric bicycles.

579.041. 1. For purposes of this section, the
following terms mean:
   (1) "Drug masking product", synthetic urine, human
       urine, a substance designated to be added to human urine, or
       a substance designated to be added to or used on human hair
       or oral fluid for the purpose of defrauding an alcohol or a
       drug screening test;
   (2) "Synthetic urine", a substance that is designated
       to simulate the composition, chemical properties, physical
       appearance, or physical properties of human urine.

2. A person commits the offense of unlawful
distribution, delivery, or sale of a drug masking product if
the person unlawfully distributes, delivers, or sells a drug
masking product.

3. The offense of unlawful distribution, delivery, or
sale of a drug masking product is a class A misdemeanor.

579.088. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
chapter or chapter 195 to the contrary, it shall not be
unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any
device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of
analyzing controlled substances to detect the presence of
fentanyl or any synthetic controlled substance fentanyl
analogue.
590.033. 1. The POST commission shall establish minimum standards for a chief of police training course which shall include at least forty hours of training. All police chiefs appointed after August 28, 2023, shall attend a chief of police training course certified by the POST commission not later than six months after the person's appointment as a chief of police.

2. A chief of police may request an exemption from the training in subsection 1 of this section by submitting to the POST commission proof of completion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national academy course or any other equivalent training course within the previous ten years or at least five years of experience as a police chief in a Missouri law enforcement agency.

3. Any law enforcement agency who has a chief of police appointed after August 28, 2023, who fails to complete a chief of police training course within six months of appointment shall be precluded from receiving any POST commission training funds, state grant funds, or federal grant funds until the police chief has completed the training course.

4. While attending a chief of police training course, the chief of police shall receive compensation in the same manner and amount as if carrying out the powers and duties of the chief of police. The cost of the chief of police training course may be paid by moneys from the peace officer standards and training commission fund created in section 590.178.

590.040. 1. The POST commission shall set the minimum number of hours of basic training for licensure as a peace officer no lower than four hundred seventy and no higher than six hundred, with the following exceptions:
(1) Up to one thousand hours may be mandated for any class of license required for commission by a state law enforcement agency;
(2) As few as one hundred twenty hours may be mandated for any class of license restricted to commission as a reserve peace officer with police powers limited to the commissioning political subdivision;
(3) Persons validly licensed on August 28, 2001, may retain licensure without additional basic training;
(4) Persons licensed and commissioned within a county of the third classification before July 1, 2002, may retain licensure with one hundred twenty hours of basic training if the commissioning political subdivision has adopted an order or ordinance to that effect;
(5) Persons serving as a reserve officer on August 27, 2001, within a county of the first classification or a county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants on August 27, 2001, having previously completed a minimum of one hundred sixty hours of training, shall be granted a license necessary to function as a reserve peace officer only within such county. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "reserve officer" shall mean any person who serves in a less than full-time law enforcement capacity, with or without pay and who, without certification, has no power of arrest and who, without certification, must be under the direct and immediate accompaniment of a certified peace officer of the same agency at all times while on duty; and
(6) The POST commission shall provide for the recognition of basic training received at law enforcement training centers of other states, the military, the federal government and territories of the United States regardless
of the number of hours included in such training and shall have authority to require supplemental training as a condition of eligibility for licensure.

2. The director shall have the authority to limit any exception provided in subsection 1 of this section to persons remaining in the same commission or transferring to a commission in a similar jurisdiction.

3. The basic training of every peace officer, except agents of the conservation commission, shall include at least thirty hours of training in the investigation and management of cases involving domestic and family violence. Such training shall include instruction, specific to domestic and family violence cases, regarding: report writing; physical abuse, sexual abuse, child fatalities and child neglect; interviewing children and alleged perpetrators; the nature, extent and causes of domestic and family violence; the safety of victims, other family and household members and investigating officers; legal rights and remedies available to victims, including rights to compensation and the enforcement of civil and criminal remedies; services available to victims and their children; the effects of cultural, racial and gender bias in law enforcement; and state statutes. Said curriculum shall be developed and presented in consultation with the department of health and senior services, the children's division, public and private providers of programs for victims of domestic and family violence, persons who have demonstrated expertise in training and education concerning domestic and family violence, and the Missouri coalition against domestic violence.

590.080. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:
1. (1) "Gross misconduct", includes any willful and wanton or unlawful conduct motivated by premeditated or intentional purpose or by purposeful indifference to the consequences of one's acts;

(2) "Moral turpitude", the wrongful quality shared by acts of fraud, theft, bribery, illegal drug use, sexual misconduct, and other similar acts as defined by the common law of Missouri;

(3) "Reckless disregard", a conscious disregard of a substantial risk that circumstances exist or that a result will follow, and such failure constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable peace officer would exercise in the situation.

2. The director shall have cause to discipline any peace officer licensee who:

(1) Is unable to perform the functions of a peace officer with reasonable competency or reasonable safety \[\text{as a result of a mental condition, including alcohol or substance abuse}\];

(2) Has committed any criminal offense, whether or not a criminal charge has been filed, has been convicted, or has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, in a criminal prosecution under the laws of any state, or the United States, or of any country, regardless of whether or not sentence is imposed;

(3) Has committed any act \[\text{while on active duty or under color of law}\] that involves moral turpitude or a reckless disregard for the safety of the public or any person;

(4) Has caused a material fact to be misrepresented for the purpose of obtaining or retaining a peace officer commission or any license issued pursuant to this chapter;
(5) Has violated a condition of any order of probation lawfully issued by the director; [or]

(6) Has violated a provision of this chapter or a rule promulgated pursuant to this chapter;

(7) Has tested positive for a controlled substance, as defined in chapter 195, without a valid prescription for the controlled substance, except as otherwise provided by law or by any provision of the Constitution of Missouri;

(8) Is subject to an order of another state, territory, the federal government, or any peace officer licensing authority suspending or revoking a peace officer license or certification; or

(9) Has committed any act of gross misconduct indicating inability to function as a peace officer.

[2.] 3. When the director has knowledge of cause to discipline a peace officer license pursuant to this section, the director may cause a complaint to be filed with the administrative hearing commission, which shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the director has cause for discipline, and which shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law on the matter. The administrative hearing commission shall not consider the relative severity of the cause for discipline or any rehabilitation of the licensee or otherwise impinge upon the discretion of the director to determine appropriate discipline when cause exists pursuant to this section.

[3.] 4. Upon a finding by the administrative hearing commission that cause to discipline exists, the director shall, within thirty days, hold a hearing to determine the form of discipline to be imposed and thereafter shall probate, suspend, or permanently revoke the license at issue. If the licensee fails to appear at the director's
hearing, this shall constitute a waiver of the right to such hearing.

[4.] 5. Notice of any hearing pursuant to this chapter or section may be made by certified mail to the licensee's address of record pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of section 590.130. Proof of refusal of the licensee to accept delivery or the inability of postal authorities to deliver such certified mail shall be evidence that required notice has been given. Notice may be given by publication.

[5.] 6. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent a licensee from informally disposing of a cause for discipline with the consent of the director by voluntarily surrendering a license or by voluntarily submitting to discipline.

[6.] 7. The provisions of chapter 621 and any amendments thereto, except those provisions or amendments that are in conflict with this chapter, shall apply to and govern the proceedings of the administrative hearing commission and pursuant to this section the rights and duties of the parties involved.

590.1070. 1. There is hereby established within the department of public safety the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Program". Any moneys appropriated by the general assembly for this program shall be used to provide tuition reimbursement for:

(1) Qualifying Missouri residents who have paid tuition at a state licensed basic law enforcement training center for the basic law enforcement training required for a peace officer license in this state and who have been employed as full-time peace officers in this state for a specified period; and
(2) Qualifying government entities that have paid tuition for an employee to receive the basic law enforcement training required for a peace officer license in this state at a licensed basic law enforcement training center when such employee has been employed as a full-time peace officer for a specified period.

2. The Missouri POST Commission shall be the administrative agency for the implementation of the tuition reimbursement program established under this section, and shall:

(1) Prescribe the form and the time and method of awarding tuition reimbursement under this section and shall supervise the processing thereof; and

(2) Select qualifying recipients to receive reimbursement under this section and determine the manner and method of payment to the recipient.

3. To be eligible to receive tuition reimbursement under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section, a person shall:

(1) Be initially employed as a peace officer on or after September 1, 2023;

(2) Submit to the commission an initial application for tuition reimbursement, and annually thereafter for each year of qualifying employment, in the manner and on a form prescribed by the commission that requires:

(a) Employer verification of the person's employment as a full-time peace officer in this state for at least one year and the person's current employment as a peace officer in this state as of the date of the application;

(b) A transcript containing the person's basic police training coursework and his or her date of graduation; and
(c) A statement of the total amount of tuition the applicant paid to the basic training center for his or her basic training;

(3) Be currently employed, and have completed at least one year of employment, as a full-time peace officer in this state; and

(4) Comply with any other requirements adopted by the commission under this section.

4. To be eligible to receive tuition reimbursement under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section, a government entity shall:

(1) Be the employer of a peace officer who was initially employed on or after September 1, 2023;

(2) Submit to the commission an initial application for tuition reimbursement, and annually thereafter for each year of the employee's qualifying employment, up to four years, in the manner and on a form prescribed by the commission that requires:

(a) Verification of the employee's full-time employment as a peace officer in this state for at least one year and the employee's current employment as a peace officer in this state as of the date of the application;

(b) A transcript containing the employee's basic police training coursework and his or her date of graduation; and

(c) A statement of the total amount of tuition and fees the employer paid to the basic training center for the employee's basic training;

(3) Certify that the employee is currently employed, and has completed at least one year of employment, as a full-time peace officer in this state; and
(4) Comply with any other requirements adopted by the commission under this section.

5. Tuition reimbursement granted under this section, subject to the availability of funds, shall be reimbursed as follows:

(1) At the end of one year of continuous employment as a full-time peace officer, an applicant or his or her employer, whichever applies, shall be eligible to receive reimbursement for twenty-five percent of the total tuition paid to a licensed basic training center;

(2) At the end of two, three, and four years of continuous qualifying employment as a full-time peace officer, and submission of documents verifying continued full-time employment as a peace officer, an applicant or his or her employer, whichever applies, shall be eligible to receive reimbursement each year for twenty-five percent of the total tuition paid to a licensed basic training center. A government entity may qualify for tuition reimbursement under this subdivision for tuition paid for an employee even if such person is no longer employed by the government entity as long as the person for whom tuition was paid is still continuously employed as a full-time peace officer.

6. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the total amount of tuition reimbursement provided under this section to an eligible person, or to a government entity with respect to an employee, shall not exceed six thousand dollars per person or employee.

7. The department of public safety shall promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the administration of the program. 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, 2023, shall be invalid and void.

590.1075. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Fund", which shall consist of moneys appropriated annually by the general assembly from general revenue and any gifts, bequests, or donations. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, moneys in the fund shall be used solely for the administration of section 590.1070. 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.

595.209. 1. The following rights shall automatically be afforded to victims of dangerous felonies, as defined in section 556.061, victims of murder in the first degree, as defined in section 565.020, victims of voluntary manslaughter, as defined in section 565.023, victims of any offense under chapter 566, victims of an attempt to commit
one of the preceding crimes, as defined in section 562.012, and victims of domestic assault, as defined in sections 565.072 to 565.076; and, upon written request, the following rights shall be afforded to victims of all other crimes and witnesses of crimes:

(1) For victims, the right to be present at all criminal justice proceedings at which the defendant has such right, including juvenile proceedings where the offense would have been a felony if committed by an adult, even if the victim is called to testify or may be called to testify as a witness in the case;

(2) For victims, the right to information about the crime, as provided for in subdivision (5) of this subsection;

(3) For victims and witnesses, to be informed, in a timely manner, by the prosecutor's office of the filing of charges, preliminary hearing dates, trial dates, continuances and the final disposition of the case. Final disposition information shall be provided within five days;

(4) For victims, the right to confer with and to be informed by the prosecutor regarding bail hearings, guilty pleas, pleas under chapter 552 or its successors, hearings, sentencing and probation revocation hearings and the right to be heard at such hearings, including juvenile proceedings, unless in the determination of the court the interests of justice require otherwise;

(5) The right to be informed by local law enforcement agencies, the appropriate juvenile authorities or the custodial authority of the following:

(a) The status of any case concerning a crime against the victim, including juvenile offenses;

(b) The right to be informed by local law enforcement agencies or the appropriate juvenile authorities of the
availability of victim compensation assistance, assistance in obtaining documentation of the victim's losses, including, but not limited to and subject to existing law concerning protected information or closed records, access to copies of complete, unaltered, unedited investigation reports of motor vehicle, pedestrian, and other similar accidents upon request to the appropriate law enforcement agency by the victim or the victim's representative, and emergency crisis intervention services available in the community;

(c) Any release of such person on bond or for any other reason;

(d) Within twenty-four hours, any escape by such person from a municipal detention facility, county jail, a correctional facility operated by the department of corrections, mental health facility, or the division of youth services or any agency thereof, and any subsequent recapture of such person;

(6) For victims, the right to be informed by appropriate juvenile authorities of probation revocation hearings initiated by the juvenile authority and the right to be heard at such hearings or to offer a written statement, video or audio tape, counsel or a representative designated by the victim in lieu of a personal appearance, the right to be informed by the board of probation and parole of probation revocation hearings initiated by the board and of parole hearings, the right to be present at each and every phase of parole hearings, the right to be heard at probation revocation and parole hearings or to offer a written statement, video or audio tape, counsel or a representative designated by the victim in lieu of a personal appearance, and the right to have, upon written
request of the victim, a partition set up in the probation
or parole hearing room in such a way that the victim is
shielded from the view of the probationer or parolee, and
the right to be informed by the custodial mental health
facility or agency thereof of any hearings for the release
of a person committed pursuant to the provisions of chapter
552, the right to be present at such hearings, the right to
be heard at such hearings or to offer a written statement,
video or audio tape, counsel or a representative designated
by the victim in lieu of personal appearance;

(7) For victims and witnesses, upon their written
request, the right to be informed by the appropriate
custodial authority, including any municipal detention
facility, juvenile detention facility, county jail,
correctional facility operated by the department of
corrections, mental health facility, division of youth
services or agency thereof if the offense would have been a
felony if committed by an adult, postconviction or
commitment pursuant to the provisions of chapter 552 of the
following:

(a) The projected date of such person's release from
confinement;
(b) Any release of such person on bond;
(c) Any release of such person on furlough, work
release, trial release, electronic monitoring program, or to
a community correctional facility or program or release for
any other reason, in advance of such release;
(d) Any scheduled parole or release hearings,
including hearings under section 217.362, regarding such
person and any changes in the scheduling of such hearings.
No such hearing shall be conducted without thirty days'
advance notice;
(e) Within twenty-four hours, any escape by such person from a municipal detention facility, county jail, a correctional facility operated by the department of corrections, mental health facility, or the division of youth services or any agency thereof, and any subsequent recapture of such person;

(f) Any decision by a parole board, by a juvenile releasing authority or by a circuit court presiding over releases pursuant to the provisions of chapter 552, or by a circuit court presiding over releases under section 217.362, to release such person or any decision by the governor to commute the sentence of such person or pardon such person;

(g) Notification within thirty days of the death of such person;

(8) For witnesses who have been summoned by the prosecuting attorney and for victims, to be notified by the prosecuting attorney in a timely manner when a court proceeding will not go on as scheduled;

(9) For victims and witnesses, the right to reasonable protection from the defendant or any person acting on behalf of the defendant from harm and threats of harm arising out of their cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts;

(10) For victims and witnesses, on charged cases or submitted cases where no charge decision has yet been made, to be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the status of the case and of the availability of victim compensation assistance and of financial assistance and emergency and crisis intervention services available within the community and information relative to applying for such assistance or services, and of any final decision by the prosecuting attorney not to file charges;
(11) For victims, to be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the right to restitution which shall be enforceable in the same manner as any other cause of action as otherwise provided by law;

(12) For victims and witnesses, to be informed by the court and the prosecuting attorney of procedures to be followed in order to apply for and receive any witness fee to which they are entitled;

(13) When a victim's property is no longer needed for evidentiary reasons or needs to be retained pending an appeal, the prosecuting attorney or any law enforcement agency having possession of the property shall, upon request of the victim, return such property to the victim within five working days unless the property is contraband or subject to forfeiture proceedings, or provide written explanation of the reason why such property shall not be returned;

(14) An employer may not discharge or discipline any witness, victim or member of a victim's immediate family for honoring a subpoena to testify in a criminal proceeding, attending a criminal proceeding, or for participating in the preparation of a criminal proceeding, or require any witness, victim, or member of a victim's immediate family to use vacation time, personal time, or sick leave for honoring a subpoena to testify in a criminal proceeding, attending a criminal proceeding, or participating in the preparation of a criminal proceeding;

(15) For victims, to be provided with creditor intercession services by the prosecuting attorney if the victim is unable, as a result of the crime, temporarily to meet financial obligations;
(16) For victims and witnesses, the right to speedy disposition of their cases, and for victims, the right to speedy appellate review of their cases, provided that nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the defendant from having sufficient time to prepare such defendant's defense. The attorney general shall provide victims, upon their written request, case status information throughout the appellate process of their cases. The provisions of this subdivision shall apply only to proceedings involving the particular case to which the person is a victim or witness;

(17) For victims and witnesses, to be provided by the court, a secure waiting area during court proceedings and to receive notification of the date, time and location of any hearing conducted by the court for reconsideration of any sentence imposed, modification of such sentence or recall and release of any defendant from incarceration;

(18) For victims, the right to receive upon request from the department of corrections a photograph taken of the defendant prior to release from incarceration.

2. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not be construed to imply any victim who is incarcerated by the department of corrections or any local law enforcement agency has a right to be released to attend any hearing or that the department of corrections or the local law enforcement agency has any duty to transport such incarcerated victim to any hearing.

3. Those persons entitled to notice of events pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall provide the appropriate person or agency with their current addresses, electronic mail addresses, and telephone numbers or the addresses, electronic mail addresses, or telephone numbers at which they wish notification to be given.
4. Notification by the appropriate person or agency utilizing the statewide automated crime victim notification system as established in section 650.310 shall constitute compliance with the victim notification requirement of this section. If notification utilizing the statewide automated crime victim notification system cannot be used, then written notification shall be sent by certified mail or electronic mail to the most current address or electronic mail address provided by the victim.

5. Victims' rights as established in Section 32 of Article I of the Missouri Constitution or the laws of this state pertaining to the rights of victims of crime shall be granted and enforced regardless of the desires of a defendant and no privileges of confidentiality shall exist in favor of the defendant to exclude victims or prevent their full participation in each and every phase of parole hearings or probation revocation hearings. The rights of the victims granted in this section are absolute and the policy of this state is that the victim's rights are paramount to the defendant's rights. The victim has an absolute right to be present at any hearing in which the defendant is present before a probation and parole hearing officer.

610.021. Except to the extent disclosure is otherwise required by law, a public governmental body is authorized to close meetings, records and votes, to the extent they relate to the following:

(1) Legal actions, causes of action or litigation involving a public governmental body and any confidential or privileged communications between a public governmental body or its representatives and its attorneys. However, any minutes, vote or settlement agreement relating to legal
actions, causes of action or litigation involving a public
governmental body or any agent or entity representing its
interests or acting on its behalf or with its authority,
including any insurance company acting on behalf of a public
government body as its insured, shall be made public upon
final disposition of the matter voted upon or upon the
signing by the parties of the settlement agreement, unless,
prior to final disposition, the settlement agreement is
ordered closed by a court after a written finding that the
adverse impact to a plaintiff or plaintiffs to the action
clearly outweighs the public policy considerations of
section 610.011, however, the amount of any moneys paid by,
or on behalf of, the public governmental body shall be
disclosed; provided, however, in matters involving the
exercise of the power of eminent domain, the vote shall be
announced or become public immediately following the action
on the motion to authorize institution of such a legal
action. Legal work product shall be considered a closed
record;

(2) Leasing, purchase or sale of real estate by a
public governmental body where public knowledge of the
transaction might adversely affect the legal consideration
therefor. However, any minutes, vote or public record
approving a contract relating to the leasing, purchase or
sale of real estate by a public governmental body shall be
made public upon execution of the lease, purchase or sale of
the real estate;

(3) Hiring, firing, disciplining or promoting of
particular employees by a public governmental body when
personal information about the employee is discussed or
recorded. However, any vote on a final decision, when taken
by a public governmental body, to hire, fire, promote or
discipline an employee of a public governmental body shall be made available with a record of how each member voted to the public within seventy-two hours of the close of the meeting where such action occurs; provided, however, that any employee so affected shall be entitled to prompt notice of such decision during the seventy-two-hour period before such decision is made available to the public. As used in this subdivision, the term "personal information" means information relating to the performance or merit of individual employees;

(4) The state militia or national guard or any part thereof;

(5) Nonjudicial mental or physical health proceedings involving identifiable persons, including medical, psychiatric, psychological, or alcoholism or drug dependency diagnosis or treatment;

(6) Scholastic probation, expulsion, or graduation of identifiable individuals, including records of individual test or examination scores; however, personally identifiable student records maintained by public educational institutions shall be open for inspection by the parents, guardian or other custodian of students under the age of eighteen years and by the parents, guardian or other custodian and the student if the student is over the age of eighteen years;

(7) Testing and examination materials, before the test or examination is given or, if it is to be given again, before so given again;

(8) Welfare cases of identifiable individuals;

(9) Preparation, including any discussions or work product, on behalf of a public governmental body or its representatives for negotiations with employee groups;
(10) Software codes for electronic data processing and documentation thereof;

(11) Specifications for competitive bidding, until either the specifications are officially approved by the public governmental body or the specifications are published for bid;

(12) Sealed bids and related documents, until the bids are opened; and sealed proposals and related documents or any documents related to a negotiated contract until a contract is executed, or all proposals are rejected;

(13) Individually identifiable personnel records, performance ratings or records pertaining to employees or applicants for employment, except that this exemption shall not apply to the names, positions, salaries and lengths of service of officers and employees of public agencies once they are employed as such, and the names of private sources donating or contributing money to the salary of a chancellor or president at all public colleges and universities in the state of Missouri and the amount of money contributed by the source;

(14) Records which are protected from disclosure by law;

(15) Meetings and public records relating to scientific and technological innovations in which the owner has a proprietary interest;

(16) Records relating to municipal hotlines established for the reporting of abuse and wrongdoing;

(17) Confidential or privileged communications between a public governmental body and its auditor, including all auditor work product; however, all final audit reports issued by the auditor are to be considered open records pursuant to this chapter;
(18) (a) Security measures, global positioning system (GPS) data, investigative information, or investigative or surveillance techniques of any public agency responsible for law enforcement or public safety that, if disclosed, has the potential to endanger the health or safety of an individual or the public.

(b) Any information or data provided to a tip line for the purpose of safety or security at an educational institution that, if disclosed, has the potential to endanger the health or safety of an individual or the public.

(c) Any information contained in any suspicious activity report provided to law enforcement that, if disclosed, has the potential to endanger the health or safety of an individual or the public.

(d) Operational guidelines, policies and specific response plans developed, adopted, or maintained by any public agency responsible for law enforcement, public safety, first response, or public health for use in responding to or preventing any critical incident [which is or appears to be terrorist in nature and] which has the potential to endanger individual or public safety or health. Financial records related to the procurement of or expenditures relating to operational guidelines, policies or plans purchased with public funds shall be open. When seeking to close information pursuant to this exception, the public governmental body shall affirmatively state in writing that disclosure would impair the public governmental body's ability to protect the security or safety of persons or real property, and shall in the same writing state that the public interest in nondisclosure outweighs the public interest in disclosure of the records;
(19) Existing or proposed security systems and structural plans of real property owned or leased by a public governmental body, and information that is voluntarily submitted by a nonpublic entity owning or operating an infrastructure to any public governmental body for use by that body to devise plans for protection of that infrastructure, the public disclosure of which would threaten public safety:

(a) Records related to the procurement of or expenditures relating to security systems purchased with public funds shall be open;

(b) When seeking to close information pursuant to this exception, the public governmental body shall affirmatively state in writing that disclosure would impair the public governmental body's ability to protect the security or safety of persons or real property, and shall in the same writing state that the public interest in nondisclosure outweighs the public interest in disclosure of the records;

(c) Records that are voluntarily submitted by a nonpublic entity shall be reviewed by the receiving agency within ninety days of submission to determine if retention of the document is necessary in furtherance of a state security interest. If retention is not necessary, the documents shall be returned to the nonpublic governmental body or destroyed;

(20) The portion of a record that identifies security systems or access codes or authorization codes for security systems of real property;

(21) Records that identify the configuration of components or the operation of a computer, computer system, computer network, or telecommunications network, and would allow unauthorized access to or unlawful disruption of a
computer, computer system, computer network, or telecommunications network of a public governmental body. This exception shall not be used to limit or deny access to otherwise public records in a file, document, data file or database containing public records. Records related to the procurement of or expenditures relating to such computer, computer system, computer network, or telecommunications network, including the amount of moneys paid by, or on behalf of, a public governmental body for such computer, computer system, computer network, or telecommunications network shall be open;

(22) Credit card numbers, personal identification numbers, digital certificates, physical and virtual keys, access codes or authorization codes that are used to protect the security of electronic transactions between a public governmental body and a person or entity doing business with a public governmental body. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to close the record of a person or entity using a credit card held in the name of a public governmental body or any record of a transaction made by a person using a credit card or other method of payment for which reimbursement is made by a public governmental body;

(23) Records submitted by an individual, corporation, or other business entity to a public institution of higher education in connection with a proposal to license intellectual property or perform sponsored research and which contains sales projections or other business plan information the disclosure of which may endanger the competitiveness of a business;

(24) Records relating to foster home or kinship placements of children in foster care under section 210.498; and
(25) Individually identifiable customer usage and billing records for customers of a municipally owned utility, unless the records are requested by the customer or authorized for release by the customer, except that a municipally owned utility shall make available to the public the customer's name, billing address, location of service, and dates of service provided for any commercial service account.

650.320. For the purposes of sections 650.320 to 650.340, the following terms mean:

1. "Ambulance service", the same meaning given to the term in section 190.100;
2. "Board", the Missouri 911 service board established in section 650.325;
3. "Dispatch agency", the same meaning given to the term in section 190.100;
4. "Medical director", the same meaning given to the term in section 190.100;
5. "Memorandum of understanding", the same meaning given to the term in section 190.100;
6. "Public safety answering point", the location at which 911 calls are answered;
7. "Telecommunicator first responder", any person employed as an emergency [telephone worker] call taker or public safety dispatcher whose duties include receiving, processing or transmitting public safety information received through a 911 public safety answering point.

650.330. 1. The board shall consist of fifteen members, one of which shall be chosen from the department of public safety, and the other members shall be selected as follows:
(1) One member chosen to represent an association domiciled in this state whose primary interest relates to municipalities;

(2) One member chosen to represent the Missouri 911 Directors Association;

(3) One member chosen to represent emergency medical services and physicians;

(4) One member chosen to represent an association with a chapter domiciled in this state whose primary interest relates to a national emergency number;

(5) One member chosen to represent an association whose primary interest relates to issues pertaining to fire chiefs;

(6) One member chosen to represent an association with a chapter domiciled in this state whose primary interest relates to issues pertaining to public safety communications officers;

(7) One member chosen to represent an association whose primary interest relates to issues pertaining to police chiefs;

(8) One member chosen to represent an association domiciled in this state whose primary interest relates to issues pertaining to sheriffs;

(9) One member chosen to represent counties of the second, third, and fourth classification;

(10) One member chosen to represent counties of the first classification, counties with a charter form of government, and cities not within a county;

(11) One member chosen to represent telecommunications service providers;

(12) One member chosen to represent wireless telecommunications service providers;
(13) One member chosen to represent voice over internet protocol service providers; and
(14) One member chosen to represent the governor's council on disability established under section 37.735.

2. Each of the members of the board shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of four years. Members of the committee may serve multiple terms. No corporation or its affiliate shall have more than one officer, employee, assign, agent, or other representative serving as a member of the board. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, all members appointed as of August 28, 2017, shall continue to serve the remainder of their terms.

3. The board shall meet at least quarterly at a place and time specified by the chairperson of the board and it shall keep and maintain records of such meetings, as well as the other activities of the board. Members shall not be compensated but shall receive actual and necessary expenses for attending meetings of the board.

4. The board shall:
   (1) Organize and adopt standards governing the board's formal and informal procedures;
   (2) Provide recommendations for primary answering points and secondary answering points on technical and operational standards for 911 services;
   (3) Provide recommendations to public agencies concerning model systems to be considered in preparing a 911 service plan;
   (4) Provide requested mediation services to political subdivisions involved in jurisdictional disputes regarding the provision of 911 services, except that the board shall
not supersede decision-making authority of local political subdivisions in regard to 911 services;

(5) Provide assistance to the governor and the general assembly regarding 911 services;

(6) Review existing and proposed legislation and make recommendations as to changes that would improve such legislation;

(7) Aid and assist in the timely collection and dissemination of information relating to the use of a universal emergency telephone number;

(8) Perform other duties as necessary to promote successful development, implementation and operation of 911 systems across the state, including monitoring federal and industry standards being developed for next-generation 911 systems;

(9) Designate a state 911 coordinator who shall be responsible for overseeing statewide 911 operations and ensuring compliance with federal grants for 911 funding;

(10) Elect the chair from its membership;

(11) Apply for and receive grants from federal, private, and other sources;

(12) Report to the governor and the general assembly at least every three years on the status of 911 services statewide, as well as specific efforts to improve efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and levels of service;

(13) Conduct and review an annual survey of public safety answering points in Missouri to evaluate potential for improved services, coordination, and feasibility of consolidation;

(14) Make and execute contracts or any other instruments and agreements necessary or convenient for the exercise of its powers and functions, including for the
development and implementation of an emergency services internet protocol network that can be shared by all public safety agencies;

(15) Develop a plan and timeline of target dates for the testing, implementation, and operation of a next-generation 911 system throughout Missouri. The next-generation 911 system shall allow for the processing of electronic messages including, but not limited to, electronic messages containing text, images, video, or data;

(16) Administer and authorize grants and loans under section 650.335 to those counties and 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 that can demonstrate a financial commitment to improving 911 services by providing at least a fifty percent match and demonstrate the ability to operate and maintain ongoing 911 services. The purpose of grants and loans from the 911 service trust fund shall include:

(a) Implementation of 911 services in counties of the state where services do not exist or to improve existing 911 systems;

(b) Promotion of consolidation where appropriate;

(c) Mapping and addressing all county locations;

(d) Ensuring primary access and texting abilities to 911 services for disabled residents;

(e) Implementation of initial emergency medical dispatch services, including prearrival medical instructions in counties where those services are not offered as of July 1, 2019; and
(f) Development and implementation of an emergency services internet protocol network that can be shared by all public safety agencies;

(17) Develop an application process including reporting and accountability requirements, withholding a portion of the grant until completion of a project, and other measures to ensure funds are used in accordance with the law and purpose of the grant, and conduct audits as deemed necessary;

(18) Set the percentage rate of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges to be remitted to a county or city as provided under subdivision (5) of subsection 3 of section 190.460;

(19) Retain in its records proposed county plans developed under subsection 11 of section 190.455 and notify the department of revenue that the county has filed a plan that is ready for implementation;

(20) Notify any communications service provider, as defined in section 190.400, that has voluntarily submitted its contact information when any update is made to the centralized database established under section 190.475 as a result of a county or city establishing or modifying a tax or monthly fee no less than ninety days prior to the effective date of the establishment or modification of the tax or monthly fee;

(21) Establish criteria for consolidation prioritization of public safety answering points;

(22) In coordination with existing public safety answering points, by December 31, 2018, designate no more than eleven regional 911 coordination centers which shall coordinate statewide interoperability among public safety
answering points within their region through the use of a statewide 911 emergency services network; [and]

(23) Establish an annual budget, retain records of all revenue and expenditures made, retain minutes of all meetings and subcommittees, post records, minutes, and reports on the board's webpage on the department of public safety website; and

(24) Promote and educate the public about the critical role of telecommunicator first responders in protecting the public and ensuring public safety.

5. The department of public safety shall provide staff assistance to the board as necessary in order for the board to perform its duties pursuant to sections 650.320 to 650.340. The board shall have the authority to hire consultants to administer the provisions of sections 650.320 to 650.340.

6. The board shall promulgate rules and regulations that are reasonable and necessary to implement and administer the provisions of sections 190.455, 190.460, 190.465, 190.470, 190.475, and sections 650.320 to 650.340. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, shall become effective only if it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536. 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, 2017, shall be invalid and void.

650.340. 1. The provisions of this section may be cited and shall be known as the "911 Training and Standards Act".
2. Initial training requirements for telecommunicator first responders who answer 911 calls that come to public safety answering points shall be as follows:
   (1) Police telecommunicator first responder, 16 hours;
   (2) Fire telecommunicator first responder, 16 hours;
   (3) Emergency medical services telecommunicator first responder, 16 hours;
   (4) Joint communication center telecommunicator first responder, 40 hours.

3. All persons employed as a telecommunicator first responder in this state shall be required to complete ongoing training so long as such person engages in the occupation as a telecommunicator first responder. Such persons shall complete at least twenty-four hours of ongoing training every three years by such persons or organizations as provided in subsection 6 of this section.

4. Any person employed as a telecommunicator on August 28, 1999, shall not be required to complete the training requirement as provided in subsection 2 of this section. Any person hired as a telecommunicator or a telecommunicator first responder after August 28, 1999, shall complete the training requirements as provided in subsection 2 of this section within twelve months of the date such person is employed as a telecommunicator or telecommunicator first responder.

5. The training requirements as provided in subsection 2 of this section shall be waived for any person who furnishes proof to the committee that such person has completed training in another state which is at least as stringent as the training requirements of subsection 2 of this section.
6. The board shall determine by administrative rule the persons or organizations authorized to conduct the training as required by subsection 2 of this section.

7. [This section shall not apply to an emergency medical dispatcher or agency as defined in section 190.100, or a person trained by an entity accredited or certified under section 190.131, or a person who provides prearrival medical instructions who works for an agency which meets the requirements set forth in section 190.134.] The board shall be responsible for the approval of training courses for emergency medical dispatchers. The board shall develop necessary rules and regulations in collaboration with the state EMS medical director’s advisory committee, as described in section 190.103, which may provide recommendations relating to the medical aspects of prearrival medical instructions.

8. A dispatch agency is required to have a memorandum of understanding with all ambulance services that it dispatches. If a dispatch agency provides prearrival medical instructions, it is required to have a medical director whose duties include the maintenance of standards and approval of protocols or guidelines.

Section 1. 1. For purposes of this section, the term "exoneree" means a person who was convicted of an offense and the conviction was later overturned, vacated, or set aside, or the person was relieved of all legal consequences of the conviction because evidence of innocence that was not presented at trial required reconsideration of the case.

2. (1) The department of corrections shall develop a policy and procedures to assist exonerees in obtaining a birth certificate, Social Security card, and state identification prior to release from a correctional center.
The policy shall be made available to all exonerees, regardless of the method by which an exoneree was exonerated. If an exoneree does not have access to his or her birth certificate, Social Security card, or state identification upon release, the department shall assist such exoneree in obtaining the documents prior to release.

(2) A delay in obtaining the documents in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall not be cause for a delay in the exoneree's release from a correctional center.

3. The department may provide an exoneree, upon his or her release from a correctional facility, with the same services the department may provide an offender upon release from a correctional facility or an offender who is on probation or parole.

[190.134. A dispatch agency is required to have a memorandum of understanding with all ambulance services that it dispatches. If a dispatch agency provides prearrival medical instructions, it is required to have a medical director, whose duties include the maintenance of standards and protocol approval.]